T. FOSTER, Editors.

MR. CLAY AND TEXAS. Mr. Clay is a Whige that in boir in favor

THE INVIOLABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY ces. They are enough to make a Muse COMMUNICATIONS

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

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. AMERICAN STRIPES.

"Miss Wickliffe, daughter of the Post Maste General, proposed the following tonst-"Th American Flag the only thing American which bears stripes."-Globe, Saturday, March 28,1844. LINES ON READING THE ABOVE.

od Toxas lond ... H. W. Yake her into the adt red of books boxyell Ites well Amid the scenes of revelry, with which

Our cities teem; when on the board, the wine Is foaming bright, and hearts beat high with shout And song, and toasts are given; then 'tis well To boast that "naught bearing that high All glorious name American, bears stripes Save our own flag." Within the gorgeous hall Of moneyed pride, from the last sun beam's ling-

ring light
Shut out, by many a fold of princely crimson, Empear'ld with peerless gems of Oriental climes. Where from its buried treasures, wakes the Lute In thrills of melody so sweet, that woe Is never seen, or known; or where will serve To call forth bursts of hollow heartless praise, There let the boast be made. But not where

ting vglows overest or-

The Heaven's one burning eye, watching alike The Fount, where Aroostook takes its rise, Amid the rustling pines of Maine, and where The Sabine rolls it waters to the sea. Whisper it not amid the sunny founts. When in their wild all joyous notes, there breathes A sadness not their own, or where there fans Us from the sunny South, an orange breeze Bearing upon its balmy wings these words, Hearts are here wrung in silent agony, And hopes lit up, and quenched in misery"-O then that boast is solemn mockery.

Like that upon the Temple of our rights While millions groun amid its marble fanes And gasp for Freedom round its very walls. Grass Lake Academy, June 24, 1841.

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Boston Chronicle.

THE LONDON MARKETS. Last Saturday evening I went with our friend, Henry Colman, the agricultural traveller, and ex-Governor Davis to see the London population. The ex-Governor seemed in fine health, and he is a man of whose looks one may be proud any where. I congratulate him on having escaped the disgrace of being nominated, and perhaps elected, on the same ticket with a slaveholder and duellist. He may well leave such an honor to a jesuitical, colonizing presbyterian. But to the sight. We proceeded across the old Westminster bridge to a street on the sunny side, called Lambeth Marsh, and there we saw the population of London-a vast quantity of it, between the hours of 11 and 12-a population of tens of thousands which does not go to bed till the short hours, if indeed it has any bed to go to. This wide McAdamised street, for half a mile in length, is in fact nothing but a market resorted to chiefly by the poorer class of people. It is an interminable vista of shops or stalls for the sale of meat, bread, beer, potatoes, pots and ketwill see not a few other still smaller dealers, the counters of whose shops are slung about their necks, or in the case of ly looking out profitably to sell or to buy only .- Cin. Enquirer. a dinner for the morrow. The laboring people being paid their week's wages on lation that we see here. The great appetite seems to be for meat and beer .-

The stupidity imbibed with the latter

go into hysterics. As to meat, England is carnivorous, Dr. Graham would vex a second of For the Signal of Liberty. awful to him. But go to Smithfield on cation thus: "The Constitution pro-slavery. Monday morning You will see acres The Constitution sanctions slavery, and thereand acres of sheep, to say nothing of beef fore ought to be amended." These words cattle, crammed together in countless pens be forwarded for six most in Fifty Cents.

Tuesday morning they will be hanging in thousands of butchers' shops, some six or

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

Tuesday morning they will be hanging in thousands of butchers' shops, some six or

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are splendid plate glass windows, for the display of rich shawls and fancy millinery, with the provision of the 10th art magnificent shop, with the six or eight it to 'he States, are reserved to the States bloody nosed fat weathers displayed at full before the window. By Monday morn- Mr. Foster introduces into this one single

er three acres of sheep. After all, there is a sad multitude that that would not make an extravagantly rich soup. There was a retail trade in very small pieces which seemed to have been cut up a good while-indeed, it looked in some cases like a second-hand trade

tomers. It was a good while after I saw this husiness going on, before I understood it. A man, awfully shabby, with a basket full of these bits of meat, each piece having a little stick stuck through it, cries the law should be construed strictly." shrilly, and to me unintelligibly, before a loor, "C-a-t's mea't." The door opens, and the first face that appears is the until 1808. See Art, 1, Sec. 9, Clause 1. cat's, the next her mistress. The woman anxiously dickers for the meat, and the cat meanwhile purs and rubs herself most lovingly and persuasively against both the high contracting parties. I could not understand, till a friend assured the bargain. So much for some of the sons" cannot mean slaves, but necessarily expeculiar customs of the poor.

Silus Wright .- This is an extraordinary but free men. man, spart from politics. He has a small Now as Mr. F. makes the success of his farm near Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to which he argument to depend upon the correctness of went some ten years ago, leaving his profess- his position, viz: that slaves might be import-Wright in a linsey woolsey dies s piling stones of course, his argument talls with his position. tles, and cheap clothing. The sidewalks into heaps to save the scythe of the mowers, There is allusion made in the argument to are covered with little stands of the minor when the grass was ready for harvest, one of the several constitutional provisions, which dealers, and standing in the street you the most laborious proceedings, that ever man also contain some (to me at least) broad asly. He has been offered a judge-hip, secre taryship the nomination for President at the ture communications. convention at Baltimore, and when nominated the women, singularly balanced in front for the Vice Presidency, declined it perempby a broad strap around the hips. The torily. Such is Silas Wright, senator from long street, lighted with extravagantly New York; the people will be at a loss to flaring gas torches, is one moving mass of know what has caused him to take up farm people, about three-fourths women, sharp- ing, and content himself with being senator

taining the rights of individuals to carry let-Saturday night, accounts for their being ters for pay, the lines of private letter expressseen in the greatest force on that even- es have been extended to Providence, Newing. And yet one sees almost as great a Bedford, New-York, Philadelphia, Springcrowd again on Sabbath morning from 8 field, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Ban- day school scholars, which, together with colored to 9 o'clock. It is a burthened and gor Me. Hampden, Me., Frankfot, Me., Bucks. bruised and not over tidily washed popu- port, Me. Belfast, Me. Camden, Me. West Their excellent, exemplary and talented in-Thomaston, Me. East Thomaston, Mc. and structer, Eld. Munroe, (a colored man) com-Portland, Me.

"rays darkness" through the faces of the of Africa in the United States is incommillion. Surely we do not see any where patible with the liberty and safety of the having "flowed from the veins of a colored truths. in America, unless it be in some parts of European descendants."—Henry Clay's and bravery made by the colored soldiers and re-Albany, such perfectly unsentumental fa- Speech, 1839.

follow:

certainly, I should say, not less than recognized the importation of slaves into the "The Constitution of the United States three acres of solid, compact sheep. By several States at the will of the States resopen and the blood trickling from their not intended to prohibit the States from renoses, for the delight and gratification of Such a view of it is entirely inconsistent with the carnivorous people. Between two the recognition of the Slave Tende, with the ou perhaps find the butchers' equally "The powers not delegated to the United

ing, London has made an end of all this- paragraph topics enough and of sufficient imhas swallowed its mutton-chops and lick- portance to justify several distinct communi ed its wolf-chops, and is ready for anoth- cations of convenient length-but inasmuch as he makes the issue of the whole to turn upon the single position that the Constitution recognized the importation of slaves for a time, do not get any too much meat. Those if that position should be found to be untenwe noticed in Lambeth Marsh seemed to able, the argument contained in his combuy on the most economical scale. Here munication, together with all its illustraa poor woman contented herself with a tions and appendages, must go for nothing .sheep's head; there another with a bone Whether such will be the result, remains to

be seen, problems of state and and Mr. F. makes the question to be, as it really is, Is the Constitution pro-slavery? Does t sanction slavery? He supports the affirmative. What is the Constitution? It is a doc ument framed by a convention of States calin the refuse bits from more fashionable led in 1787. It is deposited with the nationshops. The price of mutton varies from al archives. It is, or ought to be, in every pence to 8 pence-10 to 16 cents-and man's library. It declares itself to be the f beef from 12 to 20 cents per pound .- supreme law of the land. To it then, must For the sustenance of dogs and cats, of we go for a knowledge of its contents. It is which, especially the latter, even the our record-substantially declaring itself to poorest Londoners are fond, there is a be so. We cannot travel out of the record for separate meat trade, having separate any purpose other than to avail ourselves of shops. People who are so poor or eco- legitimate rules of construction; and those rules to be legitimate must be of fair and unnomical that they cannot afford meat from doubted application to the record itself. Tratheir own plates for their dogs and cats. ditionary compromises cannot be the record are the patrons of these establishments. - hecause not recorded. Much discussion was They use the flesh of horses and the had in the convention, but that discussion entrails of other slaughtered animals .- cannot be the Constitution or any part of it, The horse flesh is parboiled and cut into because the Constitution is the conclusion of bits to sell for a half-penny or farthing the whole matter; and because such tradition, each. And the entrails are washed, if admitted, supercedes the record and becomes scalded and pinned up into little balls with the Constitution itself; leaving the national lea skewer. A very poor woman lodged each successive legislature for the measure of its action and the limits of its power. I then a farthing or half penny a day on her arrive at the conclusion that no mere unre- the principles they profess, but for the faisificabeloved cat, which shares with her an corded understanding of any portion of the abode from which mice have long since Convention, which conflicts with the strict been starved out. Some of the traders letter of the recorded instrument can be taken in this line are itinerant, or perhaps send as a part of the same, or superceding any round to supply a regular circle of cus- part or portion of the same, whether it be favorable or adverse to Mr. F's, or my construction:-for surely neither of us will readily bring himself to consent to violate the settled and well known rule of construction that "when personal freedoms in jeopardy,

> Now to Mr. F's. position that the Constiintion recognized the importation of slaves Is it true? Let us see. The word in the clause is PERSONS, not slaves. The phraseology employed in the clause is that of prove that the word persons, as a legal term, of South Carolina! applies to individuals of the human species "Mr. Pickens, upon being introduced upon the cludes the most distant idea of slavery. Then the "persons" of the clause were not slaves

went at; toe have tried it and speak knowing- sertions which must now be passed without comment, but which may be considered in fu-Pontiac, July 4, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION. MESSRS. EDITORS:-Yesterday was a great and at leisure, and being desirous of witnessing the more interesting scenes there enacted, I dethe Baptists and Episcopal Methodists had such ed by the Convention at Baltimore. a celebration. Not being able to attend all or menced the exercises by some portment remarks which were mostly confined to the events con-The liberty of the descendants nected with the American Revolution. He

he streets, arm in arm, in open day, with one was a LIK." himself to death here. The vista of THE CONSTITUTION ANTI SLAVERY. was a colored man." A colored patriot of mocracy looks upon the Fathers of our Revoof his favorite officers (a Colonel I think) wwho slaughtered animals and dangling frag. Massas. Enrous;-Mr. S. W. Foster, in 76 being present, made a sensible and feeling lution, as spostles of intidelity; that the belief in ments of animals in this street would be the Signal of the 1st inst, beads his communi prayer, invoking the blessings of Heaven upon the natural equality in rights, of the human Labor system. Nothing but consection with upon them. I do not believe in the wisworld. The Declaration of American Indepen- God! sence was read by a colored boy, a poem spoken by another, a speech of Patrick Henry pronounced by another, and singing by a portion of the

iressed some excellent remarks to the scholars, tain it." eight in a shop, or rather in front of the of the States; and consequently the clause in stited to the occasion. The dress and deportment shops, skinned nicely all except their heads, which are left on with their eyes heads, which are left on with their eyes brope ty, without due process of law, were s would do hopor to any well bred assembly on and its affected regard for the heroic of all lands anch an occasion in the country, and the perform- who are struggling against oppression. Let

A procession was formed at a quarter past two which proceeded to the Presbyterian Church copy, was revised by Mr. Pickens himself. Liswhere the colored and Presbyterian Sunday ten!- a bluow is consecred bear tlanout chools united in the celebration, and after the exercises, which were highly gratifying, were over, all proceeded in due order, up Jefferson Avenue, to a place prepared for refreshments which were abundant and good. A salutary inpence is thus being exerted upon the city by nese most judicious demonstrations in favor of norality, religion, freedom and happiness. That Heaven may bless the enterprise is the prayer of an series devels SPECTATOR Deiroit, July 5, 1844.

SELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald. THE MONSTROUS ALLIANCE-SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN DEMOCRACY on at mismob ten

We happen to know that the monstrous alliince, concocted in 1835, between the slavehold ers and the leaders of the Northern Democracy, ecame in progress of time, extreme'y irkesome o some of these very leaders. Within the last rear symptoms tave been betrayed in many o the free States, of a strong disposition to terminate a compact so fraught with ignoming and coruption. The defence of Mr. Van Buren on the l'exas question, especially, gave ground for the ope that the party was about to redeem itself from vassalage to the Southern overseers. The great body of the Northern Democrats sympahized with the position of Mr. Van Buren, and o one doubted that their delegates in the Battinore Convention would sustain him to the last But these men proved false to their constituents. Instead of representing the wishes of those who sent them, they bowed to the mandate of their old masters. Instead of maintaining the rights and the honor of the Northern "Democracy, hey passed under the yoke themselves, dragging he whole party with them. Once more the Slave Power vas acknowledged the Supreme Dictator. and the hosts of the so-called Democracy were marshalled under its orders.

This fact we are anxious to keep before our heir leaders, but acting under slaveholding die-

For the last eight years, John C. Calhoun has four years longer are they doomed to the same eadership. It will be recollected that South Carolina sen

no formal delegates to the Convention at Baltimore, because it was supposed that Mr. Van Buen would be the nominee, and for other reasons satisfactory to Mr Calhoun; but she had her unofficial agents there to attend to this gentleman's

was nominated? Straight way they come forward. pledoing South Carolina to the cordial support of the ticket! This speaks trumpet-tongued as to the common law. It requires no argument to the character of that ticket. Listen to these agents organized under our political system for a period

only, and embraces all such individuals. As stund, made an able address, in which he stated by own another class, in some share of me it was for her special benefit, why any condition or attribute of slavery is unouss should manifest so much interest in known to the common law, the word uper- ly to appear in the Convention as an authenticated and legally appointed Delegate from South Caroing to cast her vote on this important occasion vet, as a Democrat, as a republican, (applause, knowing the man this Convention nominatedstanding by him as he had in many a hard fought battle, he would say, individually, that he was ready to respond with his whole heart and soul ion, which brought him in thousands per an- ed-and as the word is persons instead of plause) Mr. P. adverted to the powerful and winum, for \$300 a year, which is earned by the slaves-and as persons is a common law term ly enemy the democratic party had to encounter sweat of his brow. When Martin Van Buren which does not embrace any idea of slavery in Mr. Clay-extelled the character, talents, and drove up to his house, some years ago, on in its signification, it is appreheuded that his opinions of Col. Polk, and said South Carolina Confederacy. The only contest in the world is particular political business, he found Mr. position is not tenable, and that as a matter would give her most cordial and hearty support to between the two systems."

> Mr. Elmer was then introduced and expressed in an eliquent speech the deep gratification which he felt at the result of the proceedings of LABORERS. the Convention, and pledged the State of South Carolina without hesitation, for the nomination." _Ohio Statesman,

The support of such a man as Pickens a once stamps upon that ticket, the ineffacable brand, of Calhoun, Texas, and Eternal Slavery. My good Democratic brother-did you ever read a famous speech made by this same Mr. Pickens, January 21st, 1836, in the House of Representatives of the United States? We will of Detroit. Having been in the city on that day. Quote a few extracts from it, that you may esti your ticket by Pickens; and obtain some idea of the nature of the monstrous alliance again renew-

Speaking of the assertion in the Declaration of them, I called at the colored Baptist Church at Independence, that "All men are created count," 10 1. M. where I found some 70 or 80 colored with certain inalieneble rights, &c., he ex-

> "TRUE, IT IS AN ABSTRACT TRUTH; BUT LIKE OTHER MERE ABSTRACTIONS, IT CAN MAVE NO AC-TUAL EXISTENCE.

We have been accustomed to regard the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, as revolution! And yet these two Democracies have the foundation of our republican institutions .-Southern Democracy begins by denying these vowing to stand by each other through thick and

"Look at the French Revolution.

created equal; and the next great salemn ner was. when Jackson, at New Orleans was wont to walk to declare there was no Gon, and THAT the BIBLE

We are to infer from this, that sou he assembled, the country, the Church and the race, involves disbelief in the existence of a Again:-

"Let no man proclaim universal equality as "But let me say to gentlemen, who represent practically to be enforced on earth, unless he is the great class of capitalists in the North, busare school. Judge Wilkins, who was present, ad- prepared to appeal to universal revolution to sus-

from the Toryism of 1776.

They go with the Democracy, because of its proc ally, says of the man of the age, Daniel O'Con nell. Recollect-that speech from which we

"Even too, that PRINCE OF MODERN DEMAocurs, Mr. O'CONNELL, in the plentitude o S ARROGANCE and VANITY, must think fit ! trike the VILEST and BASEST notes, to call up the ssions and prejudices of the resource and row against institutions, (slaveholding) the true naure of which his ignorance FORBADE HIM TO UNDERSTAND, and against a gallant people whose virtues his NATURAL VULGARITY coul never appreciate. He talks about equal right and public truth, when he lives upon a splendic ncome, raised by GRINDING THE FACE OF THE POOR, BY DRAWING THE LAST FARTHING FROM A STARVING and DE-VOTED PEOPLE."

Mr. Pickens gave utterance to the sentiment harbored by the slaveholding Democrats generally. And yet you, Irishmen, who profess to love beyond measure the land of your birth, and venrate the great champion of her rights, have chosen for your allies the grovelling libellers of his character. This very man, Mr. Pickens, was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by your Dem ocratic Convention, as being, we suppose, the impersonation at once of oure Democracy and Good Will to Aliens! And here we may mention that what is called Native Americanism had its origin among slaveholders, and prevailed in New Orleans long before it raised its head in New York or Philadelphia.

We have seen what Southern Democracy thinks of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Democratic doctrine of equality of rights, and we have given some idea of its very ardent friend-Ireland looks for deliverance.

In our next we shall continue our extracts, to show the estimate placed by Southern Democrats on Labor and Capital. The Northern Democracy will be greatly edified by these disclosures, and we ask its special attention.

One remark more. The sentiments of Mr. Pickens in 1836, are his sentiments, and the seniments of the slaveholding eligarchy, now .-They dare not disclaim them, if they would, and they would not if they dared.

tions of those principles, by men aspiring to be of Mr. Pickens, represent the sentiments of an individual. Mr. Pickens speaks for a class. and that class is composed of slaveholders, Demcratic as well as Whig. We could fill our paseen in fact the head of their party: that he has per with quotations from McDuffie, Calhoun been its bane, they will hardly deny. But, for Saunders, Rhett, Stiles, Holmes, Hammett Burt, and other politicians of the Democratic purty in the South, and from the Richmond Enquirer, and other leading prints of the party in the sentiments of Mr. Pickens are their sentiments and or them the whole Democratic party, North and South, since the renewal of the ignominou compact between the serviles and slaveholders nust bear the responsibility.

Attend then to the following proposition, lai own by Mr. Pickens as universally true. "I lay down this proposition as universally

true, that there is not, nor ever was, a Societ long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and substantial

This is the first great principle of Southern Deniocracy, and it is so startling, that Mr. Pick ens deems it necessary to repeat and enforce

"Let no gentlemen," said he, "at the North, start at this truth.

All society settles down into a classification of capitalist and laborers. THE FORMER WILL OWN THE LATTER, either collectively through Govern ment, or individually, in a state of domesti SERVITODE, as exists in the Southern part of this

The second great principle of Southern Democracy is, that the best form of society is that in which the Capitalists individually own the

"We already," says Mr. Pickens, "have not only a right to the proceeds of our laborers, but WE OWN A CLASS OF LABORERS OURSELVES.

He run a parallel between the two social state the one in which the laborers own themselves and have a right to their own earnings, and that in which they are owned by the capitalists, in the form of slaves; and gives an infinite proference for the latter state. Speaking of the free States he says:

"IF LABORERS EVER OBTAIN THE POLITICAL OWER OF A COUNTRY, IT IS IN PACT IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION, WHICH MUST END IN SUBSTANTIALLY TRANSFERRING PROPERTY TO THEMSFLVES, UNIT they shall become capitalists, unless those wi have it shall appeal to the sword and the stand-

ing army to protect it." The Northern Democracy is constantly appeal ing to the working classes of the country as the very bone and sinew of our prosperity. Southern Democracy regards these classes with dread and disgust, and aver, that whenever they obtain the political power, the country is in a state of just taken a most fraternal bug at Balamare

Come, neighbor Medary, of the Statesman gird up your loins, and answer truly, are you not to them by the present naturalization giments through the war. He alluded to their They commenced by declaring that all men were ashamed of yourself, to be a partner to such a laws ?

contract? There is no more affinity between the principles of Northern and Southern Democracy, than between Heaven and Hell; and you

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

JAMES G. BIBBIET.

But what next? Mr. Pickens threatens North with the incendiary tendencies of the Free laws made in pursuance of it, confer the South prevents these condencies from devel- dom or policy of proscribing any class of oping themselves with malignant activity! Listen again:

that you do not drive us into a separate system for if you do, as certain as the dearces of Heav en, you wil' become compe'led to appeal to the word to maintain yourselves at home. It man not come in your day, but your chi'dren's children will be covered with the blood of domestic essed friendship for the rights of foreigners: factions, and a plundering mob, contending for power and conquest,"

He means by a pland ring mob, the laboring class of the community! And this man is the who came forward at the Baltimore Convention o pronounce his benediction upon Mr. Polk, the candidate of the Southern democracy, selected occause a true representative of its principles .-And he is a beautiful representative for you, laonly contest in the world is between slave labor and free tabor, between the system under which on are free and equal, and the system under which you are slaves-in other words, between he Democracy of the North and the Democra of the South. Age, and for the sake of beating nother slaveholder, you will bow down to this Southern Demogracy, which predicts fire and the word to any system in which you have political ower!! Are you not men enough to spurn such degradation?

To show that Southern Demogracy really means as we have interpreted, we quote another xpounder of his principles. Speaking of the va ious offices of inbor to be performed Ex Gover-nor McDuffie held the following language, in onf his messages to the Legislature of South Car

"When these offices are performed by mem hers of the political community, a dangerous elment is introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian Legislation, which is begin ting to be manifest in the older States, where UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE prevails, WITH OUT DOMESTIC SLAVERY. There is no difference in the Senate on thes

mestions. Whig Democracy and Democrat Democracy see eye to eye. For example, the

reater, to congrafulate ourselves upon the exstence of a population among us, (slaves,) which xeludes the populace. (working classes.) which n effect rules some of our Northern neighbors, and is rapidly goining strongth, wherever slav ru does not enist?"

It is no wonder that Southern Demogracy with its constitutional dread of men who have no work for a living, should do all in its power he House of Representatives in South Carolin ive hundred acres of land and ten negroes," of enator, he must own a "settled freehold estat of the value of three hundred pounds sterling HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, CLEAR

In Virginia a freehold is required as a qualifi ntion of an elector, and a man may vote in a many counties as he o ins land, while the land less man cannot vote at all. This is Souther Democracy. It first makes slaves of its laborers ind next disfranchises the poor, lest obtaining collical power in the Government, they should attempt agrarian legislation! And it is with this Democracy, honest Democrat, that your leaders of the Enquirer and Statesman and Globe ar trying to affiliate you-no, that is not the word it is to such Democracy they are trying to sun-JECT YOU. Are you prepared to be a slave, for the sake of the slaveholder Polk?

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

In a late paper we published the inquiries of some naturalized citizens of Dayton, Ohio, addressed to James G. Birney. Thomas Morris, and Judge King, the Liberty candidate for Governor of Chio, in reference to the propriety of the presen naturalization laws, and to the enjoyment of religious freedom by all denominations, and especially the Catholics. The reply of Judge King will commend itself to all, It is grafifying to know that not a Liberty paper in the country has countenance the narrow minded views of the Native American party:

JUDGE KING'S REPLY.

WARREN, Trumbull, County, Ohio. June 21, 1844. GENTS :- Your communication in the Cincinati Herald, addressed to Messrs. Birney, Morris and myself, affirming that you had left the land of your birth, and sought a refuge and a home in this wide spread, fertile and free countrythat as firm and sincere friends to the country of your adoption, to its constitution and laws, you were desirous of so using the high privilege of the elective franchise conferred upon you by the laws of this country, as to perpetuate its liberties, and secure the blessings of freedom to alland asking a response to certain interrogatories therein propounded, has just come under my observation, to which I hasten briefley to reply.

1st interrogatory-"Are you in favor of naturalized citizens of the United S. enjoying the rights and privileges secured

Answer: I am in favor of securing to every naturalized citizen all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which the Constitution of the United States and the citizens on account of their place of birth who have in good faith, brought themselves within the provisions of the laws securing to them the right of citizenship. The policy of our government, the spirit of our laws, the liberality of our institutions, & extent of our public domain, have been held up as inducements to the oppressedof all nations, to seek freedom and safety under our national ægis, and secure to themselves the rights and privileges conferred upon American citizens. All the facilities of acquiring and holding property, all the rewards held out to honest industry and enterprise, every assurance of an equal participation in the affairs of the government, its honors and emoluments, have been freely extended to them-

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der certain rules and regulations prescribed by our laws. We have invited them to become members of the great American family, that they might have a common interest in its welfare, and participate in the responsibilities of its government. If this policy is to be changed, and the feelings of our mixed population are to be brought into hostile collision with each other, by the proscription of foreign emgrants, who have, or may hereafter become incorporated into the body politic, a new and dangerous element will be introduced into our social and political system. The republican test of character, of dissention will be scattered broad cast

in common with native-born citizens, un-

capacity, and fidelity, which has hitherto been deemed the only essential qualification for office, must yield to the more important pre-requisite of nativity, irrespective of character or merit. The seeds overthe land, to be fostered and cherished by popular zeal and prejudice, until hos-"We have cause now, and shall soon have tile collisions of the people divided into clans, will convulse the republic and endanger the fundamental principles of our government. Let the opinion extensively prevail in a free government, let it be once implanted in the minds of a portion of the community, that their rights were invaded, that circumstances we exclude them from office. Accordingly we beyond their control were to debar them and that where it can, it makes poor men incligi- of the exercise of their accustomed privges, that popular prejudice was to be excited to degrade and proscribe them, and they would be transformed into natral enemies of the State. Their energies would be constantly exerted to effect a revolution of the government, and nothing short of military power would be able to suppress the tumultuous risings of the people. The pages of history are replete with incidents of this character. Better would it have been, far better, for the peace and welfare of our country, for the stability of our free institutions, had they been originally excluded from our soil. than that they should be considered a distinct, degraded, and proscribed class in

> our midst. In responding to the second interrogatory-" Are you in favor of guaranteeing to every man, including Catholics, the sacred right of worshiping God according to the dictates of his conscience?" Permit me to say, that while I have never been connected with any ecclesiast'cal organization of the country, I have ever been taught to reverence and resect the fundamental doctrines and preepts of Christianity. I have ever believed them to comprise the wisest princiales of government, the purest code of morals, the most perfect rule of action. and the only remedial system for the restoration of fallen and depraved humani-

> I believe, however, that their benign influences have never been imparted or extended through the coercion of human laws. Whenever the civil power has heen invoked to disseminate and establish any religious creed, or to sustain any particular mode of worship by its authority, ts uiform tendency has been to corrupt its votaries, and weaken the power of ruth. Every person should enjoy the

absolute right of judging for himself in all matters pertaining to religious worship, since he alone is responsible for his belief, as well as for the performance of his duty to his Maker. Human laws may rightfully restrain the immoralities of society, but they should never be inroked for the enforcement of religious truth upon the mind. If it cannot reach the understanding by its own intrinsc ight, no external force can add to its convincing power.

Our Constitutions, State and National, have wisely provided against the estabtablishment of any religion by law, or giving any preference to any religious society or mode of worship, or requiring any religious test as a qualification for of-

"That free as air's expanded space, To every soul the gift should be, That sacred privileges of our race, The worship of the Deity."

Very respectfully, I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, LEICESTER KING. To Messrs. PATRICK KELLY, THOMAS KELLY, JAMES WELSH, JOHN McDER-MOT, and others, Dayton, Ohio.

TEXAS.

Who is it that is so clamorous in the north just now against the annexation of Texas? The whigs-and why? to secure the north for Clay -that is all, and nothing more. Clay, as is Polk and nearly all the southern nabobs of both parties, are alike in reference to this question only he is not as independent as Polk in saying it to the north-but his letter means ANNEXA-TION to the south, and it is well understood by many in the same light in the north. This is all to blind the people at the north; but will it? Let light be sprend and there is no danger .-Let it be known that whigs and locos -that is the knowing ones-are FOR ANNEXATION now; before the election; and if ever Clay is elec ted to the presidency his acts on this question will prove what is here said, for his Texas letter conmins nothing that will prevent his coming to such a conclusion-not a word.

To read the whig papers of the north, and to hear their spouters, one would think there was no body else in the world so much opposed to this measure as they are-and doubtless the little fry are sincere, but of the big'ns who dure say as much. But they are behind the times, for six or seven years ago, when they slept over it, and since, the Anti-slavery papers published ten times more on it than they ever will. It is their big string to pull at to keep down Liberty and elevate a rampant slaveholder. A leading southern whig paper says, "Mr. Clay's letter is perfeetly satisfactory on this point," referring to hi Texas production. But approach a whig here, how he will declaim on the horrors of spreading slavery by the annexation of Texos! O they will almost wring their hands and cry out loud if a man says he will vote for the Liberty ticket. and top out the ejaculation by beseeching us t support one of the greatest slaveholders in the horrors of slavery.

That Nashville paper spoke the truth. Clay letter IS satisfactory to the south. Now, who political knavery, who is not wilfully blind; and

This is the grand apology - Clay's pretended, hypocritical opposition to annexation-that numerous professing Abolitionists have for young for him, "just this once;" and is it not a poor. sickly, meager thing? His acre are for annex ation, and they speak louder than dubious words against it.

thetic anti-Texas erying Abelitionists is this:-They tell us orthodox, Liberty-voting, uncompromising Abolitionist such stuff as this, "New your supporting Birney will be the cause of the annexation of Texas!!! and if slavery is spreaover Texas, (boc-hoo) you are accountable for it!!!!!" uttering it with a portentous signification, gesture and voice that 25 exclamation point would fail to express. Who believes the logic? Any Abolitionist who is silly enough to go i they are welcome to. Any professing Abolition ist or any who possess sanity enough to keep out of the lunatic asylum.knows a little too much to believe that they are not guilty of a crime the never committed, Because we vote for Liberti we are guilty of slavery! That's the question in a mutshell. It is even as absurd as the wolf's logic which accused the innocent lamb with muddying the stream above when it was below him. and about as righteous.

These things are plain-they are facts-unthe principal aim in referring to them is to show the proslavites that we know of their existence. and will do something, be it ever so small, to try and hold up their deformity to the world .- Ohio | can do?

THE YANKER IN MAIN STREET,- I calculate I couldn't drive a trade with you to-day, said a true specimen of the Yankee pedlar, as he stood at the door of a merchant in Main

I calculate you calculate about right, fo you cannot,' was the sneering reply.

'Wal. I guess you needn't get huffy abou it. Now here's a dozen real geunine razor

strops worth two dollars and a half-you may have 'em for two dollars.' 'I tell you I don't want any of your trash

so you had better be going."

Wall now, I declare! I'll bet you five dollars if you make me an offer for them are strops we'll have a trade yet.'

'Done'! replied the merchant, placing the money in the hands of the bystander. The Yankee deposited the like sum-when the merchant offered him a picayune for the

'They're yourn, said the Yankee as he quiet Iy fobbed the stakes. But, he added, with great apparent honesty, 'I calculate a joke's a joke, and if you don't want them strops, I'll

The merchant's countenance brightened. 'You are not so bad a chap after all; here are your strops, give me the money.'

'There it is,' said the Yankee, as he re ceived the strops and passed over the picayune. 'A trade is a trade, and now you're wide awake in airnest, I reckon the next time you trade with the pic you'll do a little better than buy razor strops.' And away walked the pedlar with his strops

and his wager amid the shouts of the laugh ing crowd .- St. Louis Aerial.

Postage .- A gentleman who lives in War ren, Me. says; "It costs me as much to send ; letter through the Post Office to my house as it does to send home from Boston a barrel and half of flour.'

Is not this a practical commentary?

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1844

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

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

For Representative to Congress FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART

SECOND DISTRICT. EDWIN A. ATLEE. THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE. FOR SENATOR-FOURTH DISTRICT.
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL OAKLAND COUNTY.

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

MACOMB COUNTY.

FOR REPRESETATIVES. PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCY CHURCH.

JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. THOMAS McGEE.
ROSWELL B. REXFORD,
LONSON WILCOX.

GRAND RALLY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY IN MICHIGAN!!!

THE STATE!!!

n different of portions the State, it has been deemed advisable without a formal notice from the land to put down slavery. Why, our Antislave- State Central Committee, to call upon Liberty ry lecturers, veterans in the cause, can't shine in men throughout Michigan to meet in their sevthe pathos and exclamations with them on the eral towns on TUESDAY THE THIR-TEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, to perfect their organization, and make efficient preparations for the coming election. The labors of harvest will then be nearly completed: the evenings will be No one who understands southern trickery and of sufficient length to admit of continued meetings; and the election being but twelve weeks there is neither use nor excuse for suffering such distant from that period, whatsoever is to be done should be done with promptitude and vigor. It is believed that the following simple plan of associated action, if faithfully carried out, will accomplish wonders.

> 1. After reading this notice, let some one appoint a place for the meeting on the afternoon or evening of the thirteenth, as may be deemed best. and notify every Liberty man in the town to at tend without fail. Do not wait for the town committee, or for this or that influential man to take the lead. Be not afraid to take the respon- tution is an instrument of limited powers, sibility yourself.

2 When met, let a chairman and secretary

3. Then, in committee of the whole, let the name of every Liberty voter in the town be ascertained and registered by the Secretary. Af ter this shall have been completed, let anothe hat be made of all who are tavorably inclined to the Liberty party, but not confirmed in the faith and of those who are doubtful.

in your town to advance the cause before the lection. How shall the genuine Liberty men be encouraged, the wavering confirmed, the doubtful won, the backsliders reclaimed, and converts multiplied? We take it for granted that every town will make some exertions to forward the cause in some way. Those professed Liberty men who do not exert themselves for this glorious cause ought to be considered as recreant to their principles. Do you ask what you

You can hold meetings every week, or every ther week, till the election. You can procure tracts and circulate.

You can obtain very many subscribers for Twelve Weeks Signal.

You can procere lecturers to address you. But home made ones are usually the best. You can invite your Whig and Democrati

neighbors to discuss with you. Do not neglect this. If they accept, your cause will gain by it they refuse, it will operate to their disadvan-

Determine on some definite plan and follow i up. Do not leave things at loose ends.

5. Before you adjourn, appoint a Vigilance Committee of three or five to carry out your ar rangements, whatever they may be. It should be their duty to keep the lists of voters before nentioned, correct them from time to time, and see that every one is at the poll-.

We hope our friends will feel the importance o securing even a single additional vote. It looks insignificant in itself, and yet it is a componen part of that power which wields the tren energies of this nation. FOUR ADDITIONAL VOTES IN FACH TOWN IN THE STATE WILL DOUBLE THE VOTE OF LAST YEAR. What town cannot furnish

The other parties, as you are well aware, are making the most vigorous efforts for success. Shall not genuine patriotism be as effectent in exciting us to action, as party zeal and the hopes of political supremacy are with them?

Lorain County, Ohio, setting forth that the Whigh there say that Henry Clay is a friend of Emanc pation-that he has been engaged in only one duel, &c. The same system of impudent, bra- do they wish for Annexation, because zenfaced lying, by those who know better, has been commenced in Michigan. A friend in Berrien county writes that the Whigs there deny that Mr. Clay ever fought more than one duel .-The information he asks for can be found in the lives of Henry Clay, circulated by the Whigs .-His first duel was with Humphrey Marshall. He is so determined to raise his aged arm against the life of his fellow citizen, that at nearly seventy years of age, he is kept under bonds to prevent him from committing this cause!

NEXATION

Two weeks since, we showed by unde-Tyler's treaty, for good and substantial of country, reasons. But when the question is raised, Are the Whig party opposed to An- any thinking person, that Slavery has and help elect Mr. Clay, that Texas nexation next year, or five or ten years been greatly strengthened by enlarging would be excluded. "The laborer is hence, under all circumstances-we found its boundaries. We have now thirteen worthy of his hire;" and if the Whigs are no grounds for answering the inquiry in Slave States in the Union with full dele- disposed to hire us for a valuable considthe affirmative. Mr. Clay's letter has gations in Congress: originally there eration to labor for Mr. Clay's elevation. nothing against future annexation; Mr. were but six. They have nineteen mem- we want some reasonable prospect of Frelinghuysen is entirely silent respect- bers there merely because they are slave- obtaining our pay, before we can sell our took no grounds against it; and a consid- nothing by extending its rule over these to come. erable portion of the Southern Whigs are seven new Slave States, with their virgin 4. But admitting that the Whigs are known to be for it, as soon as circum- soil, and vast natural resources of wealth? a genuine Anti-Annexation party, and stances shall be propitious.

present or future, for three reasons-because the Annexation of foreign territory in the manner here proposed, is unconstitutional: and because it would extend. strengthen, and perpetuate slavery. Each of these reasons, it will be seen, apply to annexation in future as well as at present. Let us consider them a little in detail.

The lessons of history teach us that too great an extension of territory is injurious to national prosperity, and sometimes dangerous to national existence On the other hand, the national boundaries may be so narrow that the natural resources of wealth and power cannot be found within its limits in sufficient abundance to secure its highest perfection. But this cannot be alledged of the territory of the United States, which embraces two millions of square miles, presenting every SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS THROUGHOUT variety of climate, soil, and productions. It is capable of sustaining a population of After consultation among prominent friends 200 millions, without being any more densely settled than Massachusetts is at present. Our population is now but one tenth of this number. We need not add the resources of Texas to our own. The Union is large enough for every beneficial purpose; and while the acquisition of Texas would not add to our real strength, or the permanency of our institutions, it would be one large step in the indulgence of that sprit of territorial aggrandizement, which, whether gratified by negotiation or conquest, has been fatal to every republic where it has once attained unlimited sway.

The second objection is that there is no varrant in the Constitution for incorporating foreign territory, or a foreign nation, into our confederacy. The Constiand a provision for this purpose is no we shall accomplish nothing for ourselves, where made. This, we believe, was con- but it may be the occasion of the defea ceded by the Presidents under whose administrations Plorida and Louisiana were admitted. The various methods tried at the present session of Congress to effect Annexation show that no rule was prescribed in the Constitution. It was attempted as a Treaty, to be effected by 4. Then ask yourselves what shall be done the President and two thirds of the Senate-by a Joint Resolution, to be approv ed by the President and a majority of both Houses-and by a Bill, which should receive all the formalities of a law. No one can say but that one of these methods is as constitutional as the other: for that instrument says nothing about any of them. If the Constitution is to be regarded at all, it should be regarded in all its provisions. The sovereign power lies in the people; and if a large majority of them are really in favor of Annexation, the requisite amendment can be obtained from the several State Legislatures. How much better would this method be, than a wanton and unnecessary violation of our fundamental law! Mr. Van Buren, and most, if not all, of the leading Democrats argue for the constitutionality of Annexation, while Mr. Clay seems to take it for granted. Mr. Birney is the only one of the four Presidential candidates who goes for a just and strict construction of the Constitution. All the Liberty papers coincide with the views of Mr. Birney, ex-

cept the Daily Herald of Cincinnati. Lastly, we object to Annexation because it is sought for the express purpose of extending and strengthening slavery That this was the design of Mr. Tyler and of his Cabinet in making the treaty, is expressly avowed by Mr. Calhoun. Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British minister. For this purpose it is unanimously supported by the Slaveholders of both parties. They need the territory of Texas that they may carve more slave States from it, and thus preserve the equilibrium of the Senate, and recruit their diminishing proportion of members in the House. But chiefly Texas will afford a boundless market for Slaves, and their value throughout the South will be immediately augmented from fifty to one hundred per cent.

We are aware that some of the Annexationists of the North, and of the South, deny that the admission of Texas would

THE LIBERTY PARTY AND AN- of slaves now exist in Texas and the Uni- Clay. Has he ever said that he would niable testimony, that the Democratic partries. There will be no more slaves afterniamy, he has expressly declared that ocratic paper. It is an enumeration of ty, as a whole, are avowedly laboring for ter Annexation than before. And as "if the question of Annexation were prethe Annexation of Texas as soon as prac- Slavery already exists in Texas, it will sented with the general concurrence of county of Alleghany, and is in answer to asmuch as they adapt their means to the end ticable. Last week we examined the po- not be extended; and it is further denied the nation," it would appear in quite a the question, "Where are the Whig lead-

ing it; the Whig National Convention holding States. Has Slavery gained time and energies to them for four years We propose to day to consider the po- and sterilize the soil. The slaveholder measure-which is far from being the sition of the Liberty party on this ques- rarely, if ever, manures his lands. He case-should we be wise in uniting with tion. They are opposed to Annexation, finds it cheaper to remove, and settle on them for this object? To comply with cause it would unnecessarily and danger- thousands of acres of land in the old slave our one great object-THE ABOLITION OF ously enlarge our national limits; be- States, once cultivated, are now a barren SLAVERY, for the purpose of electing a would have been but half as numerous. would have given efficiency and vigor to free institutions. That every new slave State strengthens the power of Slavery. is believed by the slaveholders; and hence their anxiety that new ones should be added from Texas. The proper limits of Texas are supposed to embrace an area of 240,000 square miles, which would make 32 States as large as Massachusetts. The whole number of slaves on this vast domain is now estimated at only 25,000, being about one fifth of the whole population. The Annexation of this im- tion to SLAVERY and to TEXAS in our own mense territory as a slave country would cause a very great importation of slaves ing the other Pro-slavery parties to purfrom Maryland, Virginia, and the other slave raising States, and the business of breeding slaves for sale would be carried of the Liberty party, we believe will re-

on extensively and systematically. For these and other cogent reasons which we cannot enlarge upon now, the Liberty party are opposed to the admission of Texas, at present and prospectively. To make this opposition effectual, they have been invited to support Mr. Clay and the Whig party at the ensuing election. It is represented that this is the only feasible course; that Mr. Birney cannot be elected now, and if we will support the Whig ticket it will be elected, and if the Whigs do nothing more for us, they will at least keep out Texas; and thus something will be gained for our cause; whereas, by voting for Mr. Birney, of the Whigs, and of the consequent election of Polk, and the Annexation of Tex-

This is the sum of the argument which is now addressing us from hundreds of presses, and we are disposed to give it all the weight it deserves. We must reject it for the following reasons:

1. What is asked of us is impracticable. The Liberty party cannot be induced by any means whatever to go unanmously for Clay. Were their organization dissolved to-day, not more than one fourth or one third of the voters would join the Whigs. A portion would Clay. Every sensible Abolitionist will deny both go to the Democrats, and one half of the whole number would refuse to sustain either pro-slavery party. The real net gain to the Whig party would not ex- with his usual plainness of speech, as follows: ceed 20,000 votes.

Mr. Clay will be elected? It might be well for Liberty men to ask themselves this question before they deposite their votes for an unsuccessful candidate. It is possible that votes may be "thrown Mr. Birney!

3. The Whigs offer to keep out Texas if we will join them. But supposing they should suceecd, which is by no means certain, what evidence have we that Texas will be kept out? The party is not committed in the least against future Annexation under favorable circumstances. The National Whig Convention have not declared against it; neither have Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen; while a considerable portion of the Southern Whigs are for it. Besides, if Texas shall be kept out during the next four years, it will be because the President and a majority of the Senate, or of both Houses shall be against it. Supposing the Whigs to elect both Houses, is it certain that Annexation vill not take place? There will then be large Democratic minorities in both Houses; the Democrats, both North and South, are fully committed to the scheme as a party measure; and the votes of only a very few Southern Whigs will be needed to pass the requisite bill or joint resoficulty; for the slaveholders will be united objects. as one man where their interests are so

ted States, and that not a single one will veto such a bill? Has he ever intimated The slightest reflection must convince curity that if we should join the Whigs not tell us:

The tendency of Slavery is to exhaust that they are fully committed against the a new plantation. Hence thousands and their solicitations would be to abandon waste. Had Slavery been confined to SLAVEHOLDING President, who is pledged its original limits, the number of slaves against EVERY SCHEME of Emanciwould not have been more than half what pation whether gradual or immediate!it is at present, their representatives and Should we not pause before we consent advocates in Congress and elsewhere to pay such a price for the exclusion of Texas? Are we prepared to surrender and the rich soil of the new Slave States our glorious designs of blessing our country by Universal Emancipation? Is it best to forsake them now that our influence begins to be felt? Were the Liberty party organized merely as an Anti-Texas party, a compliance with this proposition of the Whigs to us would be more reasonable. But such is not the case.-We are emphatically an ANTI SLAVERY party; and we shall not be enticed from the pursuit of our purpose by any compromising offers of slaveholders or their allies. We shall continue our opposiway, and according to our ability, leavsue their own chosen course, which, unless counteracted by the rising influence sult in the full success of the nelarious bodiments of the SLAVE POWER; the demoniac spirit within uses each alternately or together as may best subserve its diabolical designs; and the only course for Liberty men is to reject their proffered alliance, despise their alluring speeches, have no fellowship in their works, and labor for their speedy and eternal over-

DAVID LEE CHILD.

The Whig papers are congratulating each oth r because this gentleman, formerly Editor of the part in the canvass. The number that Mr. Chile will be able to seduce from the Old Organization sts, or from the Liberty party, will be small indeed His partiality for Clay gave so great dissatisfac- ty tion to his readers, that at the meeting of the National A. S. Society, he was obliged to resign his situation as Editor of the Standard. At the meeting he introduced a resolution that Clay' letter on Texas was satisfactory, which was unanmously roted down, only himself and one other sustaining it. Mr. Clay has been too abusive and insulting to Abolitionists of all classes to re-

ceive much favor from them, Mr. Child's position we understand to be this The great object of abolitionists now is to keep out Texas; if Mr. Clay shall be elected. Texas will not be annexed; therefore let us vote for Mr. the premises and the conclusion. Mr. Child was the Washington correspondent of the Liberato. last winter. Garrison, the Editor of that paper. expresses his optnion of Mr. Child's defection

"The Whig papers are rejeicing at the fact. 2. The Whigs offer to keep out Texas that Mr. Child recently addressed a Whig meeting in Northampton, in favor of the election of Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen, and avowed his readiness to give his hearty support to the Whig party. If they suppose that his example will be imitated, in this particular, by any considerable number of abolitionis's, they certain count without their host. We deeply regre what our friend Child has done, though we hav no doubt that he verily thinks he is doing ou cause the highest possible service by going wit away" upon Mr. Clay, as well as upon the Whigs at this time; and we marvel that ar abolitionist can be found, in the year 1844, who can persuade himself that he does not sacrifice his principles, dishonor his profession, and pour con tempt on the name of liberty, by voting for a MAN-STEALER, and the desperate foe of the anti-s'avery movement, to fill the most powerful and responsible station in the United States. It is true, the Whig party, so far as the question of Texas is concerned, is pro tempore in a more friendly attitude to our cause than the democratic party; but it is not to be trusted, and we shall assuredly be betrayed by it, as soon as it holds th reins of government. Any party that delights to nprincipled, and no reliance should be placed on

The pardoning power of the Governmen of Rhode Island is placed with the Legislature The papers state that at their late session they passed a resolution of GENERAL AMNESTY, granting a free pardon to all persons under indictment for participation in the recent insurrection, who shall, at the next term of the Supreme Court of their President, and have a majority of that State, take the oath of allegiance to the State of Rhode Island, & swear to support the constituion of that State and of the United States.

So Gov. Dorr can be released from im risonment on the taking the outh of allegiance

17 Henry De Puy, editor and publisher of the Wabash (Ill.) Standard, a Democratic paper, has withdrawn from it, because he was unwilling to be any longer identified with a party that has lution. In These will be had without dif- made the extension of Slavery one of its chief

at all. They say that a certain number Annexation will then be the veto of Mr. Humphrey, a Democrat appointed in his place.

PROGRESS. The following is an extract from an treaty. We have, then, not the least se- the Democratic ranks, the Mercury does measure. This is consistent and sensible

"Mr. Neville B. Craig, who is known federalists ever had in this county, has egregiously deceived. His letter on Anabolition candidate for Congress at the most against Tyler's treaty, and yet leaves with his accustomed industry, in the sup- We should not be at all surprised if Mr. Clay port of Birney and Morris.

Dr. William Elder, who was a short time ago the darling of the Whigs of this county—who was elected recorder by this, or his friends must come out to this efthem, and contributed more, by his excel-fect in his behalf. It appears that they are lent abilities for stump speaking, to their already doing this. We find in the papers victory of 1840 than any man who labor- the following extract from a letter of Mr. ed in that field, has become disgusted with JAMES LYONS, one of the Whig candidates their blind devotion to the demagogue for Elector of Virginia. It is from the Rich-Clay, and now labors shoulder to should- mond Whig. Let those who have thought er with Mr. Craig for Birney and Morris, that the Whig bars were forever put up aand the ticket throughout.

Mr. Alfred Sutton, late prothonotary of the county, and a man to whom has been Southern Whig: attributed (by his opponents, at least,) more political influence than ever any tion of Texas. having no doubt of the constiother man possessed in Alleghany county, cannot swallow Clay, but goes with am a Whig, because my principles are Whig all his might for the Liberty candi- -and I maintain those principles, because I

or of the city, and at present filling that -I am in favor of a Bank of the United station.) whom we have mentioned above. was an industrious Whig partizan in 1840 -but now, we believe takes no part whatever in the campaign.

William F. Austin, Esq., an especial favorite among the coons in 1840, be- without either national disgrace or foreign cause of his talents as a speaker, has war? I confess, with sincere deference for ranged himself among the supporters of the opinion of others, who are more able and the Liberty ticket.

William Larimer, Jr., Esq., is another leader among Birney men, who was a devoted Harrisonite in 1840. Mr. L. spared neither means nor labor to advance the cause of Whiggery in 1840, and he is now more zealous and liberal, if, possi- der, if, ultimately, we reject the offer of such schemes of the slaveholders. The Whig ble, in the support of the Liberty a territory, so located, and peopled with men

> R. C. Fleeson, Editor of the Spirit of Liberty, the Liberty paper here, was a their own purpose-to preserve as they call flaming Harrison man, and was appoint- it, the balance of power, or promote a fanatied postmaster in Alleghany city, when cal creed. the "change" came about. He was very happy in showing up the inconsistences of the Whigs, and of their veritable organ, the Gazette.

David Gilleland, Esq., once register of the county, the abolition candidate for the him in moments of trouble and difficulty, and Senate, (and a most worthy candidate he he has never failed to meet the call as a patis,) was an original anti-mason, but when riot and statesman should meet it, and so it National Anti-slavery Standard, has come cut they began to take up masons for office, will be now. If the majority of the people for Henry Clay at a Whig meeting in Northamp- and finished with grand master Clay, he desire the annexation of Texas, they will cried. "Hold, enough!" and came out from the foul amalgamation with whiggery, and united himself with the Liberty par-

> Russell Errett, Esq., the standing secretary of the Federal county convention. and an indomitable partizan, in 1840, as well as before and since, has left the Whigs, and goes for Birney.

John Hannen, Esq., who, as a candidate for Congress, heads the abolition ticket in this county, was a strong Harrison man in 1840-his new position is a proof that he is sick of Clay and bank-

Dr. William A. Penniman, who was once a Whig representative and a very prominent federal partizan heretofore, has wholly cut loose from the "foul party," and was president of the convention which nominated the abolition county

Who that is at all conversant with the rise and progress of antimasonry in this country, has not heard of H. L. Bollman and Andrew Watson, Esqs., the very embodiment of antimasonic principles, and the foremost Harrison men in 1840. These gentlemen have both sworn off from the demagogue Clay, and are denouncing him every where.

These are all we can think of at the moment; when we can get hold of the abolition committees, we shall be able to point out plenty more prominent men who acted with the Harrison party in 1840, who now go the Liberty ticket.

Fourierism. About three months since, in one of the "Letters from Michigan, published in the Signal, remarks were made upon the principles of the Associationists, and of the Fourierists in particular. The writer adduced the sentiments of the Skaneateles "Community," who have renounced Marriage, Christianity, &c., as an instance of the extremes to which reformers wil go when they cut loose from Revelation. It was far from his intention to impute these and similar extravagances to Fourier Associations. The principles of Fourier leave religious opinions en tirely free from all governmental restraints. This fact is so well known that he presumed it would be readily understood, that the Fourier Associations and this "Community" were, in these respects, on a basis entirely dissimilar.

The Editor of Cincinnati Herald says he at the Baltimore Convention, under new leaders, tend to strengthen or perpetuate Slavery deeply at stake. The only barrier to has been removed by President Tyler, and Levi the extension of Slavery. These are their great objects-Mr. Polk their chosen leader.

MR. CLAY AND TEXAS.

Mr. Clay is a Whig: that is, he is in favor be added by the union of the two countains that he would? He never has! On the article in the Pittsburgh Mercury, a Demorphism of a National Bank, Distribution, &c. Those who support him on these grounds, making these questions paramount to all others, are sition of the Whigs on this question, and that the influence of Slavery is strength- different light from that in which it has ers of 1840?" How many prominent they vote for a Bank man. They want Disfound the party entirely opposed to Mr. ened by extension over a large surface been viewed, as proposed by Mr. Tyler's men have joined the Liberty party from tribution, and support him who advocates the

But when any one can be induced to vote for him because he is favorably inclined to human liberty, or because he is against the fuas one of the most effective editors the ture annexation of Texas, he will be most abandoned them altogether—he was the nexation looks two ways: it goes to the nt. recent special election, and is now toiling the whole question open for future action. should come out just before the elections in the Southern States more explicitly for Annexation in future, under certain circumstan-

ces. In order to save these States, he must do gainst the Annexation of Texas by Mr. Clay's letter, read it attentively. Observe how this question appears to the eyes of a

"I am a decided advocate of the annexaam satisfied that the permanent happiness and Mayor Hay, (three times elected may- prosperity of my country depend upon them States, &c:

"I have not yet seen, however, why we may not have Whig measures, and Whig men, and Texas too-why not take her into the American family, and extend to her the blessings of our Government and principles, better informed than I am, that I have yet seen no satisfactory reason for the final rejection of the proposed annexation, unless it be the offort to make a party question of it. It is not, and cannot be made a party question eventually. It is a great national question, and the nations of Europe will look on in wonof our own race and blood, though they will probably protest against the deed, to serve

"Let each Whig think as he pleases about Texas; and let Texas come in, or not come in as the majority of the people shall determine under the wise and patriotic administration which Mr. Clay and the Whigs will give us. The country has never failed to call upon have it and IN MR CLAV'S EXPERIENCE & PATRIOTISM, THEY WILL HAVE THE SUREST GUARAN-TEE THAT SHE WILL BE ANNEXED IN THE MOST SECURE AND HONOR-ABLE MANNER."

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant, JAMES LYONS.

POLITICIANS.

Politicians are the most accommodating people the world. Mr. Butler of New York predict the Convention at Baltimore-

"If the rule should be carried, the dismembermen and final breaking up of the party. If peo-ple presisted in going for men and not measures, a black flag would be hung over them—the palf ot death would shroud their hopes, and a funera lirge might be sung. Well-the rule was adopted-his favorite was

hid on the shelf-and now, we find Mr. Butler among the foremost in his support of a Slavery omination! Common sense, consistency and conscience, have nothing to do with ordinary polics -Philanthrowst. The circulation of Liberty papers through the country is fast increasing. The Emancipa-

tor prints 8,000 copies weekly. It circulates in 400 towns in New York. It is offered to clube of 30 for \$30. Orders for the campaign papers come in by fifties and hundred, with the cash .-Who will help increase the circulation of the

IF The plan of systematic deception which we nentioned last week, is already commenced by he Whigs in some places. A friend writes us rom Berrien County:

"The Whigs are busy persuading our young converts that the Liberty party throughout the State and elsewhere are going the "Coon Tick-

We learn that some Whigs were quite dissatisfied with our exposition of last week of the elation of the Whig party to Annexation. Wa would respectfully inquire of them whether "they to well to be angry?" If what we said was all true, how can they complain? If any of it was. erroneous, who do they not demonstrate the et-

The Whigs of Vermont have present ed a sop to the Abolitionists in the shape of the nomination of WILLIAM Shape for Governor of the State. Thus they can vote for an Abolitionist for Governor, and a Slaveholder for President! Wonder if any genuine, Abolitionist will be taken in by such a conemptible manoeuvre?

Hon. Ross WILKINS, U. S. District Judge for Michigan, and long an eminent and is unable to find the Democratic party. That efficient Van Buren man, has abandoned which was formerly so called was re-organized his party on the Texas question and gone over to Political Abolition. We hear of other changes like this .- N. Y. TribLIEUT. GOVERNOR REED.

ment attributed to him by our Detroit cor-

respondent, that the vote of Massachu-

setts would be given for Mr. Birney .-

The explanation we have received is this:

a gentleman in Mr. McFarran's store.

conversing aloud to two persons in it, said

that the vote of his State this year would

WHIG TRUTHS.

"FREEMEN OR MICHIGAN!-REMEMBER that ev-

ery voie you give for Polk, goes to add five slave States to the Uuton!—to extend over a vast for-eign territory that compromise of the federal con-stitution, by which five slaves have the same rep-

esentation in Congress, as three northern free-men!—to give to slave states forezer the prepon-

derance of power in Congress - to elect a man, who has always voted against your lake harbors

and other internal improvements—who opposes the interests of tree labor—who hates the North!

Are you willing to make this sacrifice of every interest to secure office to a few party leaders?—Reflect and act!"

But admitting the truth of these propositions

does necessarily make it the duty of the voters of

Michigan to support Mr. Clay. Every vote giv-

has been presented, may be a vote "to add five

foreign territory the three-fifths slave represent-

ation-"to give to slave States forecer the pre

condenance of power in Congress"-to elect a

man who despises free labor, and is the unceas-

The Army and Navy Chronicle at Washington, has been discontinued for

It would be a good thing if the army

Il The Tribune and other papers are rejoic-

Liberty party. 81 ,81 valt nodeA mak

Wheat is dull to day at 56 cents. We notice

that Wheat in New York city has fallen to 92

cents. Michigan Flour was worth \$4,19 to \$4,

FOREIGN NEWS

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

ton, bringing London and Liverpool dates to

The Steamer Britanuia has arrived at Bos

Mr. King, the new Minister P enipotentiary

of the United States, at the Court of the Thu-

The commercial intelligence is interesting

denoting a decided improvement; an advance

on the price of cotton, and large sales .-

Money continued to be abundant, and inter-

est low. The feeling in American stocks, since

the action in Pennsylvania, had also' sensibly

The Repeal movements and rents had re-

ceived a strong impetus from the incarceration

of O'Connell, who although permitted to see

and converse with individuals, was not allowed

PUBLIC FEELING TOWARDS MR. O'CONNELL

-The Demonstrations of sympathy with O'-

Connell have been strongly evinced through-

out the country. The repeal batton has been

universally adopted and public meetings have

been called and held for the purpose of ex

Birmingham, Doblin, and Liverpool, Ad-

dresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by

the corporate bodies of Dublin, Kilkenny.

Newry, and Linerick, and public prayers have

for the protection of Heaven on the 'Libera-

tor,' and for his delivery. The Repeal papers

The Corporation of Dublin, on the 6th inst.

dopted an address to the Queen on the sub-

ject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment and an

address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell him-

self. A petition to the House of Commons

wes also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Con-

nell might be liberated.

to receive and address deputations.

illeries, had arrived at Paris.

improved.

creased.

ANN ARBOR, July 12, 1944.

cause. - Emancipator.

much reeded now.

25 on the 6th of July.

This gentleman, in an article in the

We mentioned last week the destruction of the press of the Expositor in Nauvoo city. It was Correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, and subpurpose of exposing the impositions and iniquities jail in Baltimore on a charge of "stealing slaves" of Smith and his confederates. Smith is Mayor trom Bushrod Taylor, of Virginia. A requisiof the city, and the Common Council having deburned in the streets. This produced great excitement through the adjacent country, and preping summary of the proceedings in an exchange

"Our accounts from Nauvoo are up to the 24th. There has yet been no blood shed, though there is still danger there may be. It appears no attempt was made by the citizens of Hancock Coun ty, to arrest the persons who destroyed the "Expositor" press on the 19th, the day they had appointed for that purpose; but they determined to awan the arrival of Gov. Ford. The Gov. reached Warsaw on the 20th. He immediately declared publicly his fixed determination to bring to the aid of the civil authorities all the force he possessed for the arrest of those concerned in the destruction of the Nauvoo Expositor, and for the faithful and fearless administration of the law .-To this end, he sent orders to the brigadier general of the fourth brigade, to rendezvous forthwith, at Warsaw, provided with eight days' provisions. This brigade consists of four regiments, and is about two thousand strong. There were, also, under arms at Carthage and its vicinity, one thousand citizens, ready to aid in the execution of the laws. Gov. Ford had sent two expresses to Nauvoo, commanding Smith to send escape from slavery, whether in or out of a slave two of the most discreet members of the common council to the governor, with an explanation (if any they had to make) of their conduct in des-Warsaw at the latest accounts.

The Gov. also sent orders to Col. Buckmaster at Alton, for all the arms of the State in his oos session fit for service, and they were sent up or the Die Vernon. The number of these is comparatively trifling; consisting of say 100 yaugers, twenty muskets, and three six-pounders.

On the 2)th, the Mormons were about 3,500 strong, all fully armed and equipped, with a full supply of provisions and amunition. They were also in possession of six pieces of artillery, carrying six-pound balls. The city of Nauvoo was under martial law; and the forces of Smith were daily increased by arrivals of Mormons from other sections of the country."

Since the foregoing was in Type, we have received the following further particulars. From the Quincy Herald.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET. The steamboat Boreas just in from Warsaw brings shocking intelligence from the scene of office of the Warsaw Signal, explains the dread-

"Joe and Hiram Smith are dead-shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour. Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue? Warsaw, June 27th, 1844."

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram are as follows: On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoc about noon, and called for the assembling of the

Legion. About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to this call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton, of Brown Co., who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

o'clock P. M. with a company of 60 men, fo the purpose of encamping about seven miles from

At about the same time that Gov. Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances,

as near as we can ascertain them: Joe and his brother were both confined in the debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was stron-

by guarded by soldiers and anti-mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor. A Mornion attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of toreing his way into the fail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred bullets entered his body, and he felt a by certain members of Congress to make His brother Hirem shared the same fate .-Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wound- didate-to sacrifice for that one object the

ed. There our intelligence ends-what took Union and force of the Democratic party place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvon to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons of Nauvoo will be so exasperated rifices of national honor, of peace, of as to exterminate the Governor and his small safety, of prosperity, the "golden oppor-

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their a Southern Confederacy to gratify the town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Maj. Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw familes have taken refuge here-but we believe there is no danger, we are too far from the scene of

Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourinns. The excitement in our city is intense his men is very great.

The Free Press of Wednesday says: Passengers who came down from Chicago i the steamer Madison to-day, state that the excitement at Nauvoo had subsided upon the death of Jo Smith. There had been no attack upon Gov. Ford and his men, nor any attempt to do so by the Mormons.

Thirty-six years ago an old mill owner established a grist mill among the cane brakes of Duck river, in Tennessee. The old man testifies that among his customers was a boy called James K. Polk -the present Presidential candidate. He it was first presented. Immediate anused to be seen on horseback-on his "winding nexation is not considered so important a way" to the mill-with a grist of corn-to be ground-for his daddy! Who will not shout for "The Mill Boy of the Cane Brakes?" We confess that this leaves Mr. Birney in the shade!-Perhaps he can remember going to mill thro' the Kentucky brush, with a grist, for his Irish father, and thus show that he possesses this prerequisite qualification for the Presidency.

CHARLES T. TORREY IN JAIL. Rev. C. T. Torrey, formerly the Washington offence both in Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Torrey had just commenced a promising business subscription has been opened in Boston to raise

The following is from a letter addressed to the editor of Chronicle:

\$300 for that purpose.

"I address you as the readiest way of letting to me, and to assure them of my d ep, abiding conviction that come what may, it is their solemn duty to go onward with all their efforts to 'deliver the poor out of the hands of the spoiler.'-All their various forms of effort produce some good effect; and, while this is so, let their efforts be redoubled and God 'will send by whom he will send' for the rescue of the objects of their

I am your friend and brother in bonds, "CHARLES T. TORREY."

Baltimore Jail, June 26, 1844. How far the conduct of Mr. Torrey is to be condemned or approved we cannot judge until we know the particulars. He thinks he has a valid defence under slaveholding laws. As to the meral principle involved in helping tugitives to State, there can be but one oninion. In the re cent case of John L Bown, the united voice of the British empire pronounced it a justifiable, troying the private property of citizens of this not a meritorious act. Were we held as slaves state. These messengers had not returned to in a foreign land, we should not dream that it was morally wrong for a compassionate stranger to help us to flee to a land of liberty. But the expediency of going into the Slave States to persuade here and there an individual to flee wh would otherwise remain, is a question worthy o consideration. Our object is the entire abolition of slavery, by the best means; and while, as Mr. Torrey says, all means may be productive of some good, we should apply ourselves to the encour agement of those which are most judicious. We hope, though we can scarcely except, that Mr. Torrey will have a good deliverance.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The following resolution, adopted at the Liberty Convention of the State of Maine, exhibits the genuine Liberty principles. We are not to be turned away from our object by any half issues, nor any false issues. Read it twice attenthe Mormon war. The following slip from the tively. It contains much in a little space:

"Resolved, That we wish it to be distinctly understood, that, as a political party, we are organized, exclusively, as an Anti-Slavery party-and not as an Anti-Texas party, nor as a party to sustain the right of Petition-questions which may be held in common with other parties, and that we are not to be turned aside from our one great purpose, by any false Polk for thirty years." issues, or by any half issues; and while we abhor the scheme of Texas annexation, yet we are not blind to the possibility that this same iniquitous scheme, if strances, may, in the providence of God. be overruled for the more speedy downfall of Slavery, by arousing the north, & The Gov. finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about placing slavery in Texas, as well as in this Country, within the reach of our ag with proffigate parties, to prevent it; but are content to do right, & leave results to that God who turned the wicked plot of Ha- of Massachusetts, has a notice of the opposed to the glorious objects of our Liberty organization.

Major Noah, the veteran Editor to his Tammany Hall friends, in which he declares that they have been betraved A general confusion ensued in the crowd around and sold to the South. His preaching cothe jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners at incides with that of Liberty men. Hear him:

> "It was determined at an early period annexation the cardinal and leading question in the selection of a Presidential can--to introduce divisions and dissentions into the ranks, to carry that one point .-No matter what may have been the sactunity" must be seized upon to achieve Texas, and thus pave the way for unchastened ambition of Southern and Western politicians. We have been sold

for Texas. The office of President of the United States has been put up by Southern Democrats at auction, and the highest bidder for immediate annexation has received the nomination."

Mr. Adams has published a card in the National Intelligencer, announcing that on account of his age and other considerations, he will not attend any more political meetings. So that the help anticipated for Mr. Clay from the popularity of Mr. Adams will not be attained .and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and Our readers are already apprised that Webster has also withdrawn from the canvass so far that he will not attend political gatherings. The Democratic papers state that there is a personal dislike

> The Nashville Whig says of the Annexation question in Tennessee:

between Clay and Webster.

"The 'sober second thought' of the peoole has caused thousands to contemplate t in a different aspect from that in which matter that it should absorb every thing else. A majority of the people are in favor of it at a proper time, but they are willing to abide that time."

When will that time be, Mr. Whig?-When Mr. Clay shall have been elected?

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS." We shall take Mr. Clay's advice and mind our own business. It is our business to stick to our Detroit Advertiser, has denied the stateestablished by a set of seceding Mormons for the sequently editor of the Albany Patriot, is now in principles, and vote the Liberty ticket, and elect Mr. Birney if we can. This business we mean to attend to thoroughly Our success thus far tion for him is expected from the Governor of has been beyond our expectations-and the secret clared the Expositor office a nuisance, it was Virginia. "Stealing slaves" is a State Prison of our success, as with most other people, has been in minding our own business. We succeed every time we go to the polls, and not an antiarations were made for war. We find the follow- in Baltimore in the Manufactory of starch; but slavery vote has ever yet been thrown away. he has not the ready means for his defence and a Our opponents have thrown theirs away by the million, and those who have done it will one day be Abolition-last year it had gone be ashamed of the manner in which they did it. Whig; and this year, as the Democrats sive to the neighborhood, from the quantity We have made our influence felt to an extent far had palpably no chance, they would unite of putrified flesh torn by the whip from their of voters, and that by voting for our own princiall my personal friends know what has occurred ples and men, and by our independent political action. We expect still to wield that influence for Birney. The speaker was announced in the Island, was arrested on suspicion of ity which have ever governed our action. Our Whig and Democratic neighbors, may stop fish-Mr. McFarren's came in, and also stated self, he was whipped to death! On a sugar ing for Liberty votes .- West. Cit.

CHARACTERISTIC.

things, might be expected, had occasion to visit the town of Leslie, in Ingham County, and on his return said to us that every abolition st in that town, had come out for Henry Clay, and was ment originated in error. etermined to vote for him at the ensuing elecion; and so far as he could learn, all the Abolitionists in the western part of the State intended to support Henry Clay, and thus prevent the Annexation of Texas.

We have just had an interview with Dr. Meeker, of Leslie, who says the story is entirely false, in all its parts; that not a Liberty man in the town, or within his knowledge, has left the Liberty party, or expressed the slightest intention of do-

We mention this instance of falsehood and at- ble. tempted deception, not because it is of any great oment in itself, but as a specimen of the base means by which some of the more desocrate and unprincipled of the Whig party deem it necessa ry to bolster up their doubtful cause. Let Liberry men beware of their falsehoods.

Mr. POLKS' RELIGION. We have been told, over and over again, by the papers in the Texas interest, that their candidate for the Presidency is a religious man, a member of the church, &c. It is true, their testimony does not agree very well, one saying he is a member of the Baptist church, another of the Methodist, and a third of the Presbyterian; and it has even been said that he is a Roman Catholic. To this en for him, for aught of satisfactory evidence that last statement, a person of respectability has filed in the office of the Journal of slave States to the Union" to extend over a yast Commerce a peremptory denial. He

"Gov. Polk is not a Roman Catholic. His father was a Presbyterian; his wife ing opposer of the liberty of 3,000,000 of his and mother are now members of that de- countryment. How much then, is there to choose nomination; and he attends the Presbyte- between Clay and Polk? with or without opposition to Slavery; rian church oftener than any other. The writer of this has been a neighbor of Gov.

The Richmond Whig has a letter from correspondent in Tennessee, which says he "swears equal to John Tyler"-or, successful in spite of our earnest remon- we suppose, equal to Henry Clay himself. Birney is the only man of the four that "fears an cath."-Boston Chronicle.

Many Whigs hate the Liberty itation and influence; and that we are not party worse than they do "the Locos" prepared, either to vote for bad men, or whom they denounce so much. The Lowell Journal, a prominent Whig paper man to his own destruction, and responsi- change of Hon. Ross Wilkins, of this bility to those who are sold to slavery, and State, from the Democratic to the Liberty party, and heads his article, "From BAD TO WORSE." We are glad to see those Whigs who have such preferences in faof the N. Y. Times, has issued an address vor of sham Democracy, honest enough to avow them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Convention, held on the 5th of June, was the largest Liberty meeting ever held in the State. The old excellent candidate, Gen. Daniel Hoit, was re-nominated for Governor. At the last election he received one eighth of all the otes cast. A few more campaigns will elect im. An electoral ticket for the State was also ominated. The old difficulties about the paper were all healed; and an excellent spirit prevail-

POLK ON THE SLAVE TRADE. March 3: 1831, Mr. Mercer introduced the folwing resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to renew and to prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, FOR THE EFFECT-UAL ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, and its ultimate denunciation as PIRACY, under the law of nations, by consent of the civilized world.

On passing this resolution, the ayes were 118 noes 32. MR. POLK VOTED IN THE NEG-ATIVE .- Cong. deb. vol. 7. page 850.

UPA gang of thieves and house breakers are gain prowling around our village. They are robably visitors from some other parts. They will doubtless be discovered and receive their just deserts, unless they speedily depart. In the mean time, our citizens will do' well to exercise precaution and vigilance.

Mr. BIRNEY has been in Detroit most o he time during the last week, and has spoken or several evenings: We notice by the articles in the Advertiser that the tenor of his remarks had been displeasing to the Whigs. We shall publish a sketch of the doings there next week.

The Whigs held a State Convention at Marshall on the Fourth: The numbers present ere variously estimated from 2,000 to 15.000 .-According to our advices, the truth would approximate nearer to the lowest number than to the Highest. Frank Granger and other prominent Whigs were present.

Do not fail to read the account on the first page of the "monstrous alliance" between the Democrats and Southern Slaveholders.

The letter writers say that Mr. Tyler has Congress.

General Entelligence. HORRID AND LATE ATROCITIES AT

MATANZAS.

Correspondence of the Phila. North American. HAVANA, June 9th, 1844. Since I last wrote you, I have visited Cardenas, now another anti-chamber of hell .-Hundreds of negroes have perished under the lash during examination, all protesting their nnocence to the last! The place where the with the Abolutionists and defeat the backs! A short time since, a Florida Indian, Whigs, and thus would carry the State a very worthy man, who had long resided like men, and in a spirit, perseverance, and fidel. to Mr. McF. to be Lieut. Gov. Reed, of being one of the insurgents. He was taken Massachusetts. Soon after a friend of to Cardenas, where, refusing to criminate himestate in that neighborhood forty-six negroes that Lieut. Gov. Reed had elsewhere made a like statement. Public report thus died under the operations. On another estate, were most cruelly tortured, several of whom A certain Whig of Wayne County, who con- seeming to corroborate the fact, Mr. after attempting in vain to extort confessions siders himself respectable, and from whom better McF. mentioned it as true to different in- of guilt by whipping, those fiends called in dividuals. The denial of Lieut. Govern- Spanish, fiscales, (solicitors,) who applied red or Reed, however, shows that the state- hot iron to the bleeding backs of the negroes!

The infamous wretch who is acting as Governor of Cardenas, is another Robes-We are careful as to the correctness pierre, and a thing after Gov. O'Donnell's own of the statements which originate in our paper; and we did not admit this commu-Many white persons, principally foreigners, nication until we were assured by a gen-

have fallen under the disp'easure of the hatetleman of Detroit of the very highest re-ful inquisition. Samuel Moffart of Delaware, spectability, that the statement attributed William Busby, of Vermont, and a Mr Hogan, to Lieut. Gov. Reed, was a matter of a native of the United States, are among the public notoriety—that it had been re- the number. The latter has suffered a long peatedly made by him, and was undenia- confinement for having in his possession a letter from a friend in the United States acvising him to leave the Island!! The first two named were arrested on testimony ex-We know not why the following extract from torted from a negro after he had received he Detroit Advertiser may not be true. Read it twelve hundred lashes!

> On being arrested, they were tied to gang of negroes, and in this condition, were driven like convicted felons, under the scorching rays of a tropical sun, through clouds of dust to Cardenas. Mr. Moffart was confined in the stocks, among the whipped negroes, loathsome from their wounds, twenty days, and in irons ten days. Mr. Bisby was in the stocks seventeen days, and in irons nine days and would have ended his days in irons, but for the interposition of a physican, who assured the Inquisition that he could not survive twenty-four hours longer, being very il of a feyer. Thereupon, he was taken out of irons and with medical and other assistance rendered him, he recovered. While at Cardenas I learned that an early representation of these outrages had been made to our Government by our Consul at that place, Mr. Gage, and is to be hoped that it will not be passed over unnoticed.

The Tribune has the following letter:

HAVANA, 8th June, 1844. You have been rightly informed relative to our negro troubles-the free negroes are leaving the Island in crowds. There are but five mulattoes left. Blakely the dentist, the want of an ade quate support .- Journal. yellow musicians and artisans are still in jail .-You may rest assured that upwards of three and navy were discontinued for the same thousand are in jail; and all the foreigners are leaving or have gone; the regiment of free negroes has been disbanded.

The Government is holding out every ining over the conversion of Mr. Charles Burchard. ducement for encouraging the emigration of from the Liberty party to Whiggery. It so happens he has been for years a violent opposer of the white laborers from Spain and the Canary Islands. The execution of the negroes has not commenced yet-in the mean time they are It is said that Beriah Green is writing whipping them into confession. It seems also a life of Mr. Birney. We hope that some that upon the failure of the conspiracy intenthousands will be sent West. They are very ded for the holy week, another was in prepara tion to commence 6th May last, at Guines, but was nipoed in the bud.

> Among the conspirators they numbered some white persons-they were also to be shot. Sixty benches are to be erected on the place of execution for the purpose of shooting election for the several County offices. that number at a time.

An Editor's Occupation-The editor of the Kennebec Journal, writing on this fruitful theme, indites the following, which concerns

ome readers as well as editors: "Those who control presses always find it difficult to stear clear of all snags, whether they go straight ahead or not. They have to fight their own battles, and those of all their friends; and moreover, are very often obliged to differ with those friends, and to reject advice urgently and sincerely offered .-One good friend will advise one course and

another will advise exactly the opposite. -One will offer a communication which he thinks first rate, cutting up somebody in grand style, and though the writer is not willing to ace the mus'c himself, the editor must pub lish his philipic and stand the brunt of the batile. What business has he to have any scruples about hurling any sort of missiles at any

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM BOSTON. Miles. Py U. S. Ma.ls. Independent M's Portsmouth, 56 10 cents. 5 cents. Portland, 118 121 " New York, 223 183 " 5 . a Baltimore, 413 25 "

Apply the same calculation to Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago, and consider pressing opinions on the State Trials and on that all these places can now communicate the incarceration of the 'martyrs,' in Glasgow: with each other daily, with at least as great speed as through the U.S. mail, at the rate of five cents per half ounce and then judge what is to become of the revenue of the general post office. The stupidity of the P. M. G. been recommended by the priests to be put up and the criminal apathy of Congress will cost the nation half a million of dollars this year have appeared in mourning. The contriwithout meeting the wants of the people .butions to the Repeal rent have greatly in- Boston Chronicle.

A Democrat asked his neighbor What is he news from Bahimore? and was answered. James K. Polk is nominated for President,' 'Good!' exclaimed the enquirer, 'first rate, the strongest man we've got! What DID YOU CALL HIS NAME?

Rain .- We learn from a friend who devotes much attention to meteorological obser-FRANCE.-It is announced in the French Journals that the Emperor of Morocco has vations that there has fallen in this city the proclaimed a holy war against France, and last two months, 161 inches of water-in May in conjunction with Abdel Kader, is making 8 inches, and in June 81 inches. The qunat present no idea of calling an extra session of active preparations for invading the territor tity which usually falls in the course of a year is stated to be 34 inches .- Detroit Adv.

Central Rail-road.-The receipts upou his road for the mouth of June 1844, are as

For freight, \$10,798 59 8,570 85 From U. S. Mail, 657 55-20,026 99 Amount received in the correspon-

ding month, 1845, There travelled over this road since last re. ort, 1st December, '43, to Soth June, '44, 23,1991 passengers The number travelled in the corresponding time last year, ending 30th June, 1848, 10.151.

There was brought over this road to the ity of Detroit, since last report, 1st Dec., 1848, to 30th June, 1844, 85,248 bbls. flour. Corresponding time last year, 30,326 bbls.

Total amount of receipts since last report, Dec. 1st, 1343, to June Soth, 1844,

Corresponding time last year, 50.817 16

David Lee Child, the ex-editor of he National Antislavery Standard, the organ of Old Organization, has at last come out openly for Clay, and declared, in a recent convention at Northampton, that "he should go into the political campaign for the Whig party with his whole soul." It has been apparent for some time that his soul was there.

Slavery abolished in Hong Kong .- On the 28th of February, the Legislative Council of Hong Kong passed an ordinance declaring the laws of England relative to slavery to be in full force, except in the case of slaves introduced by persons not subjects of her Majesty, who, on examination by a magistrate in the ab sence of their masters, and on being as sured that they can be free if they choose avow their preference to remain in slavery; y et even then they cannot be removed from the island without again going before a magistrate and declaring that they go voluntarily, and in preference to remaining in the colony as freemen.

Washington;

John Tyler and lady have returned to

HILLSDALE COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberry in the several Towns in the County of Hillsdale, are requested to meet at Mr. Kelloggs Ina, in the village of Hillsdale on Thursday, the 18th inst. at IO o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making the necessary County nom inations to be supported at the fall election in No vember next, and to transact such other busines as shall come before the Convention. WM. D. MOORE,

Cha'n of the Cor. Committee, Adams, July 1st 1844

It is confidently hoped and expected that the iends will turn out in mass, as we expect some

TION-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Liberty Party of the Sixth Senatorial District will meet in Convention at Flint, on Tuesday, August 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. nominate a candidate for Senator to be supported at the ensuing election.

By order of the District Committee. Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

GENESEE LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

A Convention of the Liberty Par y of Geneses Co. will be held at Flint, on Tuesday, the twenti ell day of Angust, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nom

inate candidates to be supported at the ensuing By order the Cor. Committee

Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from June 29, to July 12, 1844. O. Beebee \$2, P. M. at Ingham 50, P. M. a Springville \$1, Rev. H. Tripp \$2. J. C. Gallup \$6, Dr. Atlee \$1, G. Tibbets \$2. We have received of O. Beebee 50 cents for

500 pages tracts. How does he wish them sent

Twelve Weeks Subscriptions. For the purpose of diffusing Liberty

principles as extensively as possible, previous to the coming election, we are induced to offer the Signal of Liberty for TWELVE WEEKS for Twenty-five Cents, pavable always in advance. Or we will urnish the paper for SIX MONTHS for Fifty Cents, paid m advance. These of fers will stand open for acceptance till November: We expect that large numbers will avail themselves of them to supply themselves or neighbors with anti avery intelligence.

We would say to Liberty men, if you

wish to do something for the cause, here is a chance for you. Get your neighbors to become subscribers, and if they have not the change lend it to them, even if you have to borrow yourselves. You will never regret having done so. judicious circulation of a thousand Signals from now till November, will, of itself, add several hundreds to the Liberty vote. at the coming election. See to it, then, that when you look over the returns of this Presidential contest, you have the satisfaction of thinking and saying with truth, "I HAVE DONE WHAT I COULD.

IP Maynards have just received a large stoc of Drugs, Medicines, Panits, Dye Staffs and Gro ceries, together with a consignment of Comstock'. Medicines. Sherman's Lozenges and Osgood's Cholagogue. They can now supply Physicians Merchants and families with any quantity of al articles in their line as low as at any other Drug ists in Michigan, and perhaps a little changer.

TThe Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S Medicines are getting to be the most popular of the age; and we know a great many lamilies who, following the suggestions in their pamplets, pay our now for Medicines, shillings, where before they paid dollars, and physician's fee be sides. They do not go on the humbug principl "one disease, one cure;" but have different dicines expressly prepared for different complaints, and under the eve of a regular physician. They have all been in use many years, and have always proved beneficial; and the only place to get them genuine in Ann Arbor, is at Maynard's.

March 20, 1844.

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. P. S. LYMAN, of Coranna, Shiawassed County, Miss MARY HICES, of Ann Arbor.

THE MISSES CLARKS Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principals MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, do of Classics.

do do in French.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept. THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year

imbracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each-twelve weeeks in a quar sing two quariers each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, which ends the scholastic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September new.

week in September next.
TELMS OF TELLION -For the English branches, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for ausence, except in case of sickness and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra char-

ges are made for music on the Piano, with the use o' the instrument, \$8,00 \$8,00 3,00 3,00 Latin,

Drawing and Painting, 5,00 Fancy Work, 3,03 Board, including washing, lights. &c., \$1.75 for week if said in advance, or \$2,00 per week f paid at the close of the quarter. Parents and guardians ore ravited to visit the neol every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wed-nesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-

Young ladies desirous of entering the school d pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the begining of the

Having purchased a healthy and commodious ulding in a pleasant and convenient part of the llage, no pains or expense shall be spared to illitate the studies and render the situation of ie young ladies profitable and agreeable. Belonging to the school are a Library of be-ween three and four hundred volumes, and Phi-

osophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to

promote the intellectual culture of their pupils, but will attend strictly to their moral deport-

With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Aberroughlie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers

-Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's Manual of Botany—Burgitt's Geography of the Henrens—First Sec. Burritt's Geography of the Heavens-First, Second and Third Books of History-Mrs. Williard's Republic of America-Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy. The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk. D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy. N. Y.; aiso, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., Robert Rumsey and

friends will turn out in mass, as we expect some L. B. Misner, Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. speakers from a distance to address us on the Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White great and important subject of Liberty and Equal Rights.

Rights.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION—SIXTH DISTRICT.

Rectcham, Centreville; Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson, Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan; Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardiner Wheeler. M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Colchazer, Rev. A. M. Frank Rapids; Rev. H. Colchazer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon, Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thomp-son, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Fisq . late Superintendent of Public Instruction Professors Whiting. Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor: James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos

Mead. Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colcherer
Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch. Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and Williams, of the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer, late Superintendent of Public Instruction the school to be present when the weekly sublies re reviewed; but especially to attend during the mi-angual examinations. September 4, 1843.

DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous by a long residence in those climates which proface them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a *miasmat* influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm-the sallow complexion, loss of appenite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a urden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep aration, and may be taken with perfect safety un-

der all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

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

HIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices; at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE. THE Subscribers take this method of inform-ing all such as are engaged in the Milling

nusiness in the State of Michigan, that they are now manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Machine,

which they would recommend to take the Smut ting simplicity with durability, it combines the beating, scouring, and blowing principles, discharging the dust and smut as fast as separated from the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any ther machine in use. For farther information, see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices

chines will be promptly attended to.

Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN.

Ann Arbor, Washienaw Co.: Mich.

Whigs! Whigs!!

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

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL.

LORS AT LAW, (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will stend to all business in their profession

Paricular attention will be given to collect-ROBERT P. SINCLAIR,

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

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

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

150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick, 5 Tons " Chipped, Chipped,

50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

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

3. Casks Madder,
2. Casks Blue Vitriol,
5. Casks Alum,
2. Burrels Red Tartar,
2. Barrels Cream Tartar,
3. Carboys Aqua Fortis,
5. '' Oil Vitriol,
3. '' Muriante Acid,

5) Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Cartis Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No'ss, Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shattles, 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 Manufacturerand First Handsin the New York, thiladelphia. and Boston Markets, and every thing having res ceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates n' which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and certain prices before you say you can buy

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,

DRY GOODS. DRY GROCERIES,

Feathers, Paper Hangings, BASKETS, &c.

Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Balzarine Muslins, Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat-Pantaloon and Con stuffs, such as Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres,

Fancy Drillings, Linea Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, 54. Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-

Blue Drills, do Lineas, Fustians, Tickings, Checks,

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

Ribbons, Lanen Cambric, Cambrics, Hankerchiefs Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

Persons trading in the city are invired, at least, to call and look at this stock, and if the prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is W. A. RAYMOND.

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. May 20, 1844.

Young Ladies' Seminary MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE,

Associate Teache's.
MISS. G. WEST, Teacher in Music,
MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Paint.

MR. F. MARSH, Teacher in Mathematics and

TERMS -Tuition in the English branches from \$2.50 to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Pinno, with the use of the instrument, \$10.00—Fancy work, \$3,00—Drawing and Painting \$5,00—Latin, \$3,00—French, \$3,00—Board, 1,50—Washing and ironing 373 cents per dozen. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-That this seminary may possess every advantage for obtaining a thorough, practical and refined 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 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, educated under their influences, will, in future 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 sence will be made, except in cases of sickness. 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 ex-

pected that a Library and Philosophical appara-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 organization and its advantages. Compositions will be read on Fridays.

will be read on Fridays.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Comstock, the Professors of the University and the Clergy of Ann Arbor will act a visiting committee to the School, to whom reference is made; also to Mr. J. Welles, Capt. J. Perkins, Col. T. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Maynard, Mr. J. Sinclair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence, Esq., of Ann Arbor; F. P. Hastings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Detroit; Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, nev. L. S. Hobart, Union City; Hon. E. P. Champlin, Jonesville; Rev. Win. Page, Monroe; C. T. Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Jackson.

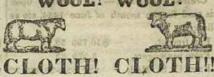
NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, the forepart of March last, Levi Wair, a bound boy-1 him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of

GILBERT ALLEN. Lodi, May 20th, 1844. CHARLES H. STEWART,

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

WOOL! WOOL!



THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Haron, 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 31 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of cloth the wood will make, that is, 45 years out of 110 manufactured. The wood will be manufactured 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 purcels of wood from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Sci. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it-i should be carefully marked. We have manu factured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe

price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

we have given very general satisfaction. With

Scio, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-tf. BF Among the many striking proofs of the excitement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least in turnished in the fact that such a multitude of spurious and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess a high business standing. Unless this medicine had been of sovereign value, and its great success beyond all question, it would have found no imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counterfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West/—Sterling coin and safety-fund bills are counterfeited constantly. The fact that a thing is expected constantly. tensively counterfeited, is proof of its value, -The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is uni-versally rejected, so should spurious medicines

No sensible person will take the false when ne can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine aricle. Attention to this is of the first importance. CAUTION. - Ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is For sale by W S & J. W MAYNARD.

THRESHING

MACHINES THE Subscribers are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most durable manner. The power is a four horse power, but is also a first rate power for two horses when wanted for that purpose. It is entire-MACHINES, constructed in the best and most durable manner. The power is a four horse Avenue, De'roit.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Ses when wanted for that purpose. It is entirely unlike any that have ever been offered to the public in this State or elsewhere; and is believed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less strength of power) than other powers; is more compact and convenient to move; occupying the strength of power and can be lowfed into only three leet by seven, and can be louded into nd will be sold VERY LOW , lower than any Machines have ever been sold in this State. We are anxious to sell their for CASH, and those who can pay CASH are especially invited to call on us. The cylinders to the threshers are all iron. This is the best power in existence for Farin-ers to use, for threshing their own grain, and has been got up with a view to their special accommo The facility with which it can be moved from one place to another renders it very convenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thresher of uitable size will be constructed at very short no uce. Two or three Farmers, having large crops to thresh can purchase one of these Machines. ointly, at less cost to each than the expense of ob threshing for one year. The establishmen

s 23 miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail Road, on the Huron.
S. W. FOSTER & CO
Scio, June 7, 1844.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, town book. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Desnoyers Block, 127 J fferson Avenue.

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New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would res pectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding countes that they have es-tablished themselves in Lower Town. Ann Ar. or, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing

Having been for many years engaged in this ousiness in Ohio, they leel that they can with onfidence recommend their wors. They are naking 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 a such price and on the sell at such prices and on the sell at such prices and on the sell at such prices and on the sell at such prices. such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction— they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or

"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

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

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, Pastic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Woud, in the stick,

130 bbls. ground Camwood, 120 do Logwood, Alum, mi bereil a mort to 6 hhds Copperas,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) bound 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris.

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis. be sires will 2 cases Lac Dye,

300 lbs. Banquo Ting. 250 do Cream Tartar. 500 do Quercciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the Pless Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Potash. Sal Amoniac. Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners.

MACHINE CARDS.

Saturett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the
ast two weeks, and selected personally by one a common wagon box with the thresher and drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines; hence they can apply the said VED VLOW. xceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the ad- assortment of

dition 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. 51 ff BASKET WARE.

RAVELLING BASKETS: &c -atm RAYMOND'S CASH STORE May 20. 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

The Govern UP NEART at BY the Subscriber in Webster on the sixth instant, a stud Colt, supposed to be three Block, Lower Village. find feet. Said estray has been entered on the

JACOB BLANDEN June 9. 18'4.

May 0

1 H 0 U 4

2 from Spring S Boston markets, Dry consi Goods, nsisting 1 and Dry
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vest prices that of Y Groceries and to the following:

t of the following:

the fo Bate. 4 5

NEW GOODS

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

TUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &r. &c., all of which will be so'd as cheap as they can he bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goo's were selected with great care, and we teel assured that we can convince pur hasers of the truth of what we say. The tighest price will be paid for Wook. 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

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

WOOL! WOOL!!

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

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Ga-h or Wool, on the most teasonable 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. A 109 ald In addition to our usual stock of Full Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, &c., we have Broadcloths, (varying in price from two to ten dollars,) Cassimeres, all kinds of Summer Cloths, &c. which we propose to exchange as above. To all who wish for rich goods, great bargains and high prices for WOOL, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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

SOMETHING NEW!!

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

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE The Richmond Whig hose Care Cased gid W becomed ad T

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron 4-6m

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

SHORE. ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

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

a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich.

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given. Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

BOOK BINDERY. THE PAPER MILL (LOAER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. inhabitantsof Ann Arbor and vicinity that

BOOK BINDING. t the old stand, in the l'aper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice, All kinds of RULING done to order.— country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843. 52-tf.

O'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 rejuested to prove property pay charge and take S. JENNINGS.

Ann Arbor, May 10th.

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

Whole Sales Room, where they will keep at all times a full assort-Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings,

Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

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, Cossimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, which they are prepared to manufacture in the best and most lashionable moner, and at the shortest notice. Having de ermined to sell at the lowest cash prices, they onfidently urge all in want of Rendy Madlothing, or garments manufactured to order to call and examine their stock, at the Fashion able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jeffersor and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

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

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

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS.

I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. F. DENISON. as at
Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843.

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

F. D. PETERS' PILLS.

The happy combination of vegetable ingredients of the happy combination of vegetable ingredients of the happy combination of vegetable ingredients.

OCOL to which these pills owe their chicacy, is the result of years of carnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the propcrites of medical substances, the pathology of discase, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and
sustemance of the human body, and organization
by which those fluids are prepared, modified and
distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient
averiment has been complete. Throughout the experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British Amer-

en and the West Indies, and on the continent

of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vege

mble Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine far excellence, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill ''goes down' there, however sugared over with bired puffs and home manufactured certificates.

Paters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a unirelieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pal pitation of the Human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early singes of congestion of the stomach or bow els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that pros-

remon of the bodity powers which characterize the operation of most other cathactics, and they

may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently

producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by he quacks and charlatans of the day. In almost all stages of disease, Poters' Vegeta-ble Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immedi te. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit largement of the spleen, sick headache, all com-plaints growing out of imperfector too rapid di gestion, 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

dinary effects are produced? We reply that Pe-ters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when mbined with the hillinry secretion, is convey d into the veins and becomes the principle ife. This medicine acts threatly upon the chyle from which it expels all acrid particles, and als, humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life ith health, it is necessary to purify them at heir sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medi-ine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high sciencific authority) are its vouchers; and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here and abroad. For sale by F. J. B. Crope, W. S. & J. W.

Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Daydson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. Ann Arbor, George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Milland & Son, N. H. Wing. Dexter; M. Jackson, Looni; Paul Raymond Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; I Keys, Clinton; D S Haywood, Saline; Stone Babcock & Co., Vysilanti; Sentergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Taller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detrait; also in Adrian. Tecumsch. Brooklyn Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor. Jan. 15 1844. 27-1y

A Farm for Sale

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.—
The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, he number being sugar maple, whitewood, heach, ash, oak, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this larm about forty acres of good improvement; a good part of this Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement; a good part of this is English Monday. Also a good

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

One quarter of purchase money down; th emainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the sub scriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY. March 20, 1814 ad 75d1

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures latel he initiations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy hemselves of its many cures in similar cases -By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious rticle of the same name for sale in this vicinity Re careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," asstruped upon the bot-des, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. WS & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Dec : 5, 1843. 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

ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.
HAZELTON & PATERSON. Formerly Agents for Beach & Co Flint, January 29, 1844. 4)-6m.

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack for 1845, which will be made a general statistical and historical record on slavery and emancing pation. A great variety of original articles in ice for I iberty Meetings, will be inserted, making

t a valuable book. It will also contain some excellent articles or he subject of Temperance. It will be richly embellished with plates, among which will be the likeness of James G. Birney our Liberty candidate for President, also a brief istory of his life.

We shall be happy to receive orders from any establishment desiring quantities.

It will be published in August.
Publishers who will give this notice insertion for three months, shall receive 100 Almanacks, each nacks, each. J. N. T. TUCKER.

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

AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE

SPOILS" TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Fills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.—

Preceded them or have fol

"COUGH LOZENGES"

praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-

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

pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be not 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 Bt RNS by fire or water, and every external SORE PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE of ITCH-

ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-iton.

It is asked upon what principle these extraor-To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exprision. The 50 cent size now contains four

times as much as the former, and the \$1 size ear ten times as much. near ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Conven's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all sears, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those

who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO. 21, Courrland Street, Be sure, therefore, and ask for Congre's,

-WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. all all ma Agent for Ann Arbor. JEWELRY. THE subscriber having just received a new addition to his former stock of Goods is prepared to sell them cheap for Cash. Among which may be found mong which may be found he following:

Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Com-mon Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bows, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Prushes,

Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, ode anyund find and Eyes, Speciacles. Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs,

Pocket Combs, Water Paints: Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and L Tweasers, Snuff & Tolincco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH-ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice. Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court

Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844. C. BLISS. THE following indispensable tamily remedies I may be found at MAYNARD's Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless 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:

House. Cush puid for old Gold and Silver.

IT No family should be a week without these remedies. 10 BALDNESS.

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

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LIN-IMENT, from Comstock & Co All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of am outward application. It acts like a chazm. Uso RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posi-

PILES, &c.

tively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbaare restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Narre and Bone Liniment-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradi-

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

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. WI'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stzes; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of various

rious kinds.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling
MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying

in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

ESTRAY.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 27th of June, a brindle Cow, with a star in the forehead and line back, supposed to be about seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her

43-3m. | Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844, 11-8w