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#### SELECTIONS.

C. M. CLAY ON TEXAS. Extract from a reply to a Pamphlet on Texas, communicated for the N. Y. Tribune, by C. M. Clay.

As a measure of Economy, as a means of Defence, and as a mere extension of Boundary, we both agree that Texas cannot be admitted. All those high moral and constitutional considerations which I have declined using for the present are most certainly against its Annexation .-Every one would conclude, then, that we both would come to the same Q. E. D .-Texas, therefore, is not to be admitted .-But no! Setting out with the same data, granting the same postulates, following the same method of demonstration, we come to utterly different conclusions-I that Texas ought not, will and, so far as I form an integral portion of National power, shall not be annexed-you, that she ought not perhaps, yet will, and so far as you are concerned, shall be allied to us! If I am right, you are wrong-if you are right, then is the American People stupified and dishonored by your own showing. For if pecuniary interests good policy and good faith lead them to abstain from Texas, no "insatiable craving for good land" excuses their rapacity, nor any "determination rightfully or wrongfully to have it," evidences their wisdom or conceals their dishonor. What terrible pow er is this, then, which, overriding all eign Nation, and, in spite of the faith of Treaties, the feelings and wishes of the majority of the Nation, in violation of the National Constitution, and at the hazard of the Dissolution of the Union, "wrongfully to appropriate it to ourselves?" You are constrained to make the humilitating confession-It is Slavery, which makes contrary to her interests," and the North safely said that no monopoly of trade in Texas secured to the North by alliance Add to this that by Emancipation the and say Texas cannot be admitted?—am that, till these shall be leveled to the the world wide Republicanism, the Amerground, she cannot be ours? Am I right, ican Senate, that this whole Continent is ry. Kentucky will be among the first to throat from ear to ear, showing at the same when I gather about me all the glorious principles and hallowed associations which a Free Black colony exist along side of illustrate the American name, and con. Slaveholding Texas?-would not the slave fess, that all these must perish, before flee to it from oppression !-- and would Texas can become one (or more) of these the Colonists return their black brethren United States? Then no more of this once again into bondage?-- and would not ill-omened "must!" It is the command of a Texan invasion be the sure consequence? a superior to an inferior-the language Can all the power of the Union now of a King to his subjects—the voice of shield the harborer of the runaway slave be abolished—and this, in conjunction the master to slave. We are yet free from vengeance? - did it protect the Cherthe day on which Texas must be wedded okees of Georgia or save the tribes of to us-the day on which, as you seem to Florida from extermination?-would a anticipate, she shall be thrust upon us- miserable Black colony fare better, in a

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY but one in twenty five only, is a slavehold-holding Texas, with due deference to your ry ought to and must fall—I solemnly we have sacrificed Common Schoolseach victim but adds more and more to is subject to no such miserable slave growthat noxious atmosphere which infects ing Cotton and Sugar necessity as this!pregnable defence. Have the less than one in twenty-five, to say nothing of the upon us all these sacrifices, and do they ized, and the supply of slaves cut off.now come on once more with that ever- I, with great deserence, contend that the lasting word "must"? Surely, this is unworthy of our Patriot Sires. If Slavery can be suppressed. Do you stop the vent has already grown so great that you are for Slaves from these five States by taforced to cry out, "It is time for every Statesman, wherever located, to look it full in the face;" is it not, then, also become too large for compromise? Nay, is not the institution in itself incapable of compromise? When out of the orig-

inal Thirteen States a new Government was formed to "establish Liberty," the compromise was to reduce Slavery gradually to extinction-read the Madison Papers and deny it! Search the Constitution for the word 'Slavery' in vain, and deny it! When Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama and Mississippi, were successively taken into the Union, it might seem that Slavery should have rested satisfied forever-the wide bounds of the Constitutional Empire, were they verge enough for Slavery? No! then comes she will—the great mass of Slaves will and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea Louisiana, and hard upon her footsteps, be removed and sold else where. There Florida hastens to the sacrifice. Louisi- will not be more left than we will be glad ana, and Arkansas, and Missouri, ac- to employ in such menial offices as they knowledge the devouring appetite of Slave now fill—where they will not be at all beings, may be gathered from a piece of late State. The article has no connection more simple, easy to be put in operation, considerations of moral and material inter ry—and is she yet content? does she abate in the way of that increase of intelligence with party politics; and we respectfully and permanent in their effects, than the est, determines us to seize upon a Forcannot exist under the same Government; The time has passed when we are to conand with an unerring instinct she hastens us on to enlarge her dominion, growing more openly rapacious and shameless as she feels that she has less to fear but whether he be right. Is not all infrom the slumbering and perishing friends of Liberty and Equal Rights, Texasthe "South desire the Annexation, though spreads out her "banks and braes" in the distance, and the "insatiable craving" of to refuse the alliance, "though contrary Slavery hurries us once more, at "the cles in the way of progress of which you crews yet alive were dealing around to each to her interests." But here you seem to price of blood," if necessary, to its acquicontradict your previous showing, that sition. And yet, in view of all these facts, say to me, "You rascall get out of the the Admission of Texas would be injurious vou would give her "the Eastern part of to the North. And it may be farther Texas, another single Slave State," for a I shut my eyes and in blind obstinacy be compromise! Suppose her safely enthroned in Eastern Texas, and she scents can compensate her for her losses by the once more the orange groves of western perpetuation of Slavery, which Texas, at Texas, exciting again her insatiable craleast for some centuries, would probably ving-I ask you, with all the fearful eninsure. For we are consumers, not most- ergy of self-defence, what new guaranty ly because we have Slaves, but because for the preservation of the compromise we are Planters; and every Slave made do you offer us? Can you suppose that man who dare not meet and expose them free is so much the greater consumer of the few half starved negroes who should is more a coward than he who shows his Northern Manufactures, as an intelligent, find their way to this new Colonization educated freeman produces more to give elysium would oppose their Westward in exchange than an uneducated slave \_\_ progress? Can you bring any new Constitutional or moral barriers more strong five middle Slave States, as you say, will perfect minia for saving the Treasury from whole class of masters is added to the than those which already oppose the dreadproducing class, instead of being merely ful "must" in vain? Will the addition of the agents of the consumption of the fruits three or five Slave States, by giving of others' labor. Am I right, then, when Slavery preponderance in the Senate. I plant myself upon physical well being, strengthen the defences of Constitutional Slavery will be abolished in the District Liberty, and oppose more effectual barof Columbia-the North will by the Bal-I right, when I stand upon the faith of riers to the expansion of the limits of ser-Treaties and declare, she ought not to vitude, than a Senatorial equality can now al limits, the present Thirteen Slave aside in the Rotunda, and stating his case, desire for education. This he considercome in?—am I right, even if Mexico as do? Have not the mad projectors of this States, and there leave it, to ourselves, to with the addition that upon that day, his bill sent to the Union, when I interpose the fatal scheme already proclaimed from bulwarks of the Constitution, and proclaim the high sanctuary, the inner temple, of

000; 31,495 only, the Auditor's books of a Free Black colony alongside of slave-that region—and at last our land will be show to be Slaveholders; not one in four redeemed, and Liberty and Union shall \*The London Non-Comformist of April or five as estimated by you to be the ra- 3d gives the number of Slaveholders, and tio in the five States of Maryland, Vigin. those interested in them, at 32,700, in a indeed, as you say, a majority of slaveia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri population of 600,000, in S. C. holders with us in our belief that slave-

we are free no more! In Kentucky, the word, than native, freeborn, white Amer-

gross population may be set down at 800,- ican citizens have done? The idea, then,

er; and this is probably the ratio in all more mature reflections, I pronounce ab- commend my plan and yours to their calm Ann Arbor, Washienaw County, Michigan, by the States named, the number of Slave-solutely absurd and impossible. Louisi-consideration, and most cheerfully exholders decreasing as you go farther ana, Arkansas and Missouri, I am wil- claim, "God save the right!" Thus far FOR THE MICHICAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY So- South.\* To this insignificant minority ling to recognise as States possessing e- only I must forever dissent: I cannot, but quality with the rest; I submit to the past regard the Annexation of Texas to this we cannot sustain them-the Supremacy decision of the Nation; at the same time Nation as treason against the Republic, of the Laws, it has not been vindicated- I most solemnly protest against the prec- the virtual revolutionary overthrow of the TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post the National and State Constitutions, they edent, and deny the Constitutional possi-Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL- have been trampled under foot-Liber- bility of the Annexation of new Slave it, should arms be opposed to arms, as ty of Speech and of the Press, there is States to the Union. Let Slavery subside Gen. Hamilton vauntingly threatens on not a despotism in Europe that has less into its Constitutional limits-I stand by the part of the land of "all the Chivalry," than we-a Navy, it cannot be ours- the Constitution. If, in the dread neces- I shall not hesitate to strike for the Con-Manufactures, they are impossible with sities of coming time, Americans shall, stitution transmitted me as my birth right, Slave Labor-all the Arts and Sciences, like the Spartans, in a night thin out Amer-from a gallant ancestry. Here in this the useful and ornamental, they perish icans, as you intimate, let not this blood Texan Thermoplæ we must take our here—the Christian Morality, "the salt be upon our garments—not for all the ground—here some of our countrymen has lost its savor"-high Intellectual de- Cotton and Sugar which since creation's must stand-ay, and if the worst comes Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter velopment, such only as can exist where dawn, has grown on the green earth be- to the worst, must fall, too, or else no the spirit is free in its flights and untram- neath the dewy heavens, would I have Marathon shall ever bring glory, safety eled in its utterance: Slavery, like the posterity of mine look upon this "sorry and liberty to our homes. fabled Stygian lake, paralyses the wings sight." Let the aspirations of Kentuckof Genius-dread, gloomy and remorse- ians ascend in gratitude to the Father of less, she suffers none-none to escape- Destiny, that our own loved native State her inhospitable shores, making her very Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennesweakness, exhaustion, and decay her im- see and Missouri, then, as you say, would become non-slaveholding States. J. Q. Adams thinks that the Slave Trade canentire ten millions of the North, imposed not be suppressed till Africa is Christianmarket must be destroyed before the trade

> king in Texas? No. Then let these States take in Texas. No, we must stop here-now; the time grows stringent, fearfully pressing. Americans, Liberty, or Slavery! Under which King, Bezonian? speak, or die!" I am firmly of opinion that you are as well as on land, with their heads entirely mistaken in the supposed necessity of above the surface. They found that they Colonization; all additional expense and could sit and converse as easy as on a divan. complicated arrangement for the disposal of emancipated blacks I regard as so many obstacles to doing any thing-it but adds new links to "a lengthening chain."-Free blacks are not a tax on the North, ventured beyond his depth in water; while "as we have been taught to believe"- here he was enabled, without the least sense of the climate. Whenever Kentucky land. They became convinced that what had moves in earnest on this subject -as move is entirely correct.

to the substance and glory of a People. being sent down to this world for the first sole ourselves with vain reflections upon Northern Abolitionists—the time has come when we are to regard not names of Rodney and DeGrasse. When through justice retributive? And while we join in feeding the false and morbid appetite and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking of pro-slavery men, by denouncing Abo- burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity litonists, do we not place the very obsta- of pain, misery and destruction which the so bitterly complain? I hear a way-farer way! that steam car will crush you!" shall crushed? Or shall I not rather first save myself, and then nurture my gratitude and these are men. Devils never treat one or vengeance for a fit opportunity of another in this cruel manner; they have more manifestation? If the former course be sense, and more of what men vainly call hufolly in a single individual, how much manity.'- Mich. Ch Herald. more should a great state be ashamed to practice such absurdities! and the states-

supremacy in the Legislature, then by

light, as many Slaveholders with their

slaves will have been removed from the

with all the regards of political promotion

and the spirit of the age operating upon

the ambitious and the virtuous will in-

duce the sacrifice of slavery even in the

The correspondent of the New York True Sun relates the following story:

To the surprise of the whole House, when calling a convention, and at last by legal the private bills came up that day. Mr. John-Emancipation, which will be easy and son had left the House, and they all passed addressed to a foreign power, in onswer without opposition. By the rule, if a single to a statement in which the great expermember objects, the bill must lie over for de- iment of emancipation was alluded to as State. When seven Southern States shall bate, which is tantamount to its rejection for having proved a failure. The words are

> (FA riot was attempted at Providence lately. Some 40 rowdies collected together for the purpose of attacking the Irish. But the Police captured their leaders and locked them up.

tion of one or the other of the races in all nsume more cheese than butter. In London the proportion was 38 to 19. In France it is the

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President THOMAS MORRIS. ELECTORAL TICKET.

Your friend in the cause of "the Union as it is,"

C. M. CLAY.

Bathing in the Dead Sea -The correspondent of the New York American gives the following notice of a visit to this standing problem in the natural history of the Holy Land. The gentlemen of the party determinated to test the reported buoyancy of the wa

ter by personal experience. They state, that where the water was five feet deep, they were so buoyed up that they could only touch the bottom with the points of their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, 'heir feet were thrown in a horizontal position upon the surface of the water. They could not maintain a per pendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep,, and endeavored to sink, which they found impossible, even with some effort to do. They could walk in the water equally A strong breeze came on from the south, and with it a heavy swell. They described the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or a plank under them, as been said respecting the great specific gravity

Franklin's Fable of the Young Angel .-In what light we are viewed by superior ier spirit assigned him for his guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico in the mid the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with manufed limbs. other with so much engerness, the young angel turned angrily to his guide, and said 'You blundere ! You undertook to conduct me to the earth; but you have brought me into hell! 'No, Sir' says the guide, I have made no mistake. This is really the earth;

Morals and Manners at Washington .-

"I have just' heard an anecdote of Cave back to his Country's invaders. I con- Johnson, member of the House from Tennesse, clude, then, that the bounds of American from authority which guarantees its truth .-Slavery should not be enlarged-that the It must be premised that Mr. Johnson has a not allow the Dissolution of this Union; outlay, and unfortunately extends his proviwe are a Nation; and nothing but revo- dent care over it so as to exclude the demands lution can sever us-there should be no not only of falae claims, but also of honest new Slave States added to this Union- dues. It seems that a Mr. Daniel of La., who for three years had in vain attempted to get his bill before Congress, and had been each time buffled through the 'I object' of Mr. lot Box drive Slavery into its Constution- Johnson-took that gentleman lost session our consciences, and to Destiny-all the would be again brought up, and that if he non-cotton growing States will, by peace- (Mr. Johnson) should oppose it again, he able means, free themselves from slave- would (swearing a terrible oath) cut his or should be ours? Aside from this could take the lead—this will by first gaining in length. time an Arkansas tooth-pick eighteen inches

become Free, Slave Representation will that Congress.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1844 THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

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

For Representative to Congress FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART. THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

> OAKLAND COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

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

MACOMB COUNTY, PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCY CHURCH.

RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMAN-CIPATION.

Among many of the leading papers of experiment which has been very recently of their papers; those who are not, repy to find the following substantial and crease of the Liberty votes in their resundeniable testimony copied into the pective towns. It cannot be had without party, that they should for once forget press, their hatred of every thing British, and make their readers acquainted with this ample demonstration of the fact that the enjoyment of the largest liberty by all Presidency was thus publicly defined by classes is conducive to the highest interests of communityed doldw bank to tow

in Parliament by Lord Stanley, the Brit- Constitution." The incident is thus relaish Colonial Secretary, March 22, 1842. ted by an exchange:

"Considering how deeply he was inerest in the subject, and what anxiety he must have felt when returning to the same situation which he had held nine years ago, as to the result of the great experi-vote for a slaveholder for President?some little indulgence. As regarded that lation of the West Indies had, in the ben- for President. (Cries of "good," "good efits which were derived from it. exceeded the most sanguine expectaions of the most ardent advocates of the measure. In every one of the Islands, the physical classes had reached to an extent far greater than had been anticipated; and, what ment in their physical condition was ac- uphold or to end it. companied by a corresponding improvement in their social and moral habits. Religious instruction had produced its anticipated effects, inducing greater purity ed a result infinitely more important than any improvement in their physical condition. To show that he did not exaggerate the vast improvement which had taten place in the habits and conditions of the West India laborers, he would read to the House an extract from an official document which he had a short time since

cipation took place without the occurrence of a single instance of tumult or disturbance-that the joy of the negroes on the first of August, 1838, was orderly, sober, and religious; that since emancipation, It is stated as a singular fact, that the English the negroes have been thriving and contented; that they have varied their comforts and enjoyments; that their offences against the laws have become more and The gifted man is he who sees the essential more light and unfrequent; that their morpoint, and leaves all the rest saide as surplusage. als have improved; that marriage has be- quette County.

come more and more substituted for con-

and paramount object of that act."

pondence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, late mass, and will finally prevail over mero Governor of Jamaica, from a stipendiary inactive resistance. magistrate of that Island, and from Mr. The spirit which animates all portions Light, Governor of Guiana, the result of of the Liberty party, is highly favorable statements showed, in thought, this, that, an instance of the state of feeling in the Jamaica and Demerara, (and, though va- the Bangor Gazette, of Maine: rying in degree, they were a sample of the whole of our colonies) the experiment them in a situation of great physical enjoyment, beyond the anticipations of their

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

thy of freemen."

There is a town in an adjoining county in which there are less than a dozen this country, especially of the South, there Liberty voters. But their principles comworkings of West India Emancipation or true doctrines of Liberty, in opposition to to magnify its supposed minor inconven- sham democracy, and coon foolery. One iences and evils into aggravated calami- of these voters is desirous of increasing ties. As many leading presses have thus the number of their band, and after redistorted the truth, the mass of newspaper flection, concluded that the best way to do readers, on the whole, have imperfect or it would be to present to others the same incorrect views of the results of that glo. truths which had been effectual on his rious measure. This is a subject which own mind. He has accordingly left ordeeply concerns every American citizen, ders for twenty copies of the Signal to be and especially every Democrat. The sent to as many voters in his town, for Democratic party profess to have the six months. Those who are willing to highest zeal for human freedom; and an pay, he charges with the amount of their tried on nearly a million of persons ought ceive them gratuitously. We commend to excite their attention. We are hap his example to all who wish for an in-"North Star," a Democratic paper of this the appropriate means; and no means are multiplication of the

HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

The position of this gentleman on the We shall see how consistent he will be in The following is an extract of a speech voting for a man who will "stand by the

"During an exciting debate in the House of Representatives, a few days since, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, says the Baltimore American, was asked by Mr. Belser, of Alabama, if he was willing to ment in which he took so active a part, Mr. G. responded that the gentleman the house, he was sure, would grant him knew but little of him if he supposed that he could be governed upon such a quesresult, he was happy to be able to state looked to the question, whether a that the emancipation of the negro popu- man was a slaveholder or not, in voting from many southern members.) He on ly asked whether the man he voted for could stand by the Constitution? In regard to the institution of slavery, he had never proposed or argued that the Gencondition and prosperity of the laboring eral Government or free States had control over it. His opinion was that Slayery was a State institution, sanctioned and supported by State authority, and that was still more gratifying, the improve- there was no power in the Government to preach for him, and they sent him Dr. John-

DISCUSSION AT OWASSO.

Recently we published a letter from Dr. Gallup, stating that much interes existed in Shiawassee County in reference to the anti-slavery question. We perceive by the Owasso Argus that a dis- force of a myriad of speeches to the contrary. cussion was publicly proposed by Joseph Purdy and R. R. Thompson on the following proposition:

"The practices and policy of modern abolitionists are repugnant to the genius noral and political obligations, and inefficient in effecting the discontinuance of

These gentlemen took the affirmative, and Dr. J. B. Barnes and J. N. Graham the negative. The discussion lasted three evenings. The Argus says:

"It will be found, that the British eman-"Every thing was conducted with courtesy and ended in general good feeling, and all we have to say further is, that it is a matter of regret that the discussion could not have been held in the day time that those from a distance might have had the pleasure to attend."

> Fourier Associations are spring ing up in about every State and Territory of the Union. One has just been organized in Wisconsin at Green Lake, Mar-

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The success of a political party, cubinage; that they are eager for educa- like that of an army, and of all other tion, rapidly advancing in knowledge, large bodies of men, depends greatly on and powerfully influenced by the minis- the spirit with which they enter on their ters of religion. Such are among the undertaking: for it is well established by results of emancipation which are plain & experience, that they who think they can indisputable, and these results constitute, do a thing and try, can achieve any thing in the estimation of her Majesty's Gov- but impossibilities; while a settled belief ernment and the people of England, the that success is unattainable, is, in itself, complete success of the British emanci- an insurmountable bar to all successful pation, in sofar as relates to the primary action. A small minority of the community, by incessant agitation, discus-Lord Stanley afterwards real extracts sion, and repetition of any given truths, at considerable length from the corres- can ultimately indoctrinate the whole

which is summed up in these words: "these to unremitted and persevering effort. As as far as the laborers were concerned in extreme East, we cut the following from

"LET US GO FORWARD.

"We often allow ourselves to be dehad been not only successful in placing ceived by false appearances. We often relax our efforts, and see lions in our way, when if we would go vigorously forward, we should find scarcely an obstacle boldest friends, but they also proved that in our path. We are fully satisfied that, they had learned to turn to advantage notwithstanding all the noise and hurra their newly acquired gift of freedom in made about Henry Clay, and the appreaccumulating property, the product of hensions of many that he will sweep evtheir industry, and cultivating habits wor- erty men can hold their own this year, they will do well, that there never was a better time for us to work with every hope of advancing than this very year. there are a few men who have voted with ds, who will vote for Clay, we well know that there are thousands of Whigs has been manifested a disposition to sup- pel them to make their appearance at the will not and cannot vote for him; and who will not-and openly avow they press the information of the favorable polls twice a year, to bear witness to the other thousands who are hesitatingoathing the man while admiring his genius, and trying to make Frelinghuysen's virtues an antidote to Clay's moral poi-

> In Connecticut also, the Liberty men are far from being discouraged by their small accession of votes. They have recently held a spirited State Convention, et, which we predict will receive an inreased vote next fall:

For Governor-Francis GILLETTE.

" Lieut. Governor-Levi Yale, 2d. - Secretary-Elista Lord. "Treasurer-Samuel Deming.

" Controller-Lewis Beers, Jr. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Austin F. Williams. Vincent Hinckley.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. 1st District-Waterman Roberts.

2d " Harlow Isbell. Ebenezer Griffin.

4th " Jonas Mead:

The Slave States have already made Slavery THE great political question. How long will it be before the Free States will discover it? Every candidate for a national office is strictly and minutely scrutinized on this point, and his "soundness" ascertained. Witness the following paragraph from the New Orleans Bee. In referring to the fact that the Southern delegations were nearly unanimous for Frelinghuysen, it pro-

"We call particular attention to this tatement, which shows conclusively that Theodore Frelinghuysen owes his nomination to the votes of the Slaveholding States -- a sufficient guarantee, if any were needed, of HIS SOUNDNESS ON ALL SUBJECTS AFFECT. ING SOUTHFRN RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS."

CLERICAL SLAVEHOLDER.-It has been a natter of regret to some of Mr. Barnes's friends in this city, that he allowed a slaveolder, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of South Caraina, a few Sundays ago to preach in his puloit. It appears that Mr. Barnes sent to the Baptist Triennial Convention for some one to son, a prominent southern slaveholder, who was allowed, without inquiry, to occupy the pulpit and preach to the people. This oughs not so to have been .- Penn: Freeman.

It is of little use to talk against slavery, inless we act against it-actions speak louder than words, and one act will over hrow the

IF Was it not Dr. Channing who first rearked, that Philanthropists were the only class I men whose memory would be immortal? As ciety advances from height to height in knowlore, and will be ultimately forgotten; while the ames of its bene actors will be had in everlasting remembrance. But suppose one could be amortalized by his opposition to the best interests of man; would it be any object with a noble mind to receive the accumulated curses of posterould be erected to Henry Clay at Ashland, with an inscription that should be read through all oming ages, by countless millions of our race,

"HERE LIES HENRY CLAY, THE DEFENDER OF

Would such an immortality be desirable? And vot. if he attnins it at all, such to L' le its characer. for posterity will be impartial. Who would of rather take the place of his fellow citizens, BIRNEY and Cassius M. CLAY, and have written

"HERE LIES THE DEFENDER OF THE NEGRO

782 for Van Buren, and 903 for Birney. ties are as nearly balanced as may be. the Legislature being about equally divided between them. Hence the result at the pending Presidential election will be determined by incidental circumstances. rather than by any decisive party major-

In 1841, the Liberty vote was 2848, in 1842, 5,423, in 1843, 7,480. In 1840, the vote was one in in 304, in 1843 it was one in 36. It will be observed that the Liberty vote in 1840 was very small, according to the population, yet it has portion of the Liberty voters were induced to bestow their suffrages on "the more favorable candidates."

There are five Liberty papers in the State. The Philanthropist and Herald is and argument, and will therefore have much influence with those who are governed by such considerations. The paper is also remarkable for candor and courtesy; but the Doctor has no faith in banners, hickory poles, or any paraphernalia of that kind, as a means of sustaining a party, or exalting its favorites for public adoration. The circulation of the Philanthropist is now 3200, and is rapidly extending. It has much improved daily.

The Liberty Herald is published at menced about a year since, and has met ing disgrace to so great a State. with good encouragement. The Editor formerly published a Whig paper, and wields a ready pen. Its influence must be highly beneficial.

The Aurora is published weekly at New Lisbon. It is small, and is Antimasonic, Liberty, and Temperance.

The Spirit of Freedom is a new paper, just commenced at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.

of by our exchanges.

advantage.

State. But they take much credit to their Democratic nominee at the next elecparty for the personal services of Mr. tion. Giddings in behalf of antislavery objects, and much fault has been found with Lib- was 1213, in 1842, 2130, in 1843, 2,775. erty men because they would not support having about doubled in each year. In he coincided with them in opinion! But except New Hampshire and Vermont. safety of the country. We would have Arbor, and its title altered to the Signal Mr. Giddings remember the example of of Liberty. expression, "Delenda est Carthago!" general distribution.

institution confined within State limits, there are a small portion of them who we would have him say that its Destruc-The population of this State in 1840 tion was the great object of concentrated was 1,519,476, being 200,000 less than effort with Abolitionists. But we have that of Pennsylvania. The whole vote no right to prescribe the measure of his of Ohio in 1840 was 273,843, of which antislavery action, nor can he or his 148,157 were given for Harrison, 124. friends justly complain, that while he is our unremitting political opponent, we with-Although Harrison's majority was so hold from him our suffrages and support, large, yet in ordinary elections the par- while we concede to him that esteem and regard to which his honest and sincere efforts for the advancement of human freedom justly entitle him. The present position of Mr. G. is that of an antislavery Whig; and it is understood that he will vote for Clay-a slaveholder! We shall

see how well he will succeed in serving two masters-Liberty and a Proslavery Party. Of his old antislavery associates in Congress, Morris, of Ohio, and Gates of New York, are both avowed Liberty men, while Slade of Vermont has been superseded, but is a decided opponent o doubled each year since. The last electhe Liberty party. We cannot but think tion was very closely contested, and a that Mr. G. will soon become wholly a Liberty man, or that he will modify his antislavery position, and become more completely devoted to the Whig party.

The Liberty candidate for Governor of Ohio is Judge King, of Trumbull Counpublished at Cincinnati, daily and week- ty. He was formerly a Whig, and his ly. It was the pioneer Liberty paper of qualifications for the office, we believe. the West, having been established in are universally conceded. He is repre-1835. Mr. Birney was for some time its sented as a good speaker, evincing more editor, after he was driven from Ken- depth and profundity than brilliancy of tucky. The press has been several times mind. The prospects of the Liberty pardemolished and thrown into the river, but ty, notwithstanding the small numbers it has been replaced by another, through with which it commenced, are highly fathe contributions of the friends of Liber- vorable. The organization is now genty. The present editor is Dr. Bailey .- eral; the Liberty papers have become He makes one of the best dailies in the permanently established; the State has country. It excels in reason, thought abundance of good Liberty Speakers; and the other parties are so nearly balanced that the position of the Liberty party at- party formerly supported Gags, and they

and measures. The colored population of Ohio in 1840 was 17,342, it having increased 7,000 in ten years. The laws of this State are highly oppressive to this class of citizens. They are not only taxed without represince the paper has been published thus any outrage may be perpetrated uppunity, provided it be not witnessed by

#### WICHIGAN.

The population of Michigan in 1840. was 212,267. The whole number of votes given was 44,392, about every fifth person being a voter. This probably is as large an extension of the right of suffrage as can be found in the world. Harrison received 22,933, Van Buren 21, 131, Birney, 328. Harrison's majority another Liberty paper, published at Ca. sions there is a Democratic majority .diz, Ohio, edited by M. H. Urquhart .- That party have carried every election We have not seen it, but it is well spoken for Governor except one. At the last election, the Democratic majority was The Democracy of this State have been some five or six thousand. They elected in the northern part of this State. We generally characterized by the most ab- every senator, and all the House of Repject submission to slaveholding dictation, resentatives except about a tenth partsecond only to that manifested by the an instance of party success, perhaps unleading Democrats of New Hampshire .- equalled in any State in the Union. The A political profligacy, and contempt for great secret of this success is, that a large all moral considerations, is evinced by portion of our population are foreigners. many prominent politicians of the party. At the formation of the State Governand nothing favorable to human liberty ment, the Democratic party avowed themcan be anticipated from them, unless it be selves the special friends of foreigners, wrung from them by motives of political and allowed them to vote on the adoption of the Constitution, whether they had The Whigs in Ohio, as in most of the been naturalized or not-a measure which States, have made large professions of be- the Whigs opposed. Hence the voters ing "more favorable" to Liberty princi- from foreign countries have generally ples, but the evidence of their sincerity is supported the Democratic party, and have entirely wanting. We do not know of a given them a decided preponderance in solitary principle of the Liberty party the control of the State, except for two that has received the sanction of a public years. Hence the probability is, that the convention of Whigs in any part of the vote of Michigan will be given for the

him. The propriety of their course, 1840 the vote was one in 135 of the however, is evident. Mr. Giddings is whole: in 1843 it was one in 16. In the opposed to the existence of the Liberty second Congressional District, the Liberparty: he considers it entirely unnecessa- ty vote was one in 11: in Jackson Counry; he has taken the stump against it, ty it was nearly one in five. Mr. Birand has declared, that he had done more ney received votes for Governor in 26 to use it up than any other man in his counties, being all except four. Michi-District. How foolish, then, would it be for gan gave the largest vote for Birney in Liberty men to vote for their avowed po- 1840, according to its population, of any litical opponent, because on some points State; and it is now surpassed by none he does not advocate all the antislavery The first anti-slavery paper in the principles of our party. The object of State was the Michigan Freeman, comthe Liberty party is the extinction of Sla- menced in 1839 at Jackson, and conductvery throughout the United States by the ed by that indefatigable Abolitionist, S. competent legislative authority: the ob- B. Treadwell. While it was in his hands, ject of Mr. Giddings, as he has often de- the formation of the Liberty party took clared, is to reduce slavery to its original place, and the Freeman became one of limits as a State institution, and leave it the earliest suporters of the new organithere. Suppose he could accomplish it, zation; and by its continual presentation how much would be gained? The ac- of the "one idea," gave that consistent cursed institution would still exist to make and uniform tone to the anti-slavery feelwar upon our free institutions, and be ing of the State which has since been in 50 years. The Louisville Register says:

The vote of the Liberty party in 1841

the old Roman Cato, who habitually fin- A considerable edition of Liberty tracts ished every speech in the Senate by the have been issued recently at Jackson for

manner, instead of ever announcing to among genuine Abolitionists in this State by a committee of ten-

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PAR- the slaveholders that he only wished their in support of the Liberty party. But are Friends or Non-Resistants, who do not vote, and of course disapprove of the political movement.

About two thirds of the Liberty voters in this State are from the ranks of the Whigs. This operates somewhat to their disadvantage, and has been the occasion of a constant warfare upon the Liberty party from its formation. Sometimes the Whig editors assail the whole organizascheme, sometimes as a hypocritical, deceitful Locofoco movement; and someimes they call after their former associates and adherents in tones of intreaty more favorable" party. But the Whigs of Michigan have no ground for asking single anti-slavery vote. They have ever, as a party, avowed themselves in favor of a single liberty principle; all they can urge is their support of the right of rendered, lame, feeble and inefficient. For instance, there has been a standing Gag in the U.S. Senate for years, and our Senators, two of the most popular men in the party, have not ventured to lisp a word against it! The Democratic party, as a whole

naintain a sullen, inactive resistance to the Liberty party, and their attitude is that of avowed hostility. They avoid discussion as much as possible, well knowing that our principles are those of genuine Democracy, and cannot be argued down. Our Domocratic Legislatures, year after year, have refused to grant the right of suffrage to colored citizens, assigning the most contemptible reasons for their refusal. The members of Congress of that tracts general attention to its principles recently voted that all attempts to repeal the Slave Representation should be con

Thus it will be seen that nothing essenially favorable to the cause of human freedom and the establishment of Equal Rights, can be hoped from either of these sentation, but their oath is not allowed in parties. But while the prospect of aid courts of justice against white men; and from them is hopeless, that of the steady increase of the Liberty party is animaon a colored man or his family with im- ting and cheering. The Signal and other anti-slavery papers are making their Warren, Trumbull County. It was com- white persons. Such a statute is a stand- way into the remotest settlements of the State, and are doing their work upon the honest and unsophisticated minds of the backwoodsmen. From the newly settled parts of the State, we are receiving constant accessions to our subscription list, accompanied by the most satisfactory assurances that our principles are making a steady progress. In other parts the hue and cry of politicians have hitherto prevented very many from joining us who was 1,802. The popular elections in this know and say that we are right, and who The Liberty Courier is the title of State show that on all ordinary occapresent campaign shall permanently decide the complexion of political parties.

> Our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Birney, is a resident of Saginaw County. understand that he was induced to locate there on account of the possession of a tract of land which became his by some domestic arrangements; and he is in reality, what Mr. Clay is in name-a Farmer-an actual cultivator of the soil At the last election for Governor, Mr. Birney received the unanimous nomination of the Liberty party; and we presume he will continue to receive it, until he shall be triumpantly elected. Those of us who have become acquainted with him since his residence among us, find our esteem and regard continually increasing as we become familiar with the manly frankness of his character, and his unwavering fidelity to high moral principles. He has not been idle in the antislavery cause, since he came among us. ly invite the reader to notice the following Besides making journies to several States, he has memorialized our Legislature, and has spoken in behalf of human freedom in his own vicinity, in Detroit, Pontiac, mented by his political opponents, through the press and otherwise, as an able and tivated and vigorous intellect. His recent letters on the Annexation of Texas will favorably bear comparison with any of the numerous productions on that subject that have recently appeared; but they have been carefully kept from the notice of Whig and Democratic readers by the conductors of the press from that most potent of all principles-self-preserva-

The centre of total population of the Unied States in 1840 was Harrison county, Vir ginia, 38 miles south of the Pennsylvania line miles due south of Clarksburgh, 21 miles north, 175 miles west, and 177 miles in a straight hne from Washington. The centre of population has moved westward 196 miles combatted for another half century to manifested by the Liberty party. The 'After the next census we can and we must come. Hence its destruction is the only paper was subsequently removed to Ann have the seat of government removed to the

streetfighting meeting has been held at Vicksburgh, at which appropriate resolutions were "Carthage must be destroyed." In like There is great unanimity of views by-laws, to be hereafter reported for adoption that Congress will adjourn on the 17th

MR. CLAY AND "WHITE SLAVES." Sometime since we published Mr. Clay's aledged remark in the House of Representatives in 1619, in a debase on the Missouri question, to he effect that we must have white slaves if we ould not have black ones, &c.

We subjoined the reasons we had for believing it. We did not attribute any great importance ant with that contempt of labor which is usuall felt and often expressed among slaveholders .-But it has been magnified into a great affair, and five members of Congress have certified to the fact that such a sentiment is on record in the Na tion as a contemptible, impracticable tional Intelligencer, of July 1, 1820, in a note to n speech of Mr. Rich, of Vermont.

Mr. Clay has been questioned on the sub ect, and the following is the substance of his re-

"I certainly will not undertake to recite what and remonstrance, urging them again to were the precise words used by me on the occareturn to the support and embrace of the long, which I made in Congress on the Missour estion; but this I will undertake to assert, with the most perfect corfilence, that I never use port of the extract, to which I have alluded. am confident of it because I never entertained such a sentiment in my life. I never conceives a contingency in which I would taver or counte nance reducing white men to slavery. To such an imputation I may oppose the tenor of a whole petition—a support, so far as it has been life during which my humble executions have been constantly directed to the preservation of liberty at home and the encouragement of its establish-ment in foreign countries. If I have not been held in bondage in this country, it has been ause of considerations and convictions, sincerely nd honestly entertained, embracing the peace and happiness of both the white and black races, which have been often presented to the public.

It is quite possible that in arguing upon the existence of the institution of slavery in this country,

may have contended that the lick race supp'ie hose domestic offices, which, under the name of help," "menial servants," and "domestics," e to be found in every state of civil zed society and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices. If I have eve imployed such an argument, (of which I have no ollection, ) it is apparent how erroneous infer

This we present for what it is worth. The usion to the argument that it is "quite possi ble" he may have made about "menial servants" &c. will not be overlooked. That this argument had a meaning to i may be inferred from the con truction put upon it by J. W. Taylor, of N. Y. is friend, in a speech Feb. 19, 1819, in Mr Clay's presence, of which the following is an extract, as reported in the National Intelligencer. denen days after Mr. Clay's offensive speech was

"He (Mr. Clay) is governed by no vulgar rejudices; yet with wint abhorrence did he speak t the performance, by our wives and daughters those domestic offices which he was pleased to call service! What comparison did he make between the black slaves of Kentucky and the HUTE SLAVES of the North, and how instantly the strike the balance in favor of the former. such opinions and expressions, even in the nan, what ideas do you suppose are entertain-fluboring min by the mijority of slave

To this testimony Mr. Clay has not referred a

ll, and it stands good antil refuted. Messrs. Rich and Taylor are both dead: thei igencer: Mr. Taylor's were addressed to Mr. Clay personally as Speaker of the House: their testimony was not denied while they lived; and the statement of only one is now called in question by the person most interested, at the end of wenty four years.

But the matter is not worthy of further discuson. Let every one be persuaded in his own mind. Mr. Calhoun and other slaveholders have made similar comparisons between black and white laborers; and the contempt of white men

DEMOCRACY AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The following, among other resolutions, was reported to the late Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, by B. F. Butler, Ex-Attorney General of the U. States, and unanimous-

Resolved, That Congress has no power under he Constitution to interfere with or control the lomestic institutions of the several States, and hat such States are the sole and proper judge of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts the Abolitionists or others, made to induce longrass to interfere with questions of slavery, or incipient steps in relation thereto. alculated to lead to the most alarming and dan gerous consequences, and that all such efforts ness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not t be countenanced by any friend to our political in

Thus it will be seen that "Opposition to Abolitionism" is one of the cardinal principles o Modern Democracy. We shall at present mere

1. That all efforts of Abolitionists, whether by petitions, memoria's, by votes or otherwise Ann Arbor, and elsewhere, to as great an trict, on the High Seas, or elsewhere-with extent as his other engagements would questions of slavery-including the Slave Trade permit, and has uniformly been compli- or by taking incipient steps towards such interference, as the appointment of committees, eceiving reports, &c-"are calculated to lead to eloquent speaker, possessed of a well culanti-slavery movement, so for as the action of Congress is involved.

> 2. That all such efforts-to induce Congress act-have an inevitable tendency to diminish ne happiness of the people. What a proposition or Democrats to put forth, who declaim about the largest liberty," and make free discussion

> 3. That all such efforts-of whatever nature endanger the staibility and permanency of the Jnion! This is mere gammon, put out to please

> 4. That all such should be discountenanced by every Democrat. This declares war upon every at even its acknowledged powers, and goes for he perpetuation of slavery.

> Will candid men of the Democratic party sub scribe to such a creed? Will they sustain a pary so recreant to its own avowed principles or iberty and Equal Rights?

The Whigs and Democrats are hard at work in this State. They have commenced the campaign in carnest. The Free Press announce ten thousand extra copies of the biography A Good Move .- An anti duelling and anti- Polk and Dallas. What are Liberty men do-

inst, without doubt.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY There are several things connected with present position of this party, which deserve candid consideration. We can only enumerate them this week, but we intend to refer to them

1. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren, by the man gement of the Slaveholders, is a clear proof that hey had the absolute control of the Convention. No intelligent Democrat will deny it. The N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Democratic paper,

The Southern Delegates were determined hat no one should be nominated who was not of heir way of thinking in regard to the Annexa-ion of Texas.... They have carried their non of Texas . . . . They have carried their nd the North have SUBMITTED.

What can be a more explicit acknowledgeent of the subjection of the party to the Slave Power, than this?

2. The cause for which Van Buren was dis arded by his Southern friends deserves notice. He has served them faithfully for years. He has never been treacherous toward them or their incrests. But he would not go far enough in inmity to answer their purposes, and they threw him aside. His letter on Texas proved his political destruction. Mr. Van Buren should have complied with the wishes of the slaveholders without hesitation. They expect implicit obedi-

3. The means they employed for overthrowing Mr. Van Buren and nominating Polk, show the degradation of the party in a strong light. They oncentrated on Gen. Cass for quite a number o allotings, and then suddenly deserted him for a candidate of their own. Thus they really used me northern man to defeat the nomination of the another, and then forsook them both. Gen. Cass was used merely as a stepping stone to Polk's

4. The rejection of Mr. Van Buren, and the omination of a Southern man whom nobody had dreamed of, must be vastly consolatory to those numerous Democratic papers which have been urging Mr. Van Buren's nomination be cause he was the choice of the people, and beguse justice must be done him on account of h defeat in 1840. A small slaveholding minority of the party have thrown him out from publ life, never to return!

5 This same minority ruled in choosing candidate for. Vice President. At the first bal ot, Fairfield, of Maine, had 87 votes, Woodbu 56. Cass 20. Dallas 13. But Fairfield was New England man, not quite thorough enough on Texas, and while Governor of Maine had isplessed the sovereign State of Georgia -Woodbury was sound on Texas, but he was New Englander, and the slaveholders are afraid of the whole tribe, though they occasionally use hem without trusting them. Mr. Walker, Mississippi, then explained the views of Mr. Dal las, as being in favor of immediate annexation and the next ballot showed what was the ruling enius of the Convention. Dallas received 220 otes, Fairfield 30, Woodbury 6. Thus the whole North succumbed to a few intriguing spi rits at the South.

6. A very large portion of the party at the North, were opposed to the present annexation o exas, for the reasons so ably set forth by Mr. on Buren. But the following resolution adop ted by the National Convention, compels them to go in a mass for this unconstitutional and wicked measure, or to bolt at once from the

"Resolved, That our title to the whole territe ry of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to OF TEXAS at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this convenion recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.'

The politicians and papers which so highly raised & desended Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Texas lans a body composed only of slaveholders and ter must now right about face, and shout for slave-breeders? All that shields them from uni-Appexation! Will all the Northern Democrats onsent thus to degrade themselves?

7. Mr. Polk is a Southern man, of the Jackslaveholder and duellist, and a proficient in the ther accomplishments of the Chivalry. Bu these charges are confidently denied. The N. Y. Courier withdraws the charge of duelling: and the Emancipator is quoted by the Free Press session. s withdrawing both charges. He is also spoken of as a Temperance man and a member of the Baptist church, of irreproachable morals. On the reumstance of his being a church member, how ever, we can predicate but little good of him: for Mr. John Tyler, when elected, was a member of a church in good standing. We shall do Mr. Polk justice as soon as we can ascertain the acts. If he be a profligate, duelling slaveholder, the people ought to know it before they vote for in; and if he be unexceptionable in his morals it is no more than right that the fact should be nown to his advantage, so far as it will go.

IF From documents recently laid before the Senate, it appears that Gen. Murphy, our minister to Texas, with or without authority, as a oreliminary to the treaty of Annexation, did give PLEDGE to that government to defend it against ll the world, and against Mexico in particular, uring the pendency of the negotiation. A letter from Mr. Calhoen to Mr. Van Zandt, the Texan minister, confirms this pledge in the fol-

"Should the exigency arise to which you refer Upshur, I am Tarther direct ed by the President to say that, during the pen ency of the treaty of annexation, he would deer it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from

all fore ga incasion.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. C. CALHOUN."

Thus we are virtually involved in a war with Mexico, and the slightest hostile demonstration rom that power against Texas, before the treaty shall be disposed of, will bring us into actual col ision! So much for the reckless greedines of the slave-holders! "What has the North to do with Slaver 1"

IF The vanity of John Tyler appears to be ratified with the most triffing as well as inappro riate demonstrations of praise. Just before his omination, a quantity of "Tyler Buttons" were nanufactured, and editorially announced as ready or distribution at the office of the Madisonian. Tyler ribbons were worn at the Baltimore Convention, and after his nomination, twenty-eight guns were fired-one for each State, one for Texas, and one for John Tyler!

Or neighbor of the Argus says his stan ding motto of "Mr. Clay and Slavery" was left out of their columns three or four weeks sincebefore he knew that a slaveholding candidate would be nominated. We stand corrected. It was evidently left out in good season.

The Jackson County proceedings arrived too late for this week.

SLAVERY AND THE M. E. CHURCH. The controversy on Slavery in this Church seems to have arrived at a point where the Slaveholders or the Abolitionists must yield. Since the meeting of the General Conference, this subject in some shape has occupied much of its ime. Our readers are already apprised of the lecision in the case of F. A. Harding. He was suspended, on account of holding slaves, by a

vote of two to one.

The case of Bishop Andrew was similar. He and become a slaveholder by marriage, and openly acknowledged it. The proposition of the Ablitionists was to suspend him also. Every exertion was used by the Slaveholders to avoid an ssue. They tried to stave it off by delay; they tried to compromise, but in vain; and when obliged to meet the issue fairly, they found themselves in the minority of 68 against 110, and the Bishop was suspended. The ducussions on this uestion were earnest and eloquent, and the measure was pursued and carried through by the anti-slavery portion of the Church with a zeal and stability quite uncommon in ecclesiastical

Had we space, we should like to present some peetmens of the speeches on both sides, but our imits forbid it. Some of the positions of the ifferent speakers, however, must be noticed as llustrative of the peculiar views entertained on

Mr. Dunwody, of S. C .. "thought Abraham was a slaveholder, and when Hagar escaped, GOD TOLD HER TO RETURN, thus disapproving of runaway slaves, and sending an angel to take her back again."

Dr. Bangs thought an ultra abolitionist was as much disqualified for the office of a Bishop as a slaveholder. Mr. inley, of Ohio, proposed a substitute, t

he effect that the Bishop be suspended until the mpediment should be removed-thus leaving him at liberty to sell his slaves, or dispose of them in

Mr. Spencer hoped the mover would permit such an amendment as would require the Bishop free his slaves.

Dr. Olin objected to this. He said they had right to hold slaves under the Discipline. The bjection to Bishop Andrew was entirely on the ground of expediency.

Mr. Comfort, of Ohio, referred to the division f the church that some anticipated. Division as impossible, but a secession might be made M . Smith, of Virginia, said the northern Conferences would not dare to secone. But the Southern Conferences would not be degraded for the sake of the property of the Church. He vished it understood that the South would no give up the property. If the General Conference should be unwilling to divide it amicably, he be heved it would be in the power of Virginia i old the whole of it, and stop every press in the Book Concern by an injunction from a Court of Law! Dr. S. enforced this hint by a tremenlous blow on the table.)

Bishop Andrews wished the debate might close out Conference could do as they pleased. He sked no mercy at their hands. He had just come from Philadelphia where he had been listened to by croweded audiences, although he was known o be a slaveholder. He p sumed his wife would mancipate her slaves if he should reques her to lo so, but he would not.

The next day Bishop Soule spoke denying the right of Conference to depose a Bishop wit ut trial. In the course of the discussion, th our Bishops Soule, Hedding, Waugh and Mo ris, proposed to the Conference to suspend all ac tion on the case of Bishon Andrew for four years until the next General Conference should meet This was rejected, and the final vote taken as above mentioned.

No division of the Church will take place .-The Southern members know too much. What versal scorn at present, is the countenance of the M. E. Church of the Free States.

Immediately after the vote was taken, Mr son school, nominated by slaveholders, and we Pierce, of Georgia, the senior member of the supposed was a proper counterpart to Mr. Clay as southern delegations, gave notice that they should offer a protest, "manly and ministerial," which might be of use before future tribunals. The Conference then adjourned an hour and a ha earlier than usual; and the South went into secre

The Commercial Advertiser save:

Bishop Andrew, after an affecting intervie with his southern brethren, which is said by ar observer to have been a most touching scene, lef the city on Saturday afternoon for his family and home in Georgia, pausing at Newark during the Sabbath, where he officiated yesterday in the Franklin street church."

Dr. Capers on Monday introduced resolution ooking to the holding of two General Conferences. This has been referred to a committee of nine, to consider and report.

Petitions were subsequently but in circulation in New York city, among the lay members, prayng the Conference to rescind their action in the case of Bishop Andrew, and postpone the matter ill next Conference.

The following is the resolution respectng Bishop Andrew, which passed the Genera Conference, 110 to 68:

"Whereas, the Discipline of our Church for ids the doing any thing calculated to destroy our itinerant general superintendency, and where as. Bishop Andrew has become connected wit slavery by marriage and otherwise, and this ac having drawn after it circumstances which in the estimation of the General Conference, wi greatly emberrass the exercise of his office as a places entirely prevent it, therefore, Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise this office so long as this impediment remains.

IF On the first page will be found a portion f another letter on Texas by C. M. Clay. His views of the overwhelming influence of the SLAVE POWER will be seen to correspond precisely with those maintained by the Liberty party He also rejects the proposition for colonizing the slaves in Texas or elsewhere as absurd and foolish. This letter will undoubtedly do much good at the South.

The State Journal, in reply to our object ion that Mr. Clay is a slaveholder, argues that man's locality should make no difference abou his nomination to office. We do not object to Mr. Clay because he is a Southern man, or a Kentuckian; but because he is a prominent and avowed advocate and upholder of Perpetual Slavery. The Journal cannot truly deny this Is it, or is it not a valid objection?

They have had a tremendous Coldwater celebration at Boston. Some 20,000 persons were in the procession, and 40,000 or 50,000 were present on the commons, with a prodigious number of be made to appreciate their own native insigbanners and mottoes,

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

The recent organization of a political party to measurably disfranchise foreigners-the strations of violence against them in Philadelphia -and the unceasing efforts of a portion of the religious press to represent the Catholic faith as utterly incompatible with free institutions, has excited the attention of naturalized citizens, and induced them to consider whither these demonstrations will lead. Any thinking person can see, that according to the established laws of human nature, an organized party for the purpose of opposing the admission of foreigners to a free participation in our civil and political institutions, will be met on their part by an organized resistance; and thus a warfare will be commenced which can profit neither party, while it will be greatly disastrous to both. Such an issue every patriot must deeply deplore.

The following inquiries have been addressed to Mess s. Birney and Morris, and to Judge King, the candidate of the Liberty party for Governor of Ohio, by naturalized citizens of Dayton, Ohio. They are published in the Cincin nati Herald.

LETTER FROM NATURALIZED CITA IZENS.

DAYTON, May 17, 1844.

James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, Leicester King:-Gentlemen,-We the undersigned, naturalized citizens of the United States, have left the different places of our birth in foreign lands, and have sought a refuge and a home in this wide spread, fertile and free country. We were assured before we came, that this land would be to us a happy home, where each "could sit under his own vine and fig tree, and none to molest or make him afraid." We have lived hanpily here for many years, and we have truly found this land, so far as ourselves and families are concerned, an asylum for the oppressed. But we remble for the future; a portentous cloud is rising, which we fear will cover the heavens, and darken the whole land; and the prospect of a future happy home in this land, for ourselves and children, seems now to be overcast with gloom which we pray God may not be of long ontinuance

We are startled at the recent demonstration of public opinion in one of our eastern cities, and we fear lest our own personal security and personal liberty may be in jeopardy. As firm and sincere friends to the country of our adoption, to its constitution and laws, and desiring so to use the high privilege of elective franchise, which the laws of this country have conferred upon us. as to perpetuate our liberties and secure the bless ings of freedom to all mankind, we beg leave to propound to each of you the following questions brough the Herald, and shall await your several answers through the same medium.

1. Are you in favor of naturalized citizens of the United States enjoying the rights and privieges secured to them by the present naturalizaion law?

2. Are you in favor of guaranteeing to every nan, including Catholics, the sacred right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his wn conscience?

PATRICK KELLY. THOMAS KELLY. JAMES WELSH. John McDermor, MICHAEL MCNERMEY, WILLIAM NOLEN, JOHN DALY, JOHN BEEL. EDWARD DALY

To FRIENDS IN JERSEY Co. ILLINOIS .- The pharriber has received from Mr. Burke of lav sevville. Jersey County, Illinois, through the agency of C. B. Dyer, Chicago, a box of goods, for the Canada colored Mission, at Dawn Mills, and has delivered the same to the Rev. Geo. Wilson, Superintendant of the Mission, with the letter of advice, which accompanied the box .-Donations can at all times be securely forwar-

C. H. STEWART.

Detroit, June 10th, 1844.

When John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, was quite young, he wrote some verses in praise of Henry Clay, which have had an immense circulation. He has recently come out in the Essex Transcript, deprecating their further use, inasmuch as they are now very far from expressing the sentiments of his heart in reference to the moral character of Mr. Clay. He says they have been read and

suug in numerous assemblies of slaveholders, where the author would have been instantly lynched by the brutal company. Whittier is now a decided political opponent of Mr. Clay, on account of his moral character, and because he is a SLAVEHOLDEB AND SLAVE-TRADER.

Garrison, the Abolitionist, is also a poet of considerable force and vigor .-When he was in jail in Baltimore for a libel on some slave merchants, he wrote some beautiful stanzas in praise of Frelinghuysen, for his eloquent defence of Indian rights. These lines are now publishing in the Whig papers, and Garrison has inserted a notice of them in the Liberator, stating that he was deceived in reference to Mr. Frelinghuysen's character, and while his opinion of his eloquence remains unchanged, he now regards him as only a partial philanthropist ot contracted piety, who exerts a deadly influence against the whole colored race, by his support of the abominable scheme of Colonization.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION .- The Journal of Commerce, [N. Y.] speaking of the Island of Jamaica, says:

"The moral improvement recently brought bout in this Island, is truly cheering to the philanthropist. In the different congregaions, formed by the Scotch missionaries, there are now 2,400 communicants and 1,500 scholars. A due regard to the marriage relation is observed, where a few years since concubinage was almost universal.

( A meeting of the citizens of Beaufort District, in South Carolina, lately resolved that if they could not be permitted to bring Texas into the Union, peacefully and legitimately, they "would dissolve the Union sooner than abandon Texas."

The Slaveholders of South Carolina and Virginia seem to think that they are the government and people, and all power is committed unto them in the earth. They will yet uificance.

THE EXERCISE OF SUFFRAGE.

The Cincinnati Herald lays down substantially the following rules for the exercise of our suffrages. They deserve consideration.

1. A merely speculative belief on morals, or politics should not be a bar to a man's elevation to office. But some beliefs are dangerous: for instance, an Atheist might make a good public servant. but the probabilities would be against him. So a believer in the propriety of establishing an aristocracy might be a good man-a useful public servant; but his belief is one that tends to bad results.

2. Immorality, notorious and habitual, like drunkenness, pilfering, swindling, fraud, duelling, slaveholding, gambling, &c. is a sufficient reason for exclusion from office. Suppose the converse of the ster tyrant in our institutions, still make the balrule to be maintained; our public offices lot box the record of their sentiments, but here would then be filled with intriguing, faithless, disorderly, corrupt men. This is the case now to a great extent, in consequence of a violation of this princi-

3. Another good reason for refusing to vote for a man is, that he is opposed to political principles which the voter holds to be of paramount importance.

4. A want of ability to discharge the duties of the office, from any cause whatever, is another sufficient reason.

5. The fact that a candidate is less incompetent, or less corrupt than his antagonist, is no good reason for voting for him. Were every one to adopt this principle, every office might be filled by a man more or less disqualified.

In a debate on reducing the Navy, Mr. Holmes, of S. C. opposed it on account of the probability of a war with England. In the course of his argument he said:

"It would be a very short-sighted policy, when Great Britain with eagle perception, was prying into our every movement, and when the latest intelligence thereof was being despatched to connect with every steamer which took its departure from our shores, were we going to play a child's play? Let us make this nation respectable; let us protect the North in her shipping interests, the West in her commerce or her agriculture, (for her agriculture depended upon her commerce,) and last not least, this great Southern institution, which, as a political institution, was essential not only to the existence of fluence she might have in this confederathis to be lost sight of while they were an expenditure of five millions of dol-

Look at it, reader! "THIS GREAT Southern Institution!" The navy must have Five millions to support this do with Slavery?"

The House of Representatives. after debating the breach of privilege by Messrs. Rathbun and White, were unable to come to any conclusion, and laid the whole matter on the table. Thus impunity is held out to all who may be guilty of similar outrages in future. The only way to prevent the recurrence of such scenes, is to prescribe the punishment of the offenders before the offence shall be perpetrated.

At the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Van Buren received 146 votes at the first ballot-more than a majority of all-of which 134 were from the Free States .-He had all the votes of the Free States except 25. Ye the was not nominated, because the Slaveholders had predetermined on having an Annexation man.

In a recent debate in Congress Mr. Parmenter read a statement showing that from 1821 the aggregate expenditures of the navy had been one hundred and thirty seven millions of dollars!

The Difference .- The money actually paid out of the City Treasury,during the past year for Free Schools in Boston, was \$193,854 62. There, the Free School System is a rich blessing, and incalculably more valuable than the money expended upon it, and there ere ry body is free.

In the State of South Carolina, but \$30,000 is annually appropriated for Free Schools; and even that sum, the Govenor advises to withhold, because as he says, the Free School System is a failure! There, a majority of the population are slaves, -and a majority, if not and its importance so far as the question of the entire remainder of the population are too proud, too vicious, too idle, or too stupidly the noble and learned lord could not expect Schools.

Selling out the Navy .- The United States frigate Hudson is to be sold at auction, at New York, on the 15th of June. Sale to take place at the navy yard. A good move. Let it go farther, and put a stop to the vagaries of Messrs. Tyler and Calhoun & Co.

IF It is said Father Matthew will not visit this country, at present, on account of his pressing engagements at home.

The last Vermont Freeman contains thirty-six appointments for antislavery lectures, by Rev. C. C. Briggs.

We have a quantity of tracts lying in our office, which ought to be doing their work .-Who will set them in circulation?

ANN ARBOR, June 14,11844. Wheat buyers offer to day 621 cents per bushel. Flour retails at \$3,75:

For the Signal of Liberty. DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: - Our Liberty Association eets regularly in its Hall, on its appointed venings; every second Tuesday. The numbers who attend, and the great anxiety to hear the objects of the Liberty party, are very encouraging. Detroit has been ever so dovoted to money making-has been so perfect a thrall to party bondage, and so enslaved by the allurements of pleasure, that no moral cause could attain health or strength in it. The Sabbath is openly violated. Intemperance continually augments its haunts, Immorality has its dens of indulgence. True, much of religion and worth is to be found here. but its city inflence is very circumscribed indeed. and seems almost powerless before the adverse flood, which rolls into the City from the neigh-

This fact has been illustrated in the small and ever increasing anti-slavary vote of the City. The same 30 or 40 persons, who originally felt slavery to be inhuman-unchristian-and a mon tofore they could not get their fellow citizens to attend their meetings nor read their writings, and of course could not augment their vote; a strong

ountry is acting as it has always done, on the City; its moral influence purifies our city atosphere. The diffusion of anti-slavery intellience is revelutionizing the political elements, and gradually introduces a powerful principle in to them. Each day adds its instructive com ment, and just at the present, the iniquitor scheme of "annexation" startles the community by its glaring wickedness and unconstitution

Owing to these causes the Liberty meetings of Detroit are now attended by crowded audiences The association has taken the Hall permanently y the year, and has fitted it up with benches with a rising floor in the back part, and other conveniences. Each evening adds to the conver s, by a proof not to be doubted, for it is man ested by a signed adhesion to the association's

ry way. A gentleman of standing-of talents of experience-and by profession peculiarly fitted to decide justly on Liberty principles. I allude to the Hon. Ross Wilkins, Judge of the United States Court for the district of Michigan. This gentleman was a delegate to form our State Constitution, and nobly distinguished himself, by the stand he took against introducing color as a qualification for voting. He wisely thought that the Almighty's act in giving to his creatures such hue as he pleased, formed no ingredient for suffrage, in a republic of unqualified equality, and States, have been greatly exaggerated. The was a very trite reason indeed for violating the sanctity of our cardinal principle-"taxation and

propriety and necessity of the Liberty organization. He has united with them, and without compromising any one of his democratic princithe South, but to any power and any in- ples, has avowed his precedence of those written in our Declaration of Independence, and graven Was a great national question like on the genius of American republicanism. I wish those could hear his eloquent exposition. talking about the army and navy-about who think our constitution guarantees slavery. I wish those could witness his whole hearted de votion, who timerously cling to parties, because of old adhesion, and fear to give free course thro' and which beat in the heart for expansion

great institution-and yet it is none of from their spathy, and though they declined the our business! "What has the North to profferred discussion of the Liberty Committee Mr. Z. Platt, formerly Attorney General of this State, has declared his intention to discuss with Judge Wilkins some of the Liberty princi-

I should state that the Association throws its doors open to public debate. Friend and foe are alike invited to speak out their sentiments From the known abilites, information and eloquence of Mr. Platt, an interesting discussion may be ex-

The last meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday evening. It was addessed by C. H. Stewart: after he had concluded, Mr. Platt was loudly called upon, but as the hour was then advanced, he declined until next evening, asserting his confidence to be able to refute some of the po-

Judge Wilkins was then called upon, and nade a brief statement of his positions: he would undertake to support them against Mr. Platt or any other person, and if convinced of their error would cheerfully confess it and vote for Mr. Polk; out until then should vote for Mr. Birney. On next evening however, he would be engaged by

18th, with the understanding that Mr. Platt should SPECTATOR.

Detroit, June 6, 1844

## FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

n Saturday morning. The most important news is the decline otton in consequence of the advices taken to

Lord Brougham relative to the Texas treaty. slavery was concerned, Lord Aberdeen said, ignorant to appreciate the importance of Free him to give a precise answer to the question he asked. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it, that it would receive the most serious attention of her Majesty's government. It was true, he believed that the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been signed; but he agreed in the hopes expressed by his noble and learned friend that

> the majority of Congress would not agree to the ratification of it. The discussion on the motion for a new triel in O'Connell's case was put over until the

The Lordon money market continues in a healthy state; more so indeed since the development of the terms on which the Bank of England is to be re-chartered, which are in general looked on favorably.

There has been a discussion in Parliament

cy of the debate aims at American manufac-

There has been another ministerial revolution in Spain. The French Government has determined to bolish slavery in her colonies. Trade is dull and heavy. Considerable dissatisfaction con-

The news from China is not of moment .-Dates to 27th Feb.; at present every thing tracted the habit of smoking, and usually

tinues to prevail in the army.

Prices have given way somewhat. Flour price. The duty continued at 9s.

The trade in America, beef was doll. But ittle enquiry for pork except in small lots .theese had declined is. a 2s. The small re-

eipts of lard kept prices stationary. The Bank of England question has come o for debate.

And there has been another dreadful massare in Turkey.

Trade in France is in a deplorable state. FROM CHINA .- The ship Ackbar arrived at Feb. 16th.

Mr. Cushing. our Minister was expected ister. daily when the vessel left. Trade was going on quietly at Canton .-There had been large transactions in cotton

at fair prices The opium market was in a depressed con-

Piracies were still frequent in the inner

The Governor at Hong Kong had sentened several Chinamen to five years' imprisonnent at hard labor, and 100 lashes in each vear; also to, stand one hour in the pillory be ore each flogging, and at the end of five vears to be banished from the island, under pain of imprisonment for life if they returned! Their offence was, robbing some fishing boats. -Cm. Herald

ST. Domingo .- We learn from Capt. Mesgott, of brig Elizabeth, arrived this morning that tranquility was gradually being restored throughout the Island, and it was supposed that under the administration of General Guer rier, the whole of the French part of the Island would unite. At Port-an-Prince, there had been no fighting, and the accounts of the engagements in various parts of the Island brought by different vessels to the United late President Herard was stationed about 10 leagues distant from the capital, and would no doubt leave the country by the first opportunity .- New York Express.

### General Intelligence.

The late Legislature of New York have passed an act making it a State ter to any single or married woman any drug or medicine, or perform any operation, for the purpose of producing an abortion. It is also made a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to sell any drug for that purpose, or for printers and proprietors of newspapers to advertise the same in their paper, or print hand-bills containing such notices. - Wes-

To prevent Moulding in Books, Ink. Paste and Leather .- Collectors of books, will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of oil of lavender, will insure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same will prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by this addition; and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agen-

American Cheese - A large quantity of chees now exported from this country to England The amount for 1843 is estimated at 5,410,944 lbs. American cheese is much esteemed in Eng land, and is described by them as being "very rich and fine flavored."

The British Parliament have recently ordered return to be published of the quantity of cheese mported into the kingdom for the year 1843. rom all countries, which amount is 20,091,568 bs. - West, Citizen.

Great Speed .- The Steamboat South Ameria, last week performed the passage from New York to Albany in 7 hours and 59 minutes induding her usual landings, twelve in number.

The bare running time, was seven hours and fice minutes. This is the quickest passage ever made on the river. Distance 145 miles .- Alb. Patriot.

To show some of the important uses which sitting of the Convention, we give below a certified copy of a ten-minute conversation between Mr. Wright at Washington, (after his nomination had been communicated by Telegraph) and Col. Young, and others of the New York Delegation, at Baltimore, on Wednesday, in relation to the Vice Presidency:-Free Press.

Washington .- Important! Mr. Wright here, and says-say to the New York del egation that he cannot accept the nomina-

Again-Mr. Wright is here, and will support Mr. Polk cheerfully, but cannot accept the nomination for Vice President. Baltimore-Messrs, Paige, Young, Fine Ballard and Church are here and have received

Mr. Wright's communication, and hope he will reconsider it. Washington-Under no circumstance ca

Mr. Wright accept the nomination, and refers to his two former answers. Baltimore-Shall Mr. Fine say any thing to the Convention?

Washington-Yes. What Mr. Wright as already said. Again-Mr. Wright has well considered,

and begs his previous answer may be satis-for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1844. 3tf Licentiousness .- The Legislature of New

Precocious Genius .- Our attention was directed a few days since, to a child in Westminster street, so young that he had not doffed his petticoats, engaged in smoking a cigar. We incontinently moved to wrest it from his hand, supposing him to be unconscious of the effects of tobac co, but were told that he had already con smoked five cigars in a day; and the east The Liverpool wheat market wears a flat and familiar manner in which he handled spect, which but little disposition to purchase. his cigar confirmed the truth of the statement. His age we learnt was four years. was equal y dull, but there was no change in He would pull lustily at the tube of indian weed, take it leisurely from his mouth as old smokers do, between his fore and middle finger, and send a volume of

Lobster Trade .- Many of our citizens will be arprised to learn that our lobster men have already sent to Boston Market this season upvards of ten tons of lobsters, worth probably about five or six hundred dollars. Some of those lew York, Saturday 25th. ult. from Canton, engaged in the business have realized at the rate of \$70 a month, this spring. - Salem Reg-

curling smoke into the air .- Providence

Hints to writers in Periodicals .- Much time, words, ink and paper, are wasted on in troductions. Periodical writers should be brief and crisp, dashing into the subject at the first sentence. Sink thetoric. Nobody cares how you came to think of your subject, or why you wrote upon it: of course the Exordium is unnecessary. Commence with your leading thought and avoid irrelevant digressons. You may be less scholastic, but you will be more original, and ten times more amusing. Take it for granted, that your srticle at first is four-fifths too long. Cutting it down requires resolution, but you gain experience as well as improve your article, by very excision. For the mode of doing it, begin by crossing out all explanatory sentences. Leave nothing but simple propositions. Young writers always explain every thing to death. Never commence on article till you know what it is to be about.

Largest Axe Factory in the World .-The editor of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Ct. gives an account of his visit to Collinsville, about 15 miles from Hartford, famous for its manufacture of Axes. There are seven shops devoted o the various processes the axe must undergo before it is finished for the market and in all are employed one hundred and forty-five men, who turn out eight hundred axes every day. Notwithstanding this immense supply, it is not equal to the demand. A new process has been discovered by which a hundred axes can be prison offence for any person to administ tempered at once, and that, too, after they have been ground.

> LIBERTY CONVENTION. The different towns in the county of Kalamazoo, are requested to send delegates to a Liberty convention to be held at Schoolcraft, on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making the necessary county nominations to be supported at the fall election (in INovember.) Kalamazoo, Comstock Richland, Prairie Ronde and Schoolcraft will each send seven, the balance five delegates each. It is hoped every town town will be represen

Come, Liberty men, and make a nomination that you CAN and WILL support. N. H. THOMAS, A. H. EDWARDS. D. MAY.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVEN-TION.

A Liberty convention of the Fifth Senatorial District comprising the counties of St. Joseph, Oass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa Kent and Oceana, will be held at Schoolcraft, Wednesday, the 25th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate two candidates for the office of Senator, to be supported at the ensuing election. Each county will send three times the number of delegates of their representatives in the legislature.

A. H. EDWARDS, N. H. THOMAS, H. MONTAGUE.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from May 31, to June 14, 1844. N. L. Osborn 50, J. L. Thorn 50, P. M. at West Climax \$1, P. M. at Homer \$1, A. Pomeroy \$2, A. C. West 2, Hitchcock & Foster, the Magnetic Telegraph served during the \$1, P. M. at Adrian \$2, P. M. at Southfield \$1. J. Thomas \$1.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Henley & Dorrance is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by E. Dorrance who is authorized to settle all demands JOHN HENLEY,

E. DORRANCE. Ann Arbor, June 5, 1843. E. DORRANCE will keep constastly o

hand and for sale, Domestic Dry Goods. West India Goods, Boots, Shoes, Nails, Glass, Paints, Ware, Dried Fruit, Cheese, Butter, Lard. Pork. Fish &c .. MRS. C. BUFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY amnounces to the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has ast received the latest fashionable PATTERNS, for

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

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

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, FASHIONABLE CEOTHING EMPORIUM,

n hand. Ladies will do well to call and examine

TAKEN UP

Said estray has been entered on the

JACOB BLANDEN.

# ATTENTION

sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye tuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and

3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum. 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,

Curtis'

Screws and Press Plates, Screws and Fress Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Otl,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other articles be-

longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer-and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphie, and Boston Murkets, and every thing having re-ceived his personal inspection, he can with th utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; an as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates a: 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 buy cheaper any where else.

## DRY GOODS. DRY GROCERIES. Feathers, Paper Hangings,

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, a RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE: Balzarines, Balzarine Muslins, Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and par

Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, nen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths. -ALSO--

Fustians, Tickings, Checks, Burlaps.

Canvass, Brown Sheetings and Drillings,

Blenched Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet. Book & Barred Muslins, cription, Bonnets.

Linen Cambric. Hankerchiefs. Cravats, &c. Sec. &c.

Persons trading in the city are invited, a prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage i W. A. RAYMOND.

MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE Associate Teache s.

G. WEST, Teacher in Music,

\$2.5) to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Franc, with the use of the instru-ment, \$10.80—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

distinguished Seminary in South Hadly, Mass. and she is happy to announce to the public, that the neice of its Principal, and sister to its Vice. Principal, sducated under their influences, will, n tuture be associated with Miss Page, in an at tempt to rear an institution in this Peninsula, on a 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 elevated nearly in a New England school. It is expected that a Library and Philosophical appara-

organization and its advantages. Cumpositions will be read on Thursdays.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr

Comstock, the Professors of the University and the Clergy of Ann Arbor will act a visiting com-mittee to the School, to whom reference is made; also to Mr. J. Welles, Capt. J. Parkins, Col. T. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Maynard, Mr. J. Sin-clair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hox. R. S. Wilson and Clair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hoz. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence. Esq., of Ann Arbor: F. P. Hastings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Defroit: Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, sev. L. S. Hobart, Union City; Hon. E. P. Champlin, Jonesville: Rev. Wm. Page, Monroe: C. T. Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Larkey.

BROCHA, Silk, Muslin de Laine and other nmer Shawls, may be found at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,

Daniel Oakley, David Page and David Page and Chancery, made in the Caleb N. Ormsby. | Chancery, made in the bove cause, I shall expose Caleb N. Ormsby. J bove cause, 1 and expected 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 wit: "All that owing described premises, to wit: "All that ertain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and eing in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village Ann Arbor, on lot number one, in block num-er eight, and being all that part of the said lot on which stands the three north-east corner build-ings of the Huron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto belong-ing," bring in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due to the com-

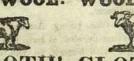
plainant for the principal and interest due in said cause. GEO. DANFORTH, Joy & Pourer, Sols. for Compts.

May 10, 1844.

TAmong the many striking proofs of the ex cirement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least iturnished in the fact that such a multitude of spurious and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess a high business standing. Unless this medicine had been of sovereign value, and its great success beyond all question, it would have found no imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counterfeit that the wild are researched. terfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West!-Sterling coin and safety-fund bills are counter feited constantly. The fact that a thing is extensively 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 Uuion. Spurious money is universally rejected, so should spurious medicines

be. No sensible person will take the false when he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the gennine article. Attention to this is of the first importance. Cautron.—Ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, 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 be 3) cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of tured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or

more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 sounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scin. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same manner 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 patronage.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.
Sain, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-1 RAISIN INSTITUTION.

THE public are hereby notified, that the RAISIN INSTITUTION, in Lenawer County, Michigan, is now in operation, and will be conducted as a

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, r Colorod People, and all others wishing t avail themselves of its advantages. About twen ty-five scholars can now be accommodated at the nstitution. Our intention is to enlarge the Colony as fast as we can, so as to have Mechan Shops of different kinds established in the Colony that young men may learn mechanical arts and sciences while pursuing their studies.

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

### New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would resand the aurrounding counties that they have es-tablished themselves in Lower Town. Ann Arbor, 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 such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction— they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or

horing lakes.

contrast to the interior of the State! The feeling, however, is now changing. Th

Among the converts is one remarkable in eve-

epresentation." This gentleman has become convinced of the

the ballot box, to principles implanted by God, His eloquent appeals have roused the Whigs

sitions advanced by Mr. Stewart.

indicial duties. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, the

The Caledonia arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock

Liverpool by the Acadia. We have no report respecting the state of

the grain market or the crops. TEXAS .- In answer to a question put by

next term which commenced on the 25d

York could not be spurred into the passage of respecting the customs duty. The tenden - any law to punish Seduction, and kindred crimes. Desnoyers' Block, 127 Jefferson Avenue.

CLOTHIERS JUST received at the General Depot, for the

carefully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons "in Stick,

5 Tons "150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tons " "
50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, "

12) " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumae Sicily,

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

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,

BASKETS, &c.

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins. Muslin de Laines,

Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as

Baggings, or bue should dive basks buy

Wide Luces and Lace Edgings, of every des

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Point MR. F. MARSH, Teac'er in Mathematics and Latin.
Terms — Tuition in the English branches from

ess than one quarter, and no deduction for absence will be made, except in cases of sickness That this seminary may possess every advan-tage for obtaining a thorough, practical and re-fined education, and that teachers may here be fully prepared for the fulfilment of their duties, Miss P. has applied for aid to Miss Lyon, of the

tus will belong to this institution. All who are interested in the education of youth, are requested to visit the school and from personal observation, become acquainted with its

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

In Chancery, 1st Circuit.

BY virtue of a decrete

"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.

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

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. W. W. KNAPP, 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, Pustie, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood,

Logwood, Redwoods, 120

Alum, 6 Irhds Copperus, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600, do Bengal, Madras and Caraceas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nugalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, do Spirits Sea Salus, do Nitrie Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the timer articles in the trade, to wit:

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Gleaners,

MACHINE CARDS. Satisfett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-

lition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE" CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844. 51tf BASKET WARE.

RAVELLING BASKETS, &c.-at

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. be

20

large ew H 

Jefferson v York and 0 AP venue Stock 4

Spring S orner. Goods, 02 in I 0 Dry 3 the followin ates 00 00

additions

made

H 国也 整個 2 E 1 treet, Detro 

### POETRY

From the Morning Chronicle Tone-From Greenland's Ley Mountains, We ask not 'martial glory,' Nor Battles bravely won; We tell no boastful story To laud our "favorite son;"

We do not seek to gather From glory's field of blood, The laurels of the warrior, Steeped in the crimson flood:

But we can boast that Birney Holds not the tyrant's rod, Nor binds in chains and fetters, The image of his God; No vassal, at his bidding, Is doomed the tash to feel; No menial crouches near him, No Charley's" at his heel.

His heart is free from murder, His hand without its stam; His head and heart united, To loose the bondman's chain;

His deeds, of noble daring, Shall make the tyrant cower; Oppression flees before him, With all its boasted power.

Soon shall the voice of freedom, O'er earth its echoes roll,-And earth's rejoicing millions Be free, from pole to pole: Then rally round your leader, Ve friends of Liberty. And let the shout for Birney, Ring out o'er land and sea.

\*Clay's body servant.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Columbian Magazine. THE BROTHER'S TEMPTATION. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come, Henry!" said Blanche Armour to her brother, who had seemed unusually silent and thoughtful since tea-time, "I want you to read while I make this cap for ma.'

Excuse me, Blanche, if you please, I don't feel like reading to-night, the brother replied shading his face both from the light and the penetrating glance of his sister, as he spoke.

Blanche did not repeat the request, for it was a habit with her never to urge her brother or, indeed any one, to do a thing for which her work basket, and sat down by the centreeral days he had seemed more than usually gloomy as well as thoughtful. Of course, cause was hidden from Blanche, she could not Blanche was one of its members. but feel troubled. Several times during the went to Henry, and stooping down over him,

sing, or adding another word.

or pain?

The moment Blanche retired, the whole manner of Henry Armour changed. He got up from the sofa, and commenced walking the floor with rapid steps, while the deep lines upon his forehead, and his strongly compressed lips showed him to be laboring under some powerful mental excitement. He continued to walk thus hurriedly backward and forward want you to go with me. for the space of half an hour, when, as if some long debated point had been decided, he grasped the parlor door with a firm hand, threw it open, took from the rack his hat, clock and cane, and in a few moments was in

The jar of the street door, as it closed, was distinctly heard by Blanche, and this caused the trouble which had oppressed her all the come along evening, to change into one of anxiety .-Where could Henry be going at this late hour? He rarely stayed out beyond ten What could it mean? She could not suspect along and see how you like us.' him of any wrong. She knew him to be too pure-minded and honorable. But there He had walked out, because he felt rather list was mystery connected with his conducta book, that she had taken up for the purpose night, and commenced disrobing herself, when house of refreshment, the two young me the sound of the door closing after her brothdistinct impression on her mind. Her tho's were with her brother, whom she tenderly Just in time? cried the president of the

and inculging in conversat on, a large portion came in, and our brimming glasses had stood of which would have shocked a modest ear. They were all members of wealthy and respeciable families. Some had passed their majority, and others still lingered between mne'een and twenty-one, that dangerous age for a young man-especially if he be so in fortunate as to have little to do, and a liberal sapply of pocket money.

ong? one of the comapny said, looking at grest. his watch. It's nearly ten o'clock and he has not has made his appearance."

again to-night.' 'So he did! But I'll bet a pewter sixpence he won't come.'

"Why?" 'His sister won't let him. Don't you know that he is tied to her apron strings al-

'Sure enough! What is life worth, if its pleasures are all to be sacrificed for a sister?" returned the other sneeringly.

'Here! Pass that bottle of champagne,' interrupted one of the company. Let Harry Armour break his engagement for a sister if he likes. That need'nt mar our enjoyment. There are enough of us here for a regular

'Here's a toas!,' cried another, as he lifted a sparkling glass to his lips-Pleasant dreams to the old fulks!

'Good! Good!' pass round the table, about which the young revellers were gatheron, and each drained a glass to the well unerstood sentiment.

In the mean time, young Armour had left his home, having decided at last, and after a his own identity. He did not seem to himsel ong struggle with himself, to join the gay fact, a little club, formed a short time pre- and he had, also st involuntarily, entered into, vious, the members of which met once a week and became a citizen of that world. Long to est, drink, smoke, and corrupt each other after he had reached his home, and retired to by rediculing those moral restraints which, his bed, did his imagination revel amid the once laid aside, leave the thoughtless youth in scenes he had just left. In sleep, too, fancy imm nent danger of rain.

Henry Armour had been blessed with a sis er a year or two older than himself, who loved him tenderly. The ino e rapid develop ment of her mind, as well as body, had given her the appearance of maturity that enabled her to exercise a strong influence over him,-Of the dangers that beset the path of a young man she knew little or nothing. The constant effort which she made to render home he seemed disinclined. She, therefore, took agreeable to her brother by consulting his path had he entered; and whither did it lead? table, without saving any thing farther, and seemed to give him pleasure, did not, therecommenced sewing. But she did not feel fore, spring from a wish to guard him from eyes and endeavored again to sleep. Waking quite easy, for it was too apparent that Hen- the world's ellurements; it was the spoutaneous ry was disturbed about something. For sevhad the right effect. To him, there was no reserved and thoughtful. Now he was place like home; nor any smile so alluring, sluggishness of the whole body. But more or voice so sweet as his sister's. And abroad, painful than his own reflections, or the physithere was a cause for this. And as this no company possessed a perfect charm, unless cal consequences of the last night's irregular-

evening she attempted to draw him out into year, when as a law student, he found himself felt that he had been among the impure,-and conversation, but he would reply to her in thrown more and more into the company of worse, that he had enjoyed their impure sentimonosyllables, and then fall back into his young men of his own age, and the same ments, and indulged with them in excess of state of silent abstraction of mind. Once or standing in society. An occasional ride out of wine. The taint was upon him, and the twice he got up and walked across the floor, with one and another of these, on which oc- pure mind of his sister must instinctively perand then again resumed his seat, as if he had casions an hour at least was always spent in ceive it. These thoughts made him wretched compelled himself to sit down by a strong of a public house, opened to him new scenes in He really dreaded to meet her. But this fort of the will. Thus the time passed away, life, and for a young man of lively, buoyant could not be avoided. until the usual hour of retiring for the night mind, not altogether unattractive. That there came, when Blanche put down her work, and was danger in these paths he did not attempt rising from her chair by the centre-table, to disguise from himself. More than one, or as he lay half reclining upon the sofa, kissed visit he made to a fashionable resort for young and heavy.' him tenderly, and murmured an affectionate men, about five miles from the city, showed too strong indications of having passed be-'Good night, dear,' he returned, without ri- wond the bounds of self-control, as well in their use of wines, and stronger drinks, as in Blanche lingered a moment, and then, with their conduct, which was too free from those a repressed sigh, left the room, and retired to external decent restraints that we look for even her chamber. She could not understand her in men who make no pretensions to virtue .brother's strange mood. For him to be troub But he feared not for himself. The exhibitions led and silent was altogether new. And the which these made of themselves instinctively cause? Why should be conceal it from her, disgusted him. Still, he did not perceive that towards whom, till now, he had never with- he was less and less shocked at some things held any thing that gave him either pleasure he beheld, and more than at first inclined to laugh at follies which verged too nearly upon moral delinquencies.

> young men of the gay class extended, and the from falsehood and equivocation, Armour prefreer participation with them in many of their pleasures came as a natural consequence. 'Come,' said one of them to him, as the two

met in the street, by accident, one evening, il But why should I go with? Or, rather,

w ere are you going?' asked Armour. 'To meet some of our friends down at C- 's' replied the young man.

'What are you going to do there?' farther Nothing more than to drink a glass of wine, and have some pleasant chit chat. So

Will I be welcome?

Certainly will. I'll guarantee that. Some half dozen of us have formed a little club, and o'clock; and she had never before known hun each member has the privilege of inviting any to leave the house after the usual bed time one he pleases. To night I invite you, and on of the family. His going out lad, of course, the next evening I expect to see you present, something to do with his unhappy moud .- not as a guest, but as a member. So come

Armour had no definite object in view .-

less at home, Blanche having retired with a and this troubled her. She had just laid aside sick headache. It required, therefore, no per suasion to induce him to yield to the friend's of reading a few pages before retiring for the invitation. Arrived at C----'s, a fashionable passed up stairs and entered one of the private er startled her, and caused her to pause and apartments of the house, which they found think. She could not now retire, for, to sleep handsomely furnished and brilliantly lighted. would be impossible. She, therefore, drew In this, guthered around a circular, or rather a shawl about her, and again resumed her oblong table, were five or six young men, book, determined to sit up until Henry's re- nearly all of them well known to Armour .turn. But little that she read made a very On the table were bottles of wine and glasses -the latter filled.

loved, and had learned to confide in as one of club. 'Henry Armour, I bid you welcome!pure sentiments and firm principles.

While Henry Armour still ingered at home in moody indecision of mind, a small party of the Annexation of Texas. He was a large addence in favor of the Annexation of Texas. He was any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL & CO.

of a celebrated refectory, drusking, smoking ment to find its way out of some brain as you untasted for more than a minute. Can't you help us to a toast?'

Here's to good fellowship! said Armour, promptly lifting his glass, and touching it to that of the president. To be drunk standing, added the presi-

All rose on the instant, and drank with "Confound the fellow! What keeps him so muck solemnty to the sentiment of their

Then followed brilliant flashes of wit, or what was thought to be wit. To these suc 'Whom do you mean? Armour?' asked ceeded the sone, the jest, the story-and to these again the sparkling wine cup. Gaily \*Certainly I do. He promised to join us thus passed the h urs, until midnight stole quietly upon the thoughtless revellers. Surprised, on reference to his watch, to find that

I move that our guest be excused on one condition,' said the friend who had brought most every night, the silly fellow! Why him to the company. And that is on his don't he be a man, and enjoy life as it promise to meet with us, on this evening next

'What do you think of the condition!' asked the president, who like nearly all the rest, was rather the worse for the wine he had taken, looking at Armour as he spoke.

I agree to it with pleasure,' was the prompt

'Another drink before you go, then,' said the president, and I will give the toast. Fill ip your glasses.

The bottle again passed round the table. Here's to a good fellow! was the sentiment smounced. It was received standing .-Armour then retired with bewildered senses. The gay scene that had floated before his eyes, and in which himself had been an actor and the freedom with which he had taken wine, left him confused, almost in regard to the same person he had been a few hours be company, as he had agreed to do. It was, in fore. A new world had opened before him, was busy. But here come a change. Serpents would too often glide across the table around which the gay company, himself a member, were assembled. Or some other sudden and more appalling chance scatter into fragments the bright phantasma of his dreams.

The sober morning found him in a sobe mood. Calm, cold and unimpassioned reflection came. What had he been doing? What thoughts were worse than the airy terrors that with dull pains in his head, and an oppressive ity, was the thought of meeting Blanche and This continued until Henry gamed his 22d bearing the glance of her innocent eyes. He Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

'You do not look well, brother,' said Blanche almost as soon as she saw him.

'I am not well,' he replied, avoiding her two, or three, whom he met on almost every steady look. 'My head aches, and I feel dul

'What has caused it, brother,' the affection ate girl asked, with a look and voice of real

Henry was least prepared to answer. He could not utter a direct falsehood. From that his firm principles shrunk. Nor could he equivocate, for he considered equivocation as base as falsehood. 'Why should I wish to conceal any part of my conduct? he asked himself, in his d.lemma. But the answer was instant and conclusive. His participation in the revelry of the last night was a thing not to be whispered in her ear. Not being pre-Gradually his circle of acquaintance with pared, then, to tell the truth, and shrinking a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Michferred silence as the least evil of the three .-The question of Blanche was not, therefore, answered. At the breakfast table, his father and mother remarked upon his appearance .-To this he merely replied that he was not well. As soon as the meal was over, he went out, glad to escape the eye of Blanche, which it seemed to bim, rested searchingly upon him all the while. - Concluded in our next.

> Comical Idea. - The Journal de Calais states hat an inhabitant of Southampton has rethat an inhabitant of Southampton has re-cently been amusing himself by filling 14,000 F. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that or June, or after shearing time. My stock of bottles with 6,000 copies of an abridgement of 'Universal History.' These bottles, well corked and sealed, have, by his order, been blaced in deep cavities in the icy caverns of Greenland, in the hope, should a partial destruction of the globe again ensue, that they may survive the wreck, and enlighten future ages, who would otherwise be ignorant of the events which have come to pass in this world. i is not stated in what language this bottle conjuror has chosen to preserve the knowledge of the present race of mankind.

A beautiful sight .- At the Whig ratification in New York, the platform was nung round with banners and streamers. On the back of the stage," says the Tri-CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN, and on one of the trees near the platform was a WELL GROWN COON." Mr. Frelinghuysen must have been delighted.-How much pleasanter than a Sunday

young men were assembled in an upper room fill your glaze? We were waiting for a senti- replied to by C. M. Clay.

AT THE CASH STORE OF R. & J. L. DAVIDSON,

Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

## RY GOODS

it was one o'clock, Armour arose and begged Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c., all of which will be so'd as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we feel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We 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 themselves.

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

## WOOL! WOOL!!

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

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms. To our old customers, and as many more as choose to give us a call, we give the 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 Full Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, &c., we pave Broadcloths, (varying in price from two to ten dollars,) Cassimeres, all kinds of Summer Cloths, &c. which we propose to exchange as above To all who wish for rich goods, great bargains and high prices for WOOL, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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

AMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entastes, and entering into every thing that These are questions that would include them- tered the Mercantile business, and is now opening a general and splendid

## DRY GOODS,

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

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

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron miniming such notices - Wes- to be supported Block, Lower Vlllage..

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

# Soil Po Ba Prai most ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

## WANTED,

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

&Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron

Rlock, Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

BOOK BINDERY. BOOTH would respectfully inform the

BOOK BINDING. at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books

will be neatly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order. April 19, 1843, and the manufacture of 5941f.

C ME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the first of September last, an OX, apparently about eight years old, spotted red and white, with a bell on his neck. The owner is re nested to prove property pay charge and take Ann Arbor, May 10th.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron age they have hitherto received in the

rst day of May next, open the store now occubune, "was a flag with the blazon of street, and connecting with their present store the rear, exclusively for h

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full ass Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpet-

ing Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries,

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May cloth is complete, quality good, prices low. &c. F. DENISON. Ann Arber, February 1st, 1843.

N. B. It is important that wool be done up in good order, and any information will be given when asked Clothing | Clothing | Clothing

HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just re-Ready Made Clothing,

Consisting in part of Coats. Pantaloous and Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season Also, a large and well seelected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds and every other article suitable for gentlemen's and every other article suitable for gentlemen wearing apparel. which they are prepared manufacture in the hest and most fashionable nanner, and at the shortest notice. Having determined to sell at the lowest cash prices, the confidently bree all in want of Ready Mad Clothing, or garments manufactured to order to call and examine their stock, at the able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

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

LINEN SHEETING, two yards and a quarter, and three yards wide, at RAYMOND S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

PETERS' PILLS.

The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of carnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the xeros who have be ease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the continent of the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale virtues are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale virtues are gratefully as a proper to the curative virtues of Peter's Vegenthale virtues table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. The may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on

however sugared over with hired puffs and home Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universa medicine, for there is scarcely any defunctions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or temove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the suffererto health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other containing, and they may be administered without the slightest feir of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

the increase. No other pill "goes down" there

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegeta ble Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, bu they should always be resorted to when the first sympt in makes its appearance. The congues of the complaint will then be easy and immedi-ate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit-

ant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic diarhæa, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, en-largement of the spleen, sick headache, all com-plaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera It is asked upon what principle these extraor

linary effects are produced? We reply that Peers Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the plood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of hich blood is composed. Chyle is a ulky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is convey ed into the veins an becomes the principle of humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical hange takes place which fits them for the imme. ded they have seen it used, or will believe those thate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at heir sources.

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

and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Dav.dson & Becker, H. Inckson; Brotherson & Kief, Munchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D.S. Haywood, Saline; Stone. Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detrait; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontisc, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-19

A Farm for Sale,

STUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan, Said Farm contrins one hundred and fifty acres handsomely circa-ted in the midst of a thriving settlement.— The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar uple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. all ands of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement: a good part of this is English Mendow. Also a good LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, ramed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are

ilso on the place tarming utensils, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, Sec. which will be sold with the place. TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the

emainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY.

March 20, 1844.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrater as a certain cure for Scrofula or King Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the lood, has become so well known as to need no ubl cation of the numerous certificates now in ur possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some sersons affected who have been gulled by using he imitations got up by others, we would re spectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen aineness of the article, which they should be careful to do as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," isstamped upon the bot 'les, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own

W S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 34 VIII 36

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MIFARREN. BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortmen of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink. Sealing Wax, Cullery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, 51 all sizes; and Book, News and Can-

SMART'S BLOCK,

ister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR 500.000 Feet

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

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

HAZELTON & PATERSON. Flint, January 22, 1844. 49-6m.

Annexation of Texas or not, PERRY has just received a first rate lot o BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for Cash. May 23, 1844.

with contains dary. The renden-

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS"

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten they have obtained a calebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track—
The happy combination of vegetable ingredients.

SPOILS'

A LTHOUGH many preparation in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose man be supposed in the form of the purpose man be supposed in the form of the purpose man be supposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterance diseases, yet not be supposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterance diseases, yet not be supposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterance diseases, yet not be supposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the form of the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming to give relief and even cure the most proposed in the public claiming the public claiming to give relief and even cure the mos

"COUGH LOZENGES"

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

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

relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pal pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it is be the best strengthening. Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sine there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

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

THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought to the company of the state of the which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co. of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any sperious structes, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you but comes from Comstock & Co, who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Constock was a supplied to the constant of the const proprietors and manufacturers. Incurre for Connec's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now said for 25 cents, the former price being too examples of the following the following the contraction. orbitant. The 50 cent size now contains im-

times us much as the tormer, and the \$1 size near ten times as much. No tamily that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Connel's Pain Extrector Cintment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five natures, provi-

COMSTOCK & CO., Be sure, therefore, and ask for CONNEL's, so our plate with Dalley's name on it but is as our place with Dalley's name on it has been as our pinte with Datey's man car it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Constock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbor.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! THE subscriber having

for Cash. Also, a general assortinen, o cases of Brass and Wood CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and om Pins. Hearts and Crosses, Silver and common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Penail Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowis, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Bocket Books, Violinghaman vie

Strings, Needles, well threeh and Eyes. Spectacles. Fine
Concbs, Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Twensers, Snuff & Tohncco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York, N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large share of public patronage, still solicits a commence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH ES of every description repaired and warranted.

Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court

Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. C. BLISS.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at Marsand's Druggist tore, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold inless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the origin linventor or his regular successor:

If No fumily should be a week without these

emedies. [] BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hoir, which wil stop it if folling out, or restore it on bald places: and on child en make it grow tapidly, those who have lost the hair from any cau AIL VERMIN that injest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

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

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

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

DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon

constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which pro duce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a miasmal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lan-the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lan-guor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompa-nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep aration, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. FIRST rate Ten. Sugar and Coffee, at the

lowest market prices, at
RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.
May 20.

Whigs! Whigs!!

DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs,
Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by
Sergeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store.
May 23 1844. er to sliche med bil.