HURE DEVELOPEMENTS!

as vicinilar is liven the Best he Con-

### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY pipes, and you will see men whitting their tobac-

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVEBY SO-

BECKLEY & FOSTER.

ONE copy, paid in advance, or as nearly so as may be, Two Dollars. Five or more copies, to one Post Office, if paid

in advance, at one time, ONE DOLLAR and TWEN-Tan or more copies, to one Post Office, if paid

in advance, and at one time ONE DOLLAR each. CLERGYMEN, on paying arrearages, can have eration. In other places, we saw astonishi the Signal for one year for ONE DOLLAR, in ad-

TPAII old subscribers, on paying arrearages, can join the clubs of Five or TEN at any time, by forwarding the advance price.

N. B .- All CLUB papers will be STOPPED as soon as the advance pay shall be exhausted. All others will be forwarded until ordered discontin-

All subscribers will be expected to pay within TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. each subrequent insertion, 25 cents.

Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter

made known at the office. UF Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of com-

munication in the State. IF All Remittances and Communication should be addressed, Post paid,

ST SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. FR

### MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Boston Chronicle. THE LONDON DOCKS.

BY PROCESSOR WRIGHT.

A number of Americans, of whom I was one formed a party the other day to explore the London docks, by which I mean not only the London docks, so called, but all the docks of London. And a day's walk we had of it. We were most politely and kindly conducted by Mr. Vaughan, a gentleman holding an office in one of the dock c mpanies, who in a very obliging manner, explain ed to us more things than I could write on many such sheets as this. Ex-Governor Davis was of the party, who I have no doubt will derive more pleasure and profit from his foreign travel than he would have done from the nomination to the vice-presidency, if the Whigs had not so shabbi-

Though the Thames, which is about as large as manner of shipping below London bridge, the loading and unloading is done almost entirely in the docks, which are artificial basins, excavated in the city, and communicating with the Thames by canals and locks. By this means, and an auxiliary steam engine, they are always kept at the same stage of water, the locks being opened only at a certain stage of the tide. These docks, with the surrounding warehouses, are completely enclosed with high and strong walls with massive and are to be entered then only by persons having business or tickets as visitors from the proper authorities. To get such tickets is worth while, for nothing in London is better worth seeing .-This is the centre of the world's commerce, and it is here that one sees the greatest accumula tion of the most valuable articles of trade. The arrangements to facilitate business, and to prevent waste, and destruction by fire, are admirable. We first visited St. Catharine's dock, one of the smallest. It may contain a dozen acres of water. surrounded by warehouses many stories high. which are marked A, B, C, &c., in immense letall countries, among which our own noble packat ship evidently bears the palm. The immense ingly curious. In the warehouses there is a place for every thing and every thing in its place, so that if a thousand merchants have goods stored. each on producing the proper certificate, can be found instantly. A London merchant has no warehouse of his own. He takes the certificate the goods may be sold a dozen times without being moved at all. At last comes the purchaser who is to work them up, with his certificate, and removes them. By this means, immense transactions take place with great case and despatch, and goods are less damaged by being tumbled and

are much larger, enclosing about twenty acres of water. This also is surrounded by immense warehouses. We went into the cellar of one o them. It is devoted to sherry wine, and covers five acres. We were furnished with lights, as if descending into a mine. There, in those interminable grim archways, are piled up thousand of mouldy pipes filled with the great brain steal er. I forgot the number of pipes of therry wine but in another cellar which we visited, of equal extent, we were told there were 37,000 hogsheads of rum. Into the lauer repository of infernal spirits, they allowed no light to be carried -There is a range of windows on one side, and the light comes dimly gleaming over the long tiers of hogsheads, and when they wish to read the marks on the heads they use reflectors, to throw the light down upon them. These vast vaults, both for wine and rum, are traversed by railways for removing the ponderous puncheons and hogsheads. In the wine vaults we saw certain vats for mixing the old and new wines to produce the requisite quality and flavor, which contained 10,000 gallons apiece. We were also astonished at the size of the tobacco warehouse, which covers four or five acres, and before being cut in two by an enlargement of the dock, was twice as large. Tobacco is enormously taxed; on some kinds, to the extent of 809 or 900 per cent. I was told, half the amount used is made up by smuggling and adulteration; (though what stuff vile enough to adulterate tobacco with, they can get, is past my comprehension;) and yet what

vast, yea, sublime quantities are here of the gen-

uine weed! People are bewitched for eigars and

We next proceeded to the London docks, which

o in the street-strangely smelling tobaccoprobably adulterated, who don't look as if they knew where to get a dinner, or were on any terms whatever with the tailor. What a luxury! Here is tobacco enough to make a Niagara of uice, to be chauced by a nation said to be starving! It was comfortable to get away to hoards of other luxuries, less suggestive of the ruin and damnaon of human nature.

In other extensive warehouses we saw spices, ionamon, mace, nutniegs, cloves, &c., in vast unntities. When it airives here, it is all sorte over and re-packed in merchantable condition and great numbers of men were busy in the op uantities of raw, unthrown silk, packed in bales ke cotton. And then we saw hides and leather, nd dyewoods, and cordage, and tallow, and beeswax, all nicely stowed away in ranges and piles of which there seemed to be no end. Again here were sugar warehouses, story above story, ull of boxes, bales and hogsheads, enough to sweeten the sea. But the people are only parially sweetened, after all. They cry gooseber ries, fine gooseberries for pies, in the streets t sixpence (twelve cents) a peck. What he use, when brown sugar is fourteen cents a

Before visiting the West India docks, we pass d through the Thames tunnel. Perhaps I have escribed it before. It is always the first thing stranger sees in London. So queer is the idea I digging under a river to get over it. As to his Thames tunnel, it makes no great show, and quite out of sight. In a crowd of dingy old uildings, quite out of sight of any river, you ener a door at one side of the street, pay a piec f copper, and pass into a round a with skylights Two winding staircases lead down about 60 eet. There, a double archway, dry and lighted with gas, leads you off in a horizontal direction bout a furlong, to another corkscrew staircase t the top of which you find yourself in the same sort of brick and mortar which you left, and have neither seen, tasted nor smelt of any rivr. The sublimity of the thing is altogethe imaginary and historical. On the Surry side we saw the shield or apparatus with which the tunnel was excavated. It consists of a series of ron frames, of prodigious strength, which were e impossible without cuts to describe intellig bly. The ponderous machine has been hoisted up and in an appropriate building is shown to

The Thames tunnel did not cost so much by nearly a million of dollars as the Waterloo bridge. As yet it is not completed for carriages. Other arge circular shafts are to be sunk on both sides with carriage ways winding down from the top to ottom. When finished, it will have cost between our and five millions of dollars, about the same as the above-mentioned bridge,

Built of stone or iron, they seem likely to last as the Connecticut at Hartford, is crowded with all bridge, which, though built of stone, is likely to tumble down, if not removed. But, truce to the bridges, and the hundreds of little sharp, black tide is up. We took a couple of row boats, and glided through the crowd of ships, smacks, luggers. coal barges, &c., to the West India docks. These are on a far grander scale than those we previously visited. The water, if I do not misgates, which are only open during business hours, take, covers 8) acres, in two oblong basins, of nearly half a mile in length, one devoted to import and the other to export trade. On the wharf are landing sheds, which stretch the whole length, built with iron posts and slate roofs, and around the whole are the same lofty warehouses. scene, as you look down the vista of one of the anding sheds, is beautiful and wonderful. Hundreds of men are busy, like ants, in weighing and trundling away the sugar, rice, tea, ginger, &c. &c.; and every thing proceeds with the order and discipline of a band of music On one side we were struck with an enormous warehouse or mahogany and other furniture woods. There ters on the outside. Here we saw ships from were piles of St. Domingo mahogany, proving that if black people cannot take care of themselves, they can cut and hew, in a workmanlike nanner, logs that are often four feet square and twenty feet long. To facilitate the removal and stowage of these big logs, the top of the ware and no matter how long, that which belongs to the logs are suspended in slings. But I despair of giving any conception of the size and magnificence of these docks. The East India are still beyond; and there are others we have not seen of the dock company, and trades upon that. And We are, though four miles from St. Paul's, still in London, and five miles from our lodgings -To accomplish the first three we pay four pence, and take seats in the cars of the Blackwell railway. A stationary engine presently pulls us the three miles, over streets and through and above multitudinous housetops, like a streak of lightning, and we trudge the rest of the way through the same everlasting swarm and rush of stran-

### DESIRE OF FLATTERY.

All sitters expect to be flattered, and very little flattery do you bestow. Perversely, you won' even see your own likeness. The, for instance. the following scene, which I had from a minia ture painter: - A man upwards of forty years of age, had been sitting to him, one of as little pretensions as you can well imagine, you would have thought it impossible that he could have had an homoepathic proportion of vanity, ot personal vanity at least; but it turned out otherwise. He was described as a greasy billious man with peculiarly conventical aspect, that is, one that el fects an union of gravity and love. 'Well sir. said the painter, that will do, I think I have been and Christ's Church, and this building ortunate in your likeness."

The man looks at it, and says nothing, puts or an expression of disappointment. 'What, don' you like it sir? says the artist. 'Why, yy-ce-s, it is li-i-ke, but---But what, sir? I think it exactly like .-I wish you would tell me where it is not

And here my friend the painter, declared, that he put on a most detestably affected grin of amiability. 'Well, sir, upon my word, I don't see any fault at all; it seems to me as like as it can be; I wish you'd be so good to tell me what you

'Oh, sir, I'd rather you should find it out yourself. look again." 'I cant see any difference, sir; so if you don't tell me, it can't be alrered.

Well, then, with reluctance, if I must tell you, I don't think you have given my sweet expression about the eyes .- Blackroood.

### A SPLENDID CHURCH.

The New York Herald of Thursday, gives the following description of Trinity Church, in that city, which when finishbuildings in this country:

The length of the church, out and out, commenced in 1839, for which an appro- sive interest politically. priation of \$250,000 was laid by, from he richest corporation in the city. The church is now roofed in and covered with part of the church, will astonish the tions to please them, they never would just as easily under Clay as under MAN whom the times require. We have Cognoscenti," by the extreme beauty of submit to be dictated to by slaveholders Polk. its design and executions. The chancel again. These people are now mortified window at the rear of the building, is of and chagrined beyond measure at the pommense proportions, being over 40 feet sition in which the party was placed and Texas. Every vote you give for Birney, try, because he cannot govern himself. n height, and will, when filled with the left by the Baltimore Convention. And stained glass now designed for it, produce yet they know not what to do, for if they a brilliant effect upon the entire nave don't vote the ticket, it will go for within. Some of the smaller windows Clay, are already finished, and the variety of On the other hand, multitudes of Whigs coloring is truly beautiful-presenting supposed they had made a good riddance almost every shade and hae of the rain- of Clay forever, when he was rejected by bow-giving an effect, in the sun's glare, the Harrisburg convention of 1839 .resembling a perfect rainbow. The flcor What they saw of Clay's management as of the nave is to be highly finished in the leader in Congress at the extra sesesselated marble. The flooring of the sion in 1841, satisfied them that, however pews is to be of wood-uniformly car- brilliant his talents, he was not fit to govpetted. The aisles, it will be perceived, ern the country. And when the wire are very broad. The plastering of the workers contrived to "set the ball a rollside walls of the Church is progressing ing" for Clay in 1842, they confidently with despatch. Thus it will be seen that expected that so barefaced a piece of inthe main part of the building-its inter trigue would kill itself before voting time lows under their beautiful arches, sometimes tion. The height of this part of the huysen forced upon them by the slavebuilding, as has been observed, will be 264 holders, and vet if they don't vote the feet. The walls of the lower part of this ticket, it will go for Polk. stupendous pile, are 7 feet in thickness. Then again, the only points on which of solid stone work, which, gradually as- the two parties are committed to DO any cending, diminishes to 4 feet. The main thing, are points in regard to which the er an incentive to drive the other the very impulse under which he acted doorway is of solid workmanship. The great body of intelligent members of both stone of which this entire building is com- are firmly opposed to the position of their posed, was, after the most deliberate and respective parties. The only thing the careful research, selected from the quar- Whigs really propose to DO, as a distinctry at Little Falls, Patterson, New Jersey. ive and definite measure yet to be carried. It has been analyzed by our Chemists, and is to establish a "national currency,"—a found to possess most largely the requisite fraudulent expression to conceal the requalities of durability and imperviousness al intent of creating an old fashioned of opposing Polk and Texas, and fail—as date for the Presidency, while his demoto rain, frost or heat. Lords Morpeth, NATIONAL BANK. On this point, Ashburton, and many other distinguished Mr. Clay's Raleigh speech is full, and yet travelers, have declared that this speci- he knows that the whole body of the men of stone exceeds in firmness of grain North are now opposed to it, and he and general qualities any stone known to therefore begs them to submit to it for the the architects of England. We ascend sake of the South and West. Now many this part of the building by a winding Whigs of the North would be glad to vote stairs, which lead us into the clock cham- against Polk and Texas, and against a ber, where the solidity of the stone work bank too, if they could. On the other again strikes the eve and excites admira- hand, the only definite and distinctive tion; there is to be a clock here with measure to which the Democratic party three dials of nine feet in diameter. A. is committed, is the annexation of Texas. gain ascending we arrive at the beliry, in And to this, even after all the falsehoods which there are eight large windows of that have been circulated, the bulk of the Gothic design, according with the gener. party is firmly opposed, and they would eral character of the building. Here be glad if they thought they could vote ally block the wheels of both these two there will be hung the celebrated chime against Clay and a bank, and against great kindred mischiefs, Texas and the of eight bells which were cast by "Meirs Texas too. and Son," of London, in 1789, especially for the corporation. The front window that faces Broadway is a gorgeous specimen of this order of architecture. which excites universal admiration. An is spoken of by the artizans as possessing

> the builder of the Church of the Ascension will serve as a monument of his great genius and comprehensiveness of mind.

qualities of durability equal to solid gran-

ite. The architect, Richard Upjohn,

Esq. is well known to this community as

The Natives .- The new party are using the most strenuous exertions to carry their various tickets at the October election in Philadelphia. Large and enthusiastic meetings the accumulated capital of free labor to and Washington-like expositions of public are held nightly, and the sentiment prevailing supply the deficiencies and wastes of affairs; and for such, Mr. Birney is far American people. As Mr. Morris is not a memappears unanimous.

dig a hote for him to stand in!

#### SELECTIONS.

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

BIRNEY IS THE MAN.

political parties are deeply disaffected shambles.

To all these, we say that Birney is the man. A vote for Birney is a vote against est, equally in all sections, the South as bank than if you voted for Polk.

We assert boldly that each of those par- great body of Whigs at the South are in the effects he predicted. We challenge ties is held together by nothing but hos. favor of annexation, and yet are every an exception. He does not understand side 72 feet; breadth of the nave, 37 feet will get it. And the was a firm believer in the Bible at the word of God, and that there was no other the word of God, and th ed the style of pure perpendicular En- the measures proposed by either which is openly committed to Texas, and carry a power of discrimination as to the principand a divine. glish Gothic. The main building was calculated to awaken any deep or exten- majority to pass the bill. And then Mr. ples of justice and of constitutional and Multitudes of Democrats honestly sup- er, will be furnished with an apology, quired for the station, are superior to those posed their leaders meant something in which his zeal for slavery will make him of any man who has been a candidate for passing resolutions against Texas, and in glad to employ, for refusing to set his the Presidency in the last ten years;copper, and the stucco work of the ceil- their declarations that after the shame. single voice, as he will call it, in opposi- while his deep conscientiousness and fear ing of the nave is complete. The gorge- less desertion of Van Buren by the South- tion to the will of the representatives of of God, and his strong and self-denying ous appearance and general finish of this ern States, in the face of all his humilia- the people. And so Texas will come in patriotism, complete the picture of THE

> it has a moral force which can hardly be ly hereafter. estimated too highly. Observation shows have an extraordinary restraining influ- the Tennessee river who know them both. ence on both the other parties. Stand- Go back to the time when Mr. Birney ing as it does in a position of elevated im- was solicitor general of northern Ala- Edgerton to address the meeting. partiality, opposed to both alike, both in bama, and expected to fill the next vatheir darling measures and their darling cancy on the bench of the Supreme Court candidates, and embodying already not of the State, and suppose you had then the very heart of society, their vote, as an prefer for his ability and worth, to be the expression at once of their judgment at future President of the United States? | was unanimously adopted. gainst these parties and their firm deter- How were their relative positions mination to act up to their principles, has changed? Shortly after that time, Mr.

to greater extremes. Suppose you has made him more than ever an inter- est curse slavery. vote for Polk, for the sake of oppo- ested, anxious and impartial observer of Resolved. That we love Human Liberty and sing Clay and the bank, and fail, your public events, and thus fitted him preem- ardently desire that all innocent men in our counvote will have no weight or influence to inently to be the head of the government. prevent a bank, or to check Clay in act- And as it is only out of regard to the ing out his nature when in power. Or, great interests to which he devoted himsuppose you vote for Clay, for the sake self that he has consented to be a candi- this day unanimously nominated. you may-your vote will have not the cratic antagonist is indebted to the same slightest influence in preventing the an- great question, on the other side, for the nexation of Texas, or in checking any prominence he has so unexpectedly gainother demonstration of the spirit of a ed, and as Polk has no claim or qualifiwith the reins of power.

of the other parties succeeds, they will you will have the government administerfeel that they are watched, and judged, and ed for maintenance of slavery or for the reported, by an influence like the records advancement of liberty. May we not of history and the decrees of destiny .- then say, both to Whigs and Democrats, We have no hesitation in averring our -to all who love their country more belief that an addition of one hundred than their party, not only that "Birney is thousand to the vote for Birney and Mor- the man," but that ris, from both the old parties, will effectu- BIRNEY IS THE ONLY MAN. Bank.

### BIRNEY IS THE MAN.

Clay and the bank. It is equally a vote just as you think; to express exactly what is in the West; and Lewis, a man equally against Polk and Texas. A vote for Bir- you believe the country requires; to put wise and upright, and a Whig; to Jay, ney is the only correct expression of the your vote where it will certainly tell, and Stewart, and Smith of New York; to outside walk will surround the base of the sentiments and wishes of the great body whatever be the result of the now very Jackson, and Whittier, and Carter, of spire, which will be guarded by a rich of people in the free States, on the great doubtful canvass; to vote against the men Massachusetts; to Fessenden, and May. On motion, A. H. Edwards, H. Montaperforated battlement, of gorgeous de- political questions of the day. It leaves and measures of your own party, which and Pond, and Appleton, of Maine, sign. The work is here thoroughly fill. the question of the tariff just where it is, you disapprove, without thereby voting or &c., &c. ed with molten lead—the cement in use to stand as it is, until Congress, acting by even appearing to vote in favor of the men counsel, and not under the maddening in- and measures of the other party, which if you elect him now, you will be sure fluence of party spirit, shall see fit to alter you disapprove still more. In voting for the government is in none but the best it for the common good. It secures a Birney, you vote more strongly against hands—the most wise, the most compegovernment piedged to the interest of Polk and Texas than if you voted for tent, the most faithful. Vote for Birney! free labor-the only real national inter- Clay, and more strongly against Clay and And if you fail of electing him, yet you

Mr Wentworth, the member of Congress from tangling alliances or degrading humilia- he is better fitted to administer the affairs as you may, you lose your vote. Chicago District Illinois, is so tall that when tions with none. It is a vote against Clay of this nation, at this moment, with honor he addresses the people instead of mounting a and Polk, because they are slaveholders, and for the public good, than either of his stump, as is usual in the West, they have to despots, supporters of slavery, antagonists competitors. True, he is not so brilliant to the interests of free labor, and incom- an orator as Mr. Clay; but there is no petent to guide the destinies of a free occasion for brilliant oratory in the Prescountry. It is a vote against a bank, be- idential chair. From that place you look cause a bank is only wanted to transfer for clear, frank, just, well reasoned, mild

because Texas is only wanted as a bal-show. Compare their two letters on has circulated a sto v in the West that he is not ance weight to secure the political as- Texas. But if you take away Clay's or. infidel. This slander is set at rest by the followcendancy of slavery, and a market for atory, what have you left? His whole ingletter in the Western Citizen: Clay, by his clamor against the veto pow- international law, the very qualities rebefore alluded to Mr. Clay's course when The same argument will hold good at the head of a victorious party, in 1841, with the Democrats who are opposed to as proof that he cannot govern the coun-

countrymen from chains, and his country Experience shows that as between the from the curse and guilt of slavery .- Power of this Nation. or, the issue is now fairly presented to erty. But if you vote for Birney, whichever the democracy of this nation, whether

As to a comparison of Mr. Birney with

We need not refer to the men by

whom Birney would be surrounded and sustained-such men as Morris, as thorough a Democrat, as sugacious a pol-Here, then, is an opportunity to vote stician, and as upright a citizen as there Burson esq., and Dr. R. P. Stevens.

We only say, Vote for Birney! And year, will be sure that every vote tells with the well as the North, the West as well as But we go further, and say, that aside full force of its moral influence against the East. It is a vote against slaveholding from all these questions, and looking sim- the selfish, mischievous schemes of both dictation and slaveholding extravagance, ply at the administration of the govern- the other parties; whereas, if you vote family our tenderest sympathies. A Tall Man .- A Western paper says that in favor of peace with all nations, en- ment, Birney is the man. We aver, that for either of the other parties, and fail,

THOMAS MORRIS.

We do not know what secret slanders may o the personal character of the Liberty cand dates. Whatever may arise, we wish our friends to understand that Birney and Morris are both men whose personal character is absolutely with. out reproach. Purer and more trustworthy and competent men were never presented before the

A very large portion of each of the old those who live by breeding slaves for the history, ever since he left the speaker's Mr. Enstman. - I wish to rebut what I believe chair in 1825, is a history of defeats and T. Morris, ex-senator of the United States, and with their party candidates, and held to A vote for Clay is not a vote against failures. In every great measure he has the Liberty party candidate for vice president their allegiance solely by their hostility Texas. The Whig party is not commit- undertaken, he has either been defeated in It is said that a report is in circulation that Mrs. ed will be one of the most magnificent to the opposite party and its candidates. ted, as a party, against Texas. The carrying it, or it has failed of producing M. is an infidel in principle, and that some of s 192 feet, extending from Broadway to tility to the other. Take away this ex- where admitted to be just as good Whigs the interests of the country, nor the ge- some private interviews with Mr. M., in which I Trinity Place; its length inside is 137 ternal pressure, and there is not inward as any others. The fact that those who nius of the people, nor the working of pofeet; depth of the chancel 33 feet 6 inch. cohesion enough in either to keep up are in favor of Texas vote for Clay, litical measures. How can he, being a I heard him say, both in private, and in one of his es; square of the tower inside, 18 feet six their ranks. Tens of thousands of Whigs shows that such a vote does not tell as a slaveholder, and so one of the aristocracy nches; square of the tower, including new propose to vote for Clay for no oth- testimony against Texas. Mr. Clay, in and not one of the people? Mr. Birney, ber of any church. He regretted it, and sowalls and buttresses, 45 feet; breadth of er reason in the world but the fear that if his "Chart of Whig Principles," deliver- who was long an adherent of the Clay knowledged with shame that he had lived so long the church outside, 84 feet; breadth in. they withhold their vote, "the Locofocos ed at Raleigh, and written out since his school of politics, (and still measurably without religion. He however hoped that this side 72 feet; breadth of the nave, 37 feet will get it." And tens of thousands of nomination, does not go against Texas, inclined to the same general views,) by would not always remain his condition. The adfeet six inches; height of the part of the cause they think if they do not vote the elected, with a Whig Congress, the south- one of the people, and betaking himself hope of salvation and final happiness but what tower now built, one hundred and twen-ticket, "the Whigs will get it." In all ern Whigs will then demand annexation, to laboring with his own hands and brush- was therein revealed. His father and one of his ty seven feet; intended height of the tow- probability, a majority of both parties are and will either drive and bully and dra- ing his own boots on the prairies of sons were ministers of the gospel. His family er, including spire and cross, 264 feet. in this position. Why should they not goon the northern Whigs to consent to Michigan, has corrected those views, and are pious. So much I heard him say. I would The building is of the highest order of the be? There is nothing in the candidates it, as "the least of two evils," and for the now knows the interests and feels the Gothic school, being the most ancient or. of either party to give them a strong hold sake of "other great interests," or they sympathies of the mass of the people.—

| Morris the first Bible anti-slavery discourse that the first Bible anti-sl Morris the first Bible anti-slavery discourse that der of architecture. It is technically call- personally on the people, and nothing in will unite with the Democrats, now His judgment, as to public measures, his I thought it one befitting the lips of a Christian

> PETER JONES, Wesleyan preacher in charge of Farmington Circuit. Ill.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. LAGRANGE LIBERTY CONVENTION. At a convention of the friends of liberty held at the Methodist Chapel, in Spring field, Lagrange Co. Indiana, July 10th, at 10 A. M. H. W. Wilson was called to the Chair, and Z. L. Sid-

more chosen Secretary. A committee of five was chosen to present suitis not only against Texas as a vote, but This subject will be considered more ful- Mr. S. E. Wilson, A. J. Cushman, Z. L. Sidable persons to the convention for nomination, nore, E. Knowles, and J. M. Keth.

A committee of three was chosen on Tracts that the votes given for the Liberty party Mr. Polk, we appeal to the people along and correspondence, viz: F. J. Cushman, J. Wil-

Adjourned to 2 o'clock. Meeting called to order by the Chairman, who invited the Rev. Mr.

tions reported the following names, viz: for Rep-L. GALE; for Associate Judge, B. B. Waterless than one hundred thousand voters, of been asked which of the two you would house: for County Commissioner, Alfred Witter: for County Treasurer, S. E. Wilson: which

The committee on Resolutions reported the

Resol ed, That the revoluing and most humila power over the conduct of parties and Birney deliberately withdrew from public juting fact, that the revolung and most number again public men,—the power of a virtuous life, under the impulses of religion, phi- yielded to the haughty Southern demand by plarior-is far advanced. We now come came on. And now they are in a dilem- and immoveable minority, which challanthropy and patriotism, that he might come two slave-holders before the country for the steamers that are constantly darting like swal- to the tower and spire in progress of erec- ma, for Clay is nominated, with Frelingtional evidence to the long continued list that the quered province to the voting Slave

two great rival parties now combatting. From that time he has not been an actor Resided. That we will not vote for a slaveneither one operates as a restraint upon in public affairs, nor an occupant of public, advocate or apologist for slavery, and the other; but on the contrary, is rath- lic stations of honor or emolument. But slaveholding measures for any office, but will do election, until our country shall be rid of its foul-

try should enjoy it, and as we love our country ger, we will make every reasonable and honorable sucrifice to elect the entire ticket we have

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty and Free Labor Advocate for publication.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker or his very able and interesting address. The Convention adjourned, feeling inspired anew to slaveholder of the south-west invested cation in which Birney is not his superi- prosecute to final victory the cause of human lib-

> C. W. WILSON, Pres'ts Z. L. SIDMORE, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SENATORIAL LIBERTY CONVENTION A Senatorial Convention of the Liberty party of the 5th Senatorial District, convened at the Baptist meeting house, Schoolcraft, Wednesday the 25th day of Jone, at 10 o'clock A. M., the convention was organized by appointing Dr. N. M. Thomas president, and Dr J. J. Babcock Secreta-

On motion, a business committee was appointed, consisting of C. Gurney esq., Isaiah

On motion, the convention proceeded to hallot for two candidates for Senators, which resulted in the nomination of John P. Marsh of Kalamazoo Co., and James L. Bishop of St. Joseph Co.

gue and Dr. N. M. Thomas were appointed a Senatorial Committee for the ensuing

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr.R. B. Bement and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. L. F. Stevens, the cause of anti-slavery has lost a valuable and efficant supporter, and comnunity a highly intellectual, moral and val-

uable citizen. Resolved. That we tender to his bereaved

Among the resolutions reported by the Business Committee and adopted, were the

Resolved. That we repudiate the miserable

hypocrisy of the whig and democratic partie

in their pretensions to consistent democracy or republicanism, while they support an oppressive slave-holding aristocracy at war with the rights and interests of Freemen. Resolved. That the whig doctrine of choose

ing between two evils, admitting there is any choice getween the two old parties, is a docslave labor. It is a vote against Texas, superior to Mr. Clay, as his writings ber of any church, it appears that some person trine which is false in principle, and we canFor the Signal of Liberty.

ot therefore support it.

the Calhouns and Walkers of the day that the enlargement of the boundaries of slavery by the addition of Texas to this union will diminish the evils of slavery, is contrally to reason and universal experience.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas would be but another aggressive step of the slave power, and whether annexed or not a: cording to the present treaty, if the slave power demand it of either of the dominant political parties, they as usual will submit.

Resolved. That the duty of all true friends of liberty is to cast their votes for Birney and Morris, for whether Texas be annexed or not, slavery will still be the all pervading political interest with both whig and democratic par

On motion the convention adjourned until early candle lighting in the evening. The slavery. The constitution is written in evening meeting was addressed with force and the language of the common law which Convention. clearness by C. Gurney, E-q.: the whig tract on political abolition by the Rev. Calvin Colton, was ably refuted in the course of his remarks, and its fallacies exposed. Mr Gurnev was followed by Dr. Bement, in some very forcible remarks adapted to the present crisis of the liberty cause,

On motion, the convention then adjourned N. M. THOMAS, President.

J. J. BABCOCK, Secretary.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE CONSTITUTION ANTI-SLA-VERY.

MESSES. EDITORS:-In the closing paragraph of my communication in the Signal of July 15th, my meaning is not exply to Mr. Foster's contained in the Sigarticle of amendments to show that the these words:-

ited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

What are legitimate powers? Blackstone, a deservedly eminent expositor of legitimate law, and a standard author. holds the following language:

"The law of nature being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is of superior obligation to all other. No human laws have any validity if contrary to this: and such of them as are valid, thority, mediately, or immediately, from this great original. And those rights which God and Nature have established, which are called natural rights, such as life, and liberty, need not the aid of human legislation to make them more effechave the power to abridge or destroy them, unless the individual shall himself

dent truths. If no human legislation can abridge or destroy the paramount law of article of amendments, then, is not pro-

Mr. F. contends that the legislation by which men are reduced to slavery is the "due process" referred to in the 5th art. of amendments which declares that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law" The 6th or next article, doubtless to guard against abuse in adjudicating so important matters as those of life and liberty, recites the "process," making it consist essentially in being informed of the nature and cause of the accusation-confronted with witnesses-counsel for defence-and trial by Jury. Are human beings reduced to slavery by such a process? Are they not on the contrary deprived of their liberty by the arbitrary force of a bare naked statute without any of this legal paraphranalia? And yet on this ground is the constitutionality of the slave code attempted to be vindicated. This seems to me a law inflicting a penalty for cause, with an arbitrary statute made for the accomplishment of a purpose without any cause known to the criminal code of civilized nations. The slave code transforms MEN to chattels without accusation; without witnesses: without counsel: without jury! Is this the "due process" of the Constitution? Can men "be deprived of liberty may assign?" Mr. F. says they can, and founds an argument upon the assumption, with sundry illustrations; but unforunately his argument is foreign to his on the three-fifth clause hereafter. position; for the south deprives men of their liberty without assigning any cause. In all those cases wherein men may be rightfully deprived of liberty, there is adequate cause; but in the matter of sia- dollar, and Texas Treasury Notes at 71 cents.

F. takes the ground that the meaning of Resolved, That the wretched twattle or certain clauses is to be determined by a compromise said to have been effected by

the framers of the Constitution. If there be any compromise affecting he said "due process" it must be in the Constitution, else that instrument was not fairly penned. If not fairly penned, there was fraud or omission in the transaction. The fraud would vitiate the clause and consequently render it nugatory: if omission, the object sought was ost, and can be recovered only by amendment. But the amendment has not been nade, and therefore can be no part of the Constitution. But what are we to understand by the word law? Legitimate or common law is confessedly a stranger to includes no idea of slavery in its signification. Therefore the law of slavery is ows that any process even, enacted by the slave code, cannot be that of the Constitution, because it appertains to the slave law which is not the law of the Constitution. The due process of the Constitution must be that of the constitutional law, and not that of its antipode. Now that

these are antipodes is evident, inasmuch as the one deprives men of Liberty by way of punishment for crime: while the other shadow of crime, and inflicts slavery, ment for crime. Shall the Constitution, pressed. I intended to say that the argu- that grand Chart of our personal, our civment-not the provisions of the Constitu- il, our religious, our national liberty, still candidates for Representatives to the Letion-contained some broad assertions, sleep on in death, while an alledged, un-&c, I proceed with the argument in re- written compromise, essentially wicked for Associate Judges, William Logan for nal of July 1. Mr. F. quotes the 10th seults, of the declared objects and express Sheriff, Alexander H. Edwards for Coun-Constitution sanctions slavery. It is in to override the immutable principles of Samuel Percival for Treasurer, Jesse "The powers not delegated to the Uni- instrument secures to ALL PERSONS, Blackmer, and N. H. Peck, for Corted States by the Constitution, nor prohib- indicating no distinctions of color or caste; and that too because an illegitimate power which has been aptly denominated "brute

If a State enact a law protective of mobocracy, it can be of no binding force. derive all their force, and all their au- 1. Because it conflicts with natural justice. 2d. Because the Constitutian, con formably to natural justice, guarantees protection to the people from the operations of brute force. If a State enact slavery, the enactment can be of no bindtual;—on the contrary, no human laws ing force, because the law of slavery conflicts with natural justice, and because commit some act which amounts to for the Constitution, conformably to natural justice, secures the people from brute Our Beclaration of Independence, force by enacting that no person shall be which lies at the foundation of the Con- deprived of liberty except on 'accusation:' Power, which unity of purpose, and independence

by due process of law."

be foisted into the catalogue of legitimate

powers and is dignified with the name of

Let us not be deceived about the word liberty, then no power to create, continue law. Wrong cannot be made right by or sanction slavery could have been del- spurious legislation: and that must be neegated, because no such power exists. If cessarily spurious, and consequently nuno such power exists, then no such power gatory, which is intrinsically wrong.was reserved. If no such power was re- Let base metals, bearing the stamp and served, then the Constitution does not shape of wrong, pass for genuine coin.sanction the exercise of such power by Let the masked Ourang Outang pass for any of the States. The common law, in a man. But let not a barbarous oppresswhose language the Constitution is ex- ive code, which tramples under foot all pressed, does not recognize such a pow- the great principles that shield and proer. As respects legitimate powers, it is tect human rights, be taken as the paraa nonentity, and therefore could not have mount rule of human action, because the been delegated or reserved. The 10th oppressors call it law. Let the base coin be submitted to the test, and the fraud is detected. Let the monkey exert his organs of sound, and he is no longer a man. Let the slave code clutch and appropriate the image of God, and it is no longer legitimate law. If it be not legitimate law, the sanction of the Constitution can never extend to it, for the language of that instrument is that of legitimate law.

The position of our government is suremely ridiculous. With a Constitution replete with righteous objects and sublime and holy principles and salutary safeguards to liberty, it proceeds, on in- is confidently believed that the number of those tangible traditions, so to construe the delinquents have been intentionally exaggerated. Constitution as to make it defeat its ob- for political effect, and that the honest report of jects and paralize its principles, although those principles are efficient, immutable and eternal in their nature.

Suppose that the word slavery were omehow blazoned in capitals on the face of the Constitution? Would that-a conventional conspiracy-a legal nonconfounding of a prescribed process of a entity-overturn its whole structure, annihilating at once the Habeas Corpus and the right to trial by Jury? Or, in a rational construction, would not the rights to security of person and property, the Jury trial, the Habeas Corpus-the establishment of justice, prevail over an act against the eternal law of justice which no human legislation can destroy? I do not see why they should not. Much less for any cause which the laws of the land do I see why they should not prevail over and destroy the force of an unrecorded, impalpable compromise, if indeed, it have any to destroy. Some remarks, perhaps

Pontiac, July 26, 1844.

Texas Script .- Texas Bonds in the New Orleans market are selling at 12 cents on the very, there is confessedly no cause. Then No wonder the holders thereof are for fannexthere is fallacy in the argument. Mr. ation.

For the Signal of Liberty. KALAMAZOO LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

Convention of the Liberty party of the County of Kalamazoo, convened at Schoolcraft, Wednesday the 26th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. John P. Marsh was called to the Chair, and Jesse Thomas appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That Dr. N. M. Thomas, Henry Montague, S. W. Mills, J. P. Marsh, Isaac Mason and Samuel Boyle be appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Resolved, That a committee on nominations be appointed to consist of one person from each town represented in the

J. P. Marsh, F. G. Mills, M. Kingsley, E. Thayer, C. Andrews, I. Mason, not the law of the Constitution. It fol- R. Bishop, J. Kelly, and Rev. A. B. Cobb, were appointed said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. N. M. Thomas, I Briggs and J. P. Marsh, constitute the county corresponding committee, for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned until the close of the senatorial convention. Afternoon Session .- The committee on

nominations reported, and the report was deprives them of that boon without the accepted, and on motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates which, by the Constitution, is not punish- for the various county offices, by ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Delamore Duncan and Henry Montague, as gislature, Simeon Mills and Isaac Mason in its inception, and violative in its re- Judge of Probate, Roswell Ransom for guaranties of the Constitution, is suffered ty Clerk, Moses Kingsley for Register, natural Justice, and the rights which that Thomas, for County Surveyor, and Levi

Resolved, That the County Central

force," of which legitimate law takes no Committee be authorized to fill any vacognizance, except for its punishment, is cancy that may occur in the above nomattempted, by proslavery construction, to inations. Adjourned sine die.

> JOHN P. MARSH, JESSE THOMAS, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LIBERTY

PARTY OF CALHOUN COUNTY. Fellow Citizens, and co-laborers in the field of hilanthropy, while we thankfully acknowledge the manifest approbation and furtherance of our cause, by the impartial Father of the human famecution of our conscientious and constitutional efforts for the applibilation of SLAVERY, and promotion of the permanent welfare of all classes of our great community, there needs continued vigilance and energy, to preserve undiminished the stitution, embodies these same self-evi- alias for the commission of crime: alias of either of the two great political parties, have so signally us. We are no longer an insignificant handful, but have attained a standing at once respectable and influential, in that Arena, where

otes are potent arguments. In vain has ridicule, persecution or misrepre entation assailed us. We have advanced with steady and even rapid steps, from recent obscurity to our present acknowledged elevation; and this, not by reason of superior intellect or moral worth as a party, but because of the righteousnes of our enterprize, and the omnipotence of truth. which is pre-eminently on our side, and must

Long has the Anti-slavery Party striven, by moral suasion, to turn the tide of public sentinent, but, save some sparse fruits of the we fear, have gone out into ultraism at variance with good Government and the sanctities of Religion. Let us hope, that when they shall have sufficiently tested their principles, they will see and acknowledge their errors, and return to u their brethern, who deem it our duty to support the Constitution of the Union, together with those Institutions which condice to the establishmen f morality and order.

erty party has been seduced into the ranks of the Whigs and Democrats, in anticipation of the approaching Presidential election. There may ossibly be a few so weak as to be gulled by the wheedling arts of leaders among those parties. both of whom are virtually opposed to us; but i the Ballot box will show them to be "scattering" ind harmless.

We feel it a duty to remind you of the vast res consibility that rests upon every anti-slavery man in the County of Calheun, in regard to the approaching elections. Est nothing but what rovidentially unavoidable prevent your individ uffrage for the persons respectively nominated a the Conventions of Delegates for our District an County. Meantime we recommend that by al onorable means, you endeavor to influence you eighbors to vote our tickets. We respectfull nsist on the necessity of appointing firm an rustworthy committe's of vigilance at your res pective polls, and on your being well furnished with Tracts for distribution on the day of elecon, when, it is confidently hoped, a dignifie self-respect, and due regard for those who liffer politically from you, will preserve you rom unbecoming conduct, or just cause of re-

Finally, we earnestly desire, that you hold fre nent meetings in your respective neighborhoods. SLAVERY, which, in the words of Governo Seward! of New York, "IS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF ALL OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES. AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATIONAL

In behalf and by appointment of the Calhoun County Liberty Convention's

E. A. AT LEE, Com. S. D. MOORE, Battle Creek, July, 1844.

TO THE SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIB-ERTY VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY FRIENDS OF LIBERTY:- In another column of he Signal, is published a call for a Mass Convention of the Liberty party for the purpose of

thorough and systematic organization. Will you respond to the call? Are you prepared to engage in the coming contest with increasing energy?-There is no time to lose in mactivity and pro crastination Already are the two great proslavery parties, (each ranged under its respective naster,) actively engaged in propping up the Slave Power-now tottering before the well-directed blows of the Liberty party. Shall we timely look on, while they are pursuing with unwonted zeal their unholy object? Or shall we not rather renew our efforts to weaken their atempts, and thus hasten the overthrow of the \$1,200,000,000 Slave Power, which has for years mst wielded the powers and resources of this Naion for the upbuilding of slavery, and the ennancement of the value of Slave Labor Products? Whether James K. Polk, or Henry Clay be called upon by the Nation to assume the Presidential Chair, we may be assured that the interests of Slavery, and the products of Slave Labor, will eceive their especial care, and that Liberty and Free Labor interests will in every instance be sacrificed for the advantage of the former. I has been thus for years past -it will continue to be so while the Slave Power governs the United States; and it will govern the Nation as long as we elect slaveholders, or pro-slavery men to the highest seats of power in the Government. Lib erty and Slavery are antagonist principles-one or the other must die. By casting your votes. and your influence on the side of Liberty, it will speed its triumph-but every vote, "even this once" given to the Slave Power, weakens Liberty and strengthens Slavery. Can you doubt for

moment what course to pursue? Look at our present list of home officers: John Tyler, slaveholder of Virginia, President: John C. Calhoun, slaveholder of South Carolina, Sec. retary of State, George M. Bibb, slaveholder of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury; Charles A. Wickliffe, slaveholder of Kentucky, Post Master General: John Y. Mason, slaveholder of Virgin , Secretary of Nav; ; John Nelson, slaveholde f Maryland, Attorney General; Roger B Tan y, slaveholder of Maryland, Chief Justice: W . Mangum, slaveholder of North Carolina, Presdent of the U. S. Senate; John W. Jones, slaveholder of Virginia, Speaker of the U. S. House Representatives: Winfield Scott, slaveholde Virginia, Commander-in-Chief of the Army And William Wilkius of Penusylvania, who is in avor of the immediate annexation of Texas, and ill the strong pro-slavery measures, is Secretary War. Thus we have yielded our support year fter year, to the exorbitant demands of the South until of the 11 most important home offices of the Government, the South has 10, and the North but 1, and he, a traitor to her best interests, and he cause of Human Liberty.

It is easy to see that with this predominance vielded to the South by Northern votes, and Northern subserviency, the Slave Power controls at will the whole domestic policy of our Country. Yet we are asked to choose between Clay & olk, which we will have to wield the power of professedly free government, for four years more n strengthening the bands of slavery, and prosrating the libertics of our country. The friends of eternal slavery may choose the man whom they com will prove most efficient in strengthenin heir cause-but true Liberty men will choos

There is not a single Foreign Minister employ ed in negotiating a market for Free Labor products, while numbers are employed in opening new and valuable markets for the products of Slave Labor. The result is, that the products of the South pay for the great mass of Northern in orts, while our agricultural products are depre ciated in value.

Let no one be deceived by the reiterated cry hat the Liberty party will vote for a slaveholde for President. I have visited and lectured i even towns in this County since the fourth, and conversed with numerous persons, and have ound but ONE person who voted the Liberty licket last fall, who declines voting it at the comng election, while numbers have avowed their determination to vote it for the first time. All we need to show an immense increase in our pop ular vote next November, is a thorough organzation and efficient action. The Signal of Liberty has recommended to the Liberty party al each town, to meet on the 13th of August, it heir respective towns, and thoroughly organize them. The Central Committee of Jackson Coun y approves of the proposition, as well as of the plan of organization recommended, and hopes that every town will do its duty in this particu-

In conclusion, let every friend of liberty be ac ive. Form Liberty Associations in every neighporhood. Meet often and discuss our principles and objects. Invite your neighbors to attend and ake part in the discussions. Converse with your eighbors on the subject at every opportunity.-See that every man is supplied with Libert Tracts. Extend the circulation of the Signal of Liberty as much as possible. Every man can aford to take, at le st one copy 3 months. It will rove an efficient auxiliary to our cause. If you your utmost during this campaign, our vote vill be more than doubled, and Jackson County vill. in one year more, be a true Liberty County Finally, let every Liberty man attend our Coun Convention on the 4th of September, bring all is neighbors whom he can persuade to comeand be prepared to propose and adopt the mos fficient measures for the Liberty campaign.

Your fellow-laborer in the cause of liberty, DAVID M. BAGLEY. n behalf of Jackson County Central Committee

Catholics in the United States .- Diocese the United States, 21: apostolic vicarate, 1 umber of bishops, 17; bishops elect, 8; numher of priests, 634; number of priests deceased during the past year, 12; increase in the numper of clergymen, since the publication of the Catholic Almanuc for 1843, 55; number of churches, 611; other stations, 461; ecclesiastical seminaries, 19; cler cal students, 261, literary institutions for young men. 16; female THING! academies, 43; e'ementary schools, everywhere broughout the most of the diocesses; Catholie periodicals, 15: The number of the Catholic population in our country according to their own reckoning is between one million und a half and two millions.

A Presidential vote on the steamer Buffalo May 30, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, exhibited the following-result. For Clay, 21

For Polk, 13 For Birney, The Ladies stood for Clay 16, Van Buren 8, Birney 5 .- Evening Journal.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1844.

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

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

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

CHESTER GURNEY For Representative to Congres FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT. EDWIN A. ATLEE. THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD. SENATE.

FOR SENATOR-FOURTH DISTRICT. SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL. FOR SENATORS—FIFTH DISTRICT, JOHN P. MARSH, JAMES L. BISHOP.

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.
ROSWILL B. REXFORD, LONSON WILCOX.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

ELIAS COMSTOCK.

Liberty Association. G. BECKLEY will lecture before the Librty Association at the Court House, on Friday evening next, at half past seven.

Subject .- The Principles and Measures of Liberty Party. A general at endance of La .. Mr. Clay's position on the Annexation lies, and of Gentlemen of all political parties s requested.

J. CHANDLER, Sec'y. Ann Arbor, Aug. 3, 1844.

"Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opin n, the evils of slavery are, THEY ARE NOTE ING, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, in comparison with the FAR GREATER EVILS WHICH WOULD INSVITABLY FLOW FROM A SUD-DEN, GENERAL, AND INDISCRIMINATE EMANCI PATION."-Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall, Oct.

DALLAS ON ABOLITION. "It should be recollected that the northern a entral Democrats have maintained THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION for years." "For my own part," I am ready for UNREMITTING ANI NCOMPROMISING WAR against a principle, [ Ab olition ] whose mere enunciation in this country sounds in my ears LIKE A TOCSIN TO RE BELLION, AND TREASON TO THE CON STITUTION."-Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29

WHIG DECENCY.

"BIRNEY IS CLEARLY A WOLF IN SHEEP" CLOTHING, OR BATHER A POLKAT IN THE SKIN OF A MINK." - Detroit Daily Advertiser, July

"IN MR. CLAYS ABILITY, EXPERI-ENCE AND PATRIOTISM, THEY [THE PEOPLE] WILL HAVE THE SUREST GUARANTEE THAT TEXAS WILL BE ANNEX D IN THE MOST SECURE AND HONORABLE MANNER .- James Lyons, Whig Candidate for Presidential Elector in

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

We would again remind our friends of the Simultaneous Meetings through the State, on the thirteenth of August, and urge their attendance Their importance cannot be over-estimated -Where many are to unite for a common object. oncert of action is indispensable. The bare enuneration of the names of the Liberty voters, as well as of those who are doubtfully disposed, wil have a favorable effect on Liberty men by exhib ting to them their real strength or weakness i

These meetings in every town should be fully attended, and here the plan should be laid for the efforts that are to be made previous to the election. Whatever you do, do it systematically If you choose to circulate tracts, let it be done effectually. If you intend to have meetings, let the times and places be designated, and all the arrangements made. But by all means let it be made manifest to all that you mean to Do some-

Mr. Birney requests us to say, that he was mistaken, in stating, in his late discussion with Mr. Platt of Detroit, that the Legislature of Ohio, which passed the Black Laws, was a Whig Legislature. It was decidedly democratic. And the error would have been corrected before Mr. Birney left Detroit, had he pos- the other day. sessed there the means of ascertaining that his statement was erroneous.

IT Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has come out in a letter for the immediate Annexation of Texas.

OUR POSITION VINDICATED.

The whigs in this vicinity have been indelatigable in asserting that Mr. Clay's Texas letter fully pledged him and the Whig party against Annexation: and signedly fabricated a falsehood. A little closer inspection of that document will teach them to moderate the fierceness of their anathemas.

It is well known that the Junius Tracts are issued from the Tribune Office, in N. York, and that the author, and his productions, have been recommended to the Whigs of the Union by members of Congress, both from the North and South .-These tracts are circulated every where, and purchased in quantities by the Clay Clubs, and may therefore be regarded as the highest standard of Whig orthodoxy, saving only the resolutions of the Whig National Convention.

The Junius Tract No. 9, which has been recently issued, treats of the Annexation of Texas, and after analyzing Mr. Clay's letter on Texas, sums up his position thus:

"9. Mr. Clay's position on the annexation question, leaves it precisely where it was.— He opens and shuts no door on this question, nor does he put his little finger to one. He frankly ventures on some suggestions, which, perchance, may prove prophetic. But Mr. Clay, so far as we can see, is not committed or pledged to any course of policy on this question, other than-1. To maintain the faith of treaties. 2. Not to violate our rule of non-intervention, where our position is neutral. 3. To do what we can, fairly and honorably, to secure the independence of Texas. 4. To see that our own republic receives no damage by European interference in the affirs of Texas. 5. To oppose, if necessary, by torce of arms, all such machinations. 6. To leave the question of Annexation open and unembarrassed, for the future decision of the parties concerned. ofter they shall have had a fair and sufficient opportunity to consider it. And 7. To help the country through the critical posture, into which ambitious men, teckless of consequen ces, have brought it. This is the position of Mr. Clay on the annexation question, as we unders and it. He would not pick a quarrel, where we could only reap dishonor, and where we would chance to have the world against us. And we have reason to believe, there is no part of the Union and no interest, no feeling or prejudice on this subject, which Mr. Clay does not regard with impartial and

Now this is precisely what we have contended. Junius writes for the South as well as the North, and his exposition of the letter, being adapted for both sections, is fair and impartial. Mr. Clay OPENS AND SHUTS NO DOOR ON THIS QUESTION." But Junius says he is pledged-to do what? "To LEAVE THE QUES-TION OF ANNEXATION OPEN AND UN-EMBARRASSED, FOR THE FUTURE DE-CISION OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED."question, LEAVES IT PRECISELY WHERE IT WAS."

This exactly coincides with our statement. We and Junius are fully agreed sent to any other person you may wish. on this question. Will those who have denounced us as fabricators of falsehood place the Rev. Calvin Colton, the author of their Whig Tracts, on the same platform? And if this is not the real position of Mr. Clay, why do they circulate the tract asserting that he is not pledged against Annexation, but has left it an open question?

ANNEXATION IN KENTUCKY. The Spirit of Liberty, of Pittsburg, Pa. a Liberty paper, has the following notice of the state of feeling among the Whigs of Louisville, Ky. respecting Annexation:

"We are positively assured by a friend lately returned from Louisville, that all the Whigs of that city most positively declare that Mr. Clay is warmly favorable to the Annaxation of Texasthe only difficulty in the way, which they have no doubt will be removed, being the oppos tion of Mexico. In confimation of his statement, he left with us one of the Louisville Whig Ward Badges, which we will preserve for any Whig friends who wish to see it. It reads as follows: -[The log cabin, hard cider barrel, &c., we mit, having no cuts.]

FIFTH WARD.

CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN. WHIG PRINCIPLES!! A sound National Currency; rotection to American Industry:

Distribution of the public lands: Restriction of the Kingly Voto Power; ANNEXATION on hmorable terms, and when called for by the People. Under these principles, and the illustrious names inscribed upon our Badge, we battle ron Liberty

and the preservation of the Union. This [Log Cabin] shall be our dwelling place ntil Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuyeen are placed at the helm of Government!! The Spirit of '40 is up!!"

LIBERTY MEN OF WASHTENAW!-Shall we ave a general rally at our County Convention on the fifteenth instant? What say you? Will not every man come who can, and bring his neighbors with him?

NOMINATIONS. We publish to-day the nominations for Kalanazoo County, and the Fifth Senatorial District From our knowledge of a portion of the candidates, we believe the nominations will be responded to by a large and increasing vote. As the harves: is now nearly completed, we

frem the present a seasonable time for making nominations in all counties where they have no yet been made-the sooner the better.

Do you intend to vote for Mr. Clay?" asked a Liberty man of a Whig

"Well," replied he, "I have about made up my mind to vote for him if he gets that bond taken up; otherwise, not. bonds to keep the peace."

MORE DEVELOPEMENTS!

The following circular is from the Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, and was evidently intended to be kept private. We have no room for comments this week. We notice that a copy has been sent to one "Robert McClellan" since we took the ground that no such We know not whether this person is our Repreposition was involved in that letter, we sentative to Congress. If so, we wonder what have been treated as though we had de- answer he returned to it. Will he use his influence to have a Democratic Anti-Texas candidate for Congress nominated in our District, or will he be that candidate himself? The time is at

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Sir-You will doubtless agree with us that the ate Baltimore Convention placed the Democratic party at the north in a position of great difficulty, We are constantly reminded that it rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas; reasons which had no relation to the principles of the party. Nor was that all. The convention went beyond the authority delegated to is members, and adopted a resolution on the subject of Texas. (a subject not before the country when they were elected, upon which, therefore, they were not instructed.) which seeks to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, hitherto unknown among us, at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the prinniples and feelings of a great majority of northern

In this position, what was the party at the North to do? Was it to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or should it support the nominations, rejecting the untenable doctrine interpolated at the convention, and taking care that their support should be accompanied with such an expression of their opinion, as to prevent ite neing misinterpreted? The latter alternative has been preferred, and we think wisely: for we coneive that a proper expression of their opinion will ave their votes from misconstruction, and that proper efforts will secure the nomination of such nembers of Congress as will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed upon the coun-

With these views, assuming that you feel n this subject as we do, we have been desired address you, and to invite the co-operation f yourself and other friends throughout the

1st. In the publication of a joint let or declarng our purpose to support the nominations, rejecing the resolutions respecting Texas. 2d. In promoting and supporting at the next

lections the nomination for Congress of such perns as concur in these opinious. If your views in this matte coincide with surs, lease write to some one of us, and a draft of he proposed letter will be forwarded for exami-

> Very respectfully. GEO. P. BARKER. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, J. W. EDMONDS, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. THEODORE SEDGWICK, ISAAC TOWNSEND.

P. S. A copy of this circular has been sent o the following gentlemen: - Michael Hoffman, Albert H. Tracy, Hiram Gardiner, Ashley Sampson, J. Osborn, Hiram Gray, Jared N. Wilson James M. Smith, Thos. G. Talcott, William Al. en, Freeborn Jewett, D. Chandler, Hiram Don-, John Tracy, Jabez D. Hammend, John I. De Graff, N. L. Benton, Preston King, Ransom Gillet. Samuel Young, L. Stetson, J. B. Spencer, David L Seymour, David Buel, Harmanus Bleecker, A. C. Flagg, Robert McClellan, R. D. Davis, James Powers, Archibald Niven, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Lawrence-and will be

MORE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. John Wentworth, M. C. from Chicago, has been canvassing his district for re-election. A meddlesome young Scotchman, named Pinkerton, was impudent enough to ask him in public sundry questions, which were rather tough to answer. The Western Citizen gives the following specimen of the dialogue:

"Question .- Will you oppose the enforcement of the 21st rule, abrogating the right of petition?

Wentworth .- NO.

Question .- Will you endeavor to preerve to the people of the United States the full benefit to be derived from the right of petition upon all subjects? Wentworth .- I do not consider that

uestion at all implied at present. Question .- Will you please to give an inswer to the question, yes or no, will you endeavor to preserve to the people of

the United States the full benefit to be derived from the right of petition upon all subjects? Wentworth .- Certainly. Question .- Do you consider the infringement upon the right of petition an

encroachment upon the rights of the peo-

Wentworth.-NO.

Question - Will you endeavor to give o colored people in the District of Columbia the right of bearing testimony in all courts of justice, and that all accusations against them be substantiated by the same kind of evidence as in all other cases, civil or criminal?

Wentworth. - I am willing to give to negroes the benefit of bearing testimony for or against negroes, but I will not give a negro' the power to swear against a

white man. Question .- Will you give to the color ed people the right of bearing testimeny in all cases, civil or criminal?

Wentworth .- NO."

These questions were by no means relished, and the replies were wring out of him by the hardest.

We should have mentioned before that the following gentlemen constitute the Whig Electoral Ticket of Michia

John Biddle, of Wayne, and C. K. Green, of Berrien, Electors at large; D. C. Jackson, 1st; N. H. Beckwith, 2d; I cannot vote for a candidate who is under and James L. Conger for the 3d Congressional District.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The Executive Committee of this Society have resolved on holding the second quarterly meeting for this year, at this place on the 14th instant .-It is expected that the President of the Society

will open the proceedings with an address. We trust that no exhortation will be needed to induce the temperance people of this place and vicinity to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDING CON-VENTION.

Some one has sent us a number of the "Young Hickory," a Democratic paper of Washington city, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Russell county, Alabama. June 8, 1844. It appears that they took into consideration the state of the Union, and resolved that it was expedient that a convention of the Southern States should Monday in October, "there calmly and dispassionately to deliberate, whether, under the compact of union, the Congress of the United States have a right to violate the spirit of the compromise between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, without which the Constitution would never have been adopted, by tolerating the discussion of the subject of terests of all the States, can be made the the- profit of about \$3,000,000 per annum/atre for endangering the security of any of them, and the arena where they may be made the objects of insult and reproach.'

Thus the object of this great Convention is to prevent people from talking about slavery! Poor, sensitive creatures!

Also, this Convention is to consider whether it would not be advisable to recommend the calling of a National Convention, agreea amendment to it, as will "inhibit the agitation of the slave question in any form WHAT-EVER in the Congress of the United States." We go in for that Convention. We should like to have such a provision discussed.

The next resolution recommends that as election of one delegate from each Congressional district in the Slave States be regularly held on the 1st Monday in September by the judges of elections, &c.

A committee of five was appointed to carry into effect the proceedings, and enforce then by an address through the papers. The ad dress is well written. A single sentence will show that the slaveholders appreciate their of abolitionists:

"We stand on a narrow isthmus. On its shores the surf of a vast public opinion, both in Great Britain and in our own country, is breaking with an hourly angmenting force .--If not united, where are we to find our strength? If united, we stand invincibly se

The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's or gan, approves the Convention, but disagrees to the time, on account of its necessary conpection with the Presidential excitement.

But there is no danger of the holding of a Convention of the Slaveholding States .-Such a meeting and its consequent discussions, would do more to exhibit to the whole world the weakness, imbecuity and rottenness of their system, than any plan which the abolitionists have been able to devise.

PRESIDENTIAL AND STATE ELEC-

We give below a condensed table, exhibitelections, respectively, will be held in the several States during the present year. It will be found useful for reference during the approaching elections.

STATES.	State.	Pres'l.	Elec
on those merces	E LEINGER	The state of the s	tors.
Maine,	Sept. 9	Nov. 4	
New Hampshire,	Mar. 12	Nov. 4	6
Vermont,	Sept. 3	Nov. 12	6
Massachusetts,	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	12
Rhode Island,	Ap., Aug.	Nov. 4	4
Connecticut	April 1	Nov. 4	6
New York,	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	56
New Jersey,	Oct. 8.	Nov. 5	6 7
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 8	Nov. 1	26
Delaware,	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	5
Maryland,	Qet. 3	Nov. 11	8
Virginia,	April 18	Nov. 8	17
North Carolina,	Aug. 1.	Nov. 14	
South Carolina,	Oct. 14	Dec. 1	9
Georgia,	Oct. 7	Nov. 4	All Indiana
Alabama,	Aug. 5	Nov. 11	9
Mississippi,	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	
Lonisiana,	July 1	Nov. 5	6
Tennessee,	Aug. 1	Nov. 5	
Kentucky,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4	12
Ohio,	Oct. 8	Oct. 25.	
Indiana,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4	12
Illinois, and town	Aug. 5	Nov. 4	The same of the same of
Missouri,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4	A STATE OF THE PARTY.
Michigan,	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	
Arkansas,	Oct. 7	Nov. 4	3
dies Suprant a pair	STORTS -108	THE HARFILL	-
		Total,	275

Equality.-There have been sevenly seven presidents pro tem, of the United States Senate—and out of that number sixty one have been selected from Senators of the slave States, representing less than a third of the \*population, including slaves! while sixteen have been elected from the senators of the free States-representing more than twothirds of the whole population .- North. Gaz.

In addition, it should be stated, in the pres ent executive department, composed of the (acting) president, (acting) vice president, and aix cabinet ministers, are ALL slaveholders except one, (Wilkins,) and he the most thororoughly servile of all the northern democracy-and ALL placed in power by the di rect action of the Whig party, or its recognized representatives. And now the Gazette has he face to advise the free yeomanry of Old Hampshire to give their votes for another slaveholder for president, and a man imposed upon them by the slaveholders for vice president, to perpetuate, if possible, this pernicious usage of submitting every thing connected with the government to the hands of the slavocracy. Will they do it, in the face of these facts? - Boston Chronicle.

The Whigs and Democrats of Chicago have been discussing the Tariff and after comparing notes, they concluded that the Democrats were for a Tariff, and the Whige for the Tariff A similar investigation of the Texas question would probably demonstrate that the position were reversed-the Democrats being for the Annexation, and the Whigs for an AnnexaTHE POST OFFICE.

The call for some kind of reform in the Post Office department, is universal with the newspaper fraternity. But they do not make their influence felt as they might do, because they are not agreed on any uniform system. Some wish the duties reduced only a little, some are for low rates, and a few papers are advocating the British plan of 2 Cents a letter for any distance. We are not yet fully convinced of the feasibilty of this plan .-When we can find time and space, we intend to consider this project more at length. The following extract from Professor Wright's letters from England will give an idea of the plan:

"You may send a letter of no matter how assemble in Richmond, Va. on the third many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or two cents; if it weighs less than an ounce, four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, resuscitates old friendships, creslavery in any form in its deliberations; and ates new ones, facilitates all manner of whether a body, designed to promote the in traffic and pays the government a clear It may be called the grand civilizer and universal educator of the people. The poorest girl that can express her ideas by pothooks, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and if she wishes to remit them a few shillings of her earnings, she has only to pay three pence or six cents at the post office for a bly to the Constitution, to secure such an money order and inclose it in her letter, and the government then becomes not only the bearer, but the insurer of the money. It cannot be lost, and the party to whom it is sent is as sure to get it as if it were handed over in silver. The convenience of this arrangement for making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c. must be felt to be understood.

In connection with the great carriers whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Harnden and Co., ramify all over the kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system danger, and are far from despising the efforts give the country almost all the advantage of the city. They give a life blood circulation, which makes a people strong, wise and happy. I wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that "would reach every log-house beyond the mountains." Fellow countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake, do not let us pick our own pockets any longer for the benefit of people who will not even thank us. If our federal government cannot do this for us, it is not worth having. This postage system is the best thing I have seen in England. For the sake of it, I could almost put up with the monkey tricks and the mean tricks of the aristocracy."

There is no more propriety in saving that Liberty votes are "thrown ties. In becoming Liberty men, they have not ing the times when the Presidential and State away," than there is in saying that the in all cases renounced their former views of finanaway," than there is in saying that the cial policy. The other parties are now drawing the farmer throws away the seed Wheat the lines with great stringency, and there is danwhich he scatters upon his fields. In one sense, it is lost. It is destroyed for every But in one year it returns to him in a pair confidence in those abolitionists who are from crop of ten, twenty, or thirty fold. To sow seed this year is an indispensable prerequisite to a large crop next year. So in reference to the Liberty votes. They are the seed which must be sown, or no crop can be had. And if, by sowing them year after year, we ultimately attain all we wish for, may it not be true that every vote has been available to- each other in their anti-slavery efforts. The fact wards the great result? and not one has that a man has been a Whig or Democrat should been thrown away. Besides, they are not thrown away so far even as present The old distinctions of "Whig Abolitionist," and proposed. Nor am I without support in influence is concerned. Where can you "Democratic Abolitionist," are useless and unfind another hundred thousand voters who are exerting a greater or more salutary influence on all the interests of their country than the Liberty voters?

Do the Whigs or Democrats ever throw away their votes? How many will the former throw away in New Hampshire, and the latter in Massachusetts, during the present campaign?-"Why not vote for somebody who can be

It is an insult to an elightened Abolitionist, or an intelligent Liberty man, to hint that he can be induced to vote for that connty, ordering our paper to be sent to him. Mr. Clay. He might, indeed, have done says: so once, before the connection between duty and voting was properly understood; the sins of this ignorance were winked at -but now he cannot, without incurring deep guilt; and you may depend upon it, he will not .- Emancipator.

Some weeks since, we stated that the Legislature of Rhode Island had passed an act of amnesty to all persons under indictment for offences against the State Government, provided they would take have not feared the anathemas of party, but have the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the State, and that Gov. Dorr had it in his power to release himself from imprisonment whenever he pleased. Subsequent accounts affirm that Mr. Dorr was then under sentence, and not under success also in the land of newspapers -in a indictment, and that the act of the Legis- country boasting of its intelligence, and among a lature did not reach his case. He is now people of great shrewdness, worldliness, and morin the Penitentiary, and is said to be employed in painting tans.

Every thing appears to be perfectly quiet.

MR. CLAY AND THE SABBATH. Our neighbor of the State Journal has attacked Gerrit Smith as a violator of the law of God, ecause he teaches his countrymen on that day the wickedness of holding their fellows as slaves. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay at Milledgville, Ga. March 19, 1844, will show in what manner Mr. Clay has been accustomed to spend the same day. Which mode does the Journal think most conformable to the law of God? The speech is from the Milledgville Federal Un ion, a Whig paper. Mr. Clay, in dwelling upon

"He moved for the appointment of a commit ee of one from each State, and that they should be elected by ballot; a means of designating a amittee then unknown in the House. mittee he placed the names of several that had voted against the reception of Missouri into the Union, and had the influence to have them eleced; eighteen the first ballot, and the remaining x were upon his suggestion, made up of those having the highest number of votes. The com-nitive met, and readily agreed to roport favorably the reception of the new State into the Union. But this did not satisfy Mr. Clay; he urged on A. B. and C. the question—'Will you vote for it in the House?' and had the happiness to uring from them the positive promise he desired. This gave the turn scale in the House, and he knew the question was settled. It was SUNDAY evening, and he had NOW to take a walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of three miles to disc will the Persian walk of the Pe miles. to dine wit't the Russian ministr. from whom he had a STANDING INVITATION TO DINE ON EVERY SUNDAY, and never o, never, did he move with a more buoyant step or elecated feelings than on that occasion.

The Editor of the Vermont Voice of Freedom, has the following account of the Liberty prospects in that State:

"Having been absent in obtaining subscribers in different towns nearly the whole time for eight weeks past, I have had a pretty good opportunity of feeling the pulse of freemen from Burlington to Manchester, 100 miles, comprising more than 30 towns which I have visited, and can truly say that anti-slavery investigation is on the advance. This is what we want in order to come to a right decision and is therefore a good omen. As I remarked a few weeks since, some who have formerly seemed to go antislavery, are made to believe it all important that they go it 'this once' for slavery; while I believe many more who have but just awakened to the subject, and some who have hardly taken an antislavery paper. came in to fill, and more than fill the ranks of the first."

TRUE TO SLAVERY .- S. S. Prentiss. be great whig orator of Mississipi, in a ecent letter written to repel the charge hat he had abandoned the whigs, repels with great indignation the idea that those who support Mr. Clay are unfavorable to Southern institutions, and opposed to Southern interests,' pronouncing it 'as insulting vs it is FALSE!" We wonder that any one should insult the supporters of Henry Clay by such a suspicion!-Surely, the character of the great 'embodiment of whig principles' is a sufficient guaranty that slavery will suffer no detriment at the hands of his partizans .-Chris. Freeman.

Most of the Liberty men have formerly ger less jeulousies should be excit d among Liberty men by the representations of their adversaries. purpose of immediate use or benefit .- Efforts are sometimes made by the Whigs to imthe Democratic party. Such and such ones are "Lokies," say they, and how can a Whig ever act with one who has been a "Loky" without being betrayed? We refer to this often repeated insinuation to warn our friends against it. On the Liberry platform, the seceders from the seve ral parties, having made Liberty their paramount pject, stand on a perfect equality. The Democrat has conceded as much as the Whig; and the only strife between them should be, to excel meaning among us, and the sooner the expressions are dropped and forgotten by us, the bet

> WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Probably in no part of the country is the Lib-

erty cause more flourishing at this time, than in Western Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh, we have recruits not a few, from the very best and strong est men of both the old political parties. Our friends are organizing for the first time in Craw ford, Venango, and other counties In Mercer. the Luminary of Mr. Clarke is doing a great work, and our old triend Hanna, thinks Mercer, Pennsylvania will be the first thoroughly aboliionized county in the Union. A gentleman in

"The Liberty cause—the cause of Humanity the cause of Justice, and the cause of Equa-Rights, is rapidly advancing in this County awell as in all parts of the State, with a rapidity calculated to cheer the friends of Man onward in the glorious cause. Many who have heretofore been active in the Whig and Democratic par ties are now acting with energy with the Libery party. The vote of the Liberty party in this ounty will not 'all much short of the vote of the ther parties; and will in a short time exceed the vote of either. There are a lew patriotic men who like Hoffman, Hurchins, Tayler, &c. &c entered with zenl into the cause of Liberty and Humanity "-Lib Herald

IT It is said that no founder of a religious sect ever met with greater success than Jo Smith, in the same length of time. He achieved this al and intellectual advantages.

Good Advice .- "In these days of knocking about, tell the friends of the slave, when they are There is nothing new from Philadelphia. the anvil, to be patient; when they are the hammer, HIT HEAVY!"

THE LAST CONGRESS. The National Intelligencer says. - A friend whose habits of computation and analysis lead him sometimes to curious conclusions, has handed to

us the following memorandum:

The late Session of Congress commenced or the 4th December, 1843, and terminated on the 17th of June, including a period of one hundred nd ninety-six days. The House of Representa. tives transacted business on one hundred and fifty six of these days, and sat during the whole seasion six bundred and thirty hours. The Yeas and his own agency in the Missouri compromise, said Nays were taken three hundred and fity-one times during the session. Allowing that each calling of the yeas and neys cor sumed twenty-five ninutes-and this is not equal to the avarage me spent between the suspension of business by the call and the resumption of it-there were one hundred and forty-six hours and a quarter con- op. amed by this operation, or about twenty-three per cent. of the whole time the House was in ession. The pay of the two hundred and twenty-three members of the House for the whole sesion of one hundred and ninety-six days, would be three hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars, being five hundred and fifty-five dollars for each hour in which the House sat; so that taking the year and navs during the session cost the country the triffing sum of eighty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents .- Bultimore Patriot.

THE NEW YORK WHIGS.

Gov. Seward and Millard Fillmore, in New York are making anti-slavery speeches in varius places to immense congregations of Whigs Gov. Seward recently addressed many thousand at Syracuse, and after a long anti-slavery dis course, he assured the Abolitionists they migh as well cast their suffrages into Onondaga lake. as to bestow them for Mr. Birney! In a re peal meeting at Utica he said that the repeal cause "involved more benefit and more of hop for the human race than any other cause, which now engages the attention of the civilized world. except one, and that is the emancipation" of the

Mr. Fillmore's antislavery speeches on seve al occasions in reference to Texas are said to have made a strong impression. On one occaion, he produced the statistics showing how many Presidents and Vice Presidents have been southern men. He informed his hearers that this immense inequality was awing to the influence of slavery. How this fact would induce them to vote for another Southern Slaveholder, and increase their proportion to 48 years to our 12, does

These a rguments and references to the power the slaveholders show how strong is the antislavery teeling of the people; or, at least, it hows how strong the speakers supposed it to be. How well they will succeed in convincing the cople of the Free States that the best way to estroy this Slave Power is to vote for a slaverolder as chief administrator of the Government. remains to be seen. However, we hope they will continue to discuss the great evil of slavery in every way. We have no fears that the people vill be at a loss how to remove it. Where there is a will, there is a way.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. Caroli na, is as good a Whig as Millard Fill more, or Gov. Seward. A letter of his on Annexation has recently appeared in the National Intelligencer, in which he takes ground against Annexation, because it will be prejudicial to the interests of slavery, which he seems to think ing hour. Music. should be paramount to all other considerations. Mr. Barrow, Whig Senator from Louisiana, has taken grounds against Annexation similar to those advanced by General Thompson. The following is an extract from Gen. Thompson's letter:

"I believe that slavery is IN NO SENSE AN EVIL, that the African is not only more contented and happy, enoys more physical comfort, and is more moral, religious, and virtuous in the condition of domestic slavery, than in any other, but I do most confidently believe that the only alternative of that condition is vice, idleness, and debauchery, ultimately leading to barbarism."

"I am firmly persuaded that the CER-TAIN AND INEVITABLE TEND-ENCIES of the annexation of Texas are to promote THE ABOLITION OF make no difference in the degree of confidence SLAVERY; more so, indeed, than any eductory. Music which should be should be imparted to him .- other measure which has heretofore been this opinion from distinguished advocates of the measure."

> O. A. Bowe Esq, was formerly Editor of the Herkimer Journal, an able Whig paper.-Mr. Bowe relinquished the charge of that paper because he could not conscientiously advocate Henry Clay for the Presidency. Since then. he has commenced a Liberty paper by the appel lation of the Herkimer Freeman. He goes to BIRNEY and STEWART. Is not this accession to us a fair counterpoise to the loss (1) of Mr. Burchard? The Freeman is the fifth Liberty paper in New York.

D A friend writes us from Lima, Ia. July

"We had a very respectable gathering of warm carted Liberty men. This is the second effort Liberty men in this Coun y, and we hope to how a good increase. Last year a majority were sposed to question and scatter their votes among he Pro slavery Parties. The experience though 'dear bought," has proved a cure, (as they had een umely advised) and a general rally to our principles is the result. Lagrange County will edeem herself this year, notwithstanding the Syen Song of Clay and anti-Texas. I would add my testimony, that I do not know of a single Liberty man that will vote for Clay upon the vain ope that he will oppose Texas."

There is no news of importance from Nau 700. The Mormon paper has published an acmunt of the death of the Prophet and his brother It was supposed, from recent indications that the Mormons would rally under a new leader-pernaps under Rigdon.

The notice of the Fair of the Colored Female Benevolent Association of Detroit, was accidentally mislaid till it was too late to publish

BIRNEY IS THE MAN! Read the article on the first page with this title. It is from the Emancipator, and contains some thoughts which cannot fail to arrest the attention of thinking men.

The question is often asked why ministers of the Gospel so generally are opposed to the Lib erty party. Perhaps the following may serve to answer the above question. In conversation with an aged minister not long since, the following question was asked him:-

Ques. Why do you refuse to act with the Lib erly party-are not our principles the principles Ans. Yes; and let a few more of our first men

oin you, and I will go with you. How far this feeling prevails I will not undertake to determine, but I fear it is too prevalent.

Can there be a church without a bishop?-Most certainly there can. Stop their pay, and con will see plenty of churches without a bish

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 3, 1844. All the information we can gather from our exchanges, leads us to believe that the prices of agricultural products will be low during the coming year. It is stated that there is a very considerable surplus of the flour, pork, provisions, &c. of last year on hand, while the new crops and supplies will certainly not be less than those of any former year, but proba-

Professor Walker, the Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Chronicle, ex presses the opinion that the country will soon be flooded with a superabundance of every manufactured article. Manufacturing affords higher profits than agriculture. The shoemakers of Massachusetts, on an average, earn a dollar a day: and that dollar in Michigan or Ohio will purchase about two bushels of wheat, which is more than any farmer can afford to pay for his yearly help. There is one estabishment for making thick shoes and boots in Cincinnati which constantly employs seventy five hands, and doubtless with profit. But the wages of the different branches of industry are as certain ultimately to find an average, as water is to find its level. The consequence of an over production of manufactures will be an ultimate diminution in the price, and thus the mechanics will again be placed of practice. on an equality with the agricultural la-

No new Wheat has yet appeared in Mr. E. G. Burger, has be n well known by market. Buyers offer 56 cents for the for a number of years: that he is justly regarded amongst the first in our profession in this city are

A CARD.

The August examination of "the Misses Clark's Young Ladies' School" will com mence on Monday the 5th and close on the Wednesday the 7th.

Monday the 5th. 7 o'clock, A M. to 12, the recitations in

ovenile reading and spelling, Geography and Physiology. Music: Half past 1 o'clock, P. M. to 4, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Botany. Music. Half past 6 o'clock, P. M: to 8, Javenil class in American History. Reading of the original compositions-The time in every life which decides the character for good or evil, "Is any port of God's earth solitary?" A scene

at the head of Lake Michigan. The morn-Tuesday the 6th. 9 o'clock A. M. to 12, the recitati Grammar, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.

Half past 1 o'clock P. M. to 4, Arithmetic Geometry and Algebra. Music. Half past 6 o'clock P. M. to 8, Logic and the reading of the original compositions-Twi-

light Meditations, Remembrances of the Past, The wanderings of a Thought, Let me weep! Music. Wednesday the 7th.

8 o'clock A. M. to 12, the recitations—Ju-venile class in Botany, Angent History, Geology and Chemistry. Music. Half past 1 o'clock A. M. to 4, Latin and French, Music. Half past 6 o'clock P. M. to 8, Intellectual

Philosophy and the reading of the original compositions—Difference in the susceptibilities of different individuals to emotions of beauty, The shipwreck, "What wilt thou, what seekest thou in life?' Geological view of the earth, Report of the School, The Wild Flower, Giving certificates to graduates, Val-MARY H. CLARK, Principal.

Ann Arlor, August, 1844.

TO FRIENDS IN PLYMOUTH, LIVONIA AND REDFORD, WAYNE COUNTY. The County committee have made arrange nents for delivery of addresses in the above towns on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31th of August next, by C. H. Stewart Esq., of Detroit. eccompanied in all probability by Horace Hallock Esq., of same place. Mr. H. being now absent armot be answered for with certainty. The riends in these towns are requested to commuicate with Mr. Mead, of Plymouth, for the ourpose of making and announcing the minor engagements. A. L. PORTER, Cha'n.

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR WAYNE The Liberty party of Wayne county will mee convention at Wayne on Monday the 26th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate six Representatives, and the following county officers:-Clerk, Sheriff, Surveyor, Reg ister, Judge of Probate, Treasurer, three Auditori and two Coroners: also to transact any othe pertinent business. Euch town and ward will

send three delegates. A. L. PORTER, Cha'n, of County Com. Detroit, July 25, 1844.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVEN-TION-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Liberty Party of the Sixth Senatoria District will meet in Convention at Flint, or Tuesday, August 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to ominate 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 Party of Genesee Co. will be held at Flint, on Tuesday, the twenti eth day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nom inate candidates to be supported at the ensuin election for the several County offices. By order the Cor. Committee

Fentenville, July 9, 1814.

Jackson County Liberty Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Liberty party, wil be held at the Court House, in the village Jackson, on the 4th of September, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of effecting a thorough and systematic organization, and adopting such measures as may tend to advance the great cause of Human Liberry. Several speakers will address the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that every friend of Liberty and Equal Rights in the County, will be present, and heartily co-operate with us. "Union is strength."

DAVID M. BAGLEY, EDWARD LEWIS, LONSON WILCOX. DANIEL PECK. DAVID BINGHAM, Jackson, July 29, 1844.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CON VENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Wash enaw County, will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Thursday the fifteenth day o August, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for the several county offices, and for the Legislature, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable. Liberty men generally are requested to attend. Ann Arbor, July 29, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber again offers his profession services to the inhabitants of Ann Arbo all persons requiring the services of an experienced DENTIST, will be pleased to present those calling upon him satisfactory testimonia of his long and successful practice in the city

He would observe that encouraged by his for mer success he has removed his family, to Michigan, and will make this place his principal loca

His terms will, in no case, be unreasonable and all operations warranted E. G. BURGER, Dentist Office at the residence of Mr. Charles Thayer August 2, 1844.

The following are a few of the numerous testimonials Mr. BURGER can present in favor of h experience and professional abilities.

From the Rev. J. L. Blake.

J. L. BLAKE. NEW YORK, July 8, 1844.

sustains a character of strict integrity and more

J. SMITH DODGE.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1844. Mr. E. G. Burger having been employed be several of my friends in various operations and their teeth, during a period of twelve years past I take pleasure in adding my name in favor of his abilities as a Dentist. WM. S. TOMPKINS M. D.

161 Bowery. New York, May 20, 1844.

Believing Mr. E. G. Burger to be a gentleman well skilled in his profession, and of excellent haracter, it affords me pleasure to ecommen.

im to all who have need of the services of an GEO. F. HUNTINGTON, M. D.

261 Third Avenue. CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE. Rye, Westchester Co. N Y. May 21. '44 een acquainted with Mr ger, of New York City, Dentist, for some ten of welve years, and it gives me great pleasure a bear testimony to the high moral worth of M. B., and to his skill as a practitioner in the Detail art. Such of my friends as have through m

individual recommendation formed an acquain in e with Mr. Burger's practice, have sooken his services with entire satisfaction. With the estimation of his abilities, and my regard for his as a Gentleman, I do most cordially commens in to the favorable consideration of all who muhave occasion to avail themselves of his profes

SAML. W. BERRIAN.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1844.
An intimacy with Mr. E. G. Burger, for t ast 18 years enables me to add my testimony to his integrity and moral worth, and having a vailed myself of his professional services to able extent for the last 7 year onn, with pleasure and confidence recor him to all who may have need of Dental opera

E. A. VANDERHOOF, Firm of Spears & Vanderhoot, 145 Water st. N. Y.

WASSIENAW COENTY CLEAR'S OFFICE, }
= ANN ARBOR, July IS, A. D. 1844. }
NOTICE is hereby given that the Session
Laws of the State of Michigan for the year 1844, have been received at this office, and a now ready for delivery to such officers as ar by law, entitled to receive them. Also blant for School Inspectors, and D s not Officers. 3w14 E. P. GARDINER, Clerk

### HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry.

The communion of "Hard Times" urges if subscriber to cry out for help, and to inform at those who are desirous to Economize, that he has spenad a New and Second Hand Clothing Establishment,

On Woodward Avenue, next door to Dyne Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater Woodbridge streets, where he will sell clothin a tittle Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cas'.-He will also con inne to carry on the TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING BUSINESS.

All persons desirous of having gresse, paintil, pitch, tar. &c., removed from their clothin would do well to call on him; as his mode of cleaning is by a process of steam, he warrants to completely renovate the garments, and give then the appearance of NEW, without doing injurto the cloth in form or dirability. Collars and Breasts of coals warranted to be kept in perfec hape. Any kind of clothing altered and repaire in the neatest style, and on terms to correspon

with the reduced prices in other business. He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Detroit, and the public in genera for their very liberal patronage that he has here tofore received, and hopes that by a constant exrtion and strict attention to business, to meri and continue to receive a share of public patron

age to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT. N. B.—New and second hand clothing bough sold, exchanged, or taken in payment for clean ing or repairing. Orders attended to in any part of the city. All of which is respectfully sub-

Don't forget that Lambert's Tailoring and Clothing establishment is on Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory,

setween Atwater and Woodbridge streets. Coms Lawyers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants

New Hat Store. AMES G. CRANE would respectfully in-form the Public, that he has opened a fine

Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs,

Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves. t No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly where he will be happy to see his friends and supply them with as good an article in his line as can be procured, either here or at the essi,

nd as cheap.

Gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate ashionable article of Hats or Caps, can be sup-lied by sending their size or have any style fur-

wit. Call and see it may save you a dollar, Detroit, July 12 1844. JAMES G. CRANE

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

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music.
H. F. SCHOFF, do of Classics.
do do in French.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Maihematics.
RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, compriing two quarters each-twelve weecks in a quar-

sing two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarier—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 Sentenche.

eek in September next.
TE MS OF TUTTOS —For the English branchs, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made or als nee, except in case of sickness and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra chare o the instrument. French.

Drawing and Painting,

Fancy Work, 3,00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75 paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wed-

esday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the begining of the

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

sophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, to Scientific lectures are delivered before the chool at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils.

at will attend strictly to their moral deport-With a deep sease of religious responsibility,

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

Among the books used in the school are, Abercrombie 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 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—Burtita's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Wilhard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playlair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Laydies School for several years in the City of Naverbus Clark and Company of the School for several years in the City of Naverbus Clark and Company of the Misses Clark have taught a Young Laydies School for several years in the City of Naverbus Clark and Company of the City of Naverbus Clark and Company of the City of Naverbus Clark and Carlother Company of the City of Naverbus Clark and Carlother Company of the City of Naverbus Clark and Carlother Company of the City of Naverbus Carlother Company of the City of Naverbus Carlother Ca

ies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John Rt. Rev. Benjamin Underdonk, D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Froy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry. D. D., Robert Rumsey and B. Misner, Fsqrs, Detroit; Rev. Isanc S. etcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White igeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketch-Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; oul B. Ring. Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, aut B. Ring. Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Chinion: Gardine, Wheeler, M. D., Howell: Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids: Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. A. M. Pitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Plon, Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo., W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. I. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Fsg., Jate Smergintendent of Public International Fsq . late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professors Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of he University of Michigan. Ann Arbor: James. Sirdsill and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos

Mead. Esq., Farmington.

The following genriemen. Rev H. Colclarert. Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and Williams, the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer, r.. late Superintendent of Public Instruction, have consented to act as a visiting committee of he school to be present when the weekly studies ore reviewed; but especially to attend during the

September 4, 1843. OR OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon enstitutions impaired and injured by previous tracks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or y a long residence in those climates which pro-There are many constitutions which ecome gridually undermined by a miasmal in-tuence, without even a day's actual confinement. n such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm-the sillow complexion, loss of appenite, lanenor, weariness and depression of spinits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a mirden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully. sed according to the directions of the accompaaving pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety un-

der all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES. NAPP. HAVILAND & CO would respectfully inform the farmers of Weshtenaw, and the surrounding counties that they have coablished themselves in Lower Town. Ann Aror, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this usiness in Ohio, they leef that they can with onfidence recommend their work. They are, making the Borrall & 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 or uch terms as cannot fail to give satisfactionhey are determined not to be outdone by milar establishment either in price, style or quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade" and all they hem so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Muchines that may e wanted. They are prepared to repair old

Machines.

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

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

W. W. KNAPP, T. A. HAVILAND, Ann Arho-, April 29, 1844.

6m1 MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

Come bring your old garments and have them Of superior quality, just printed and for Sale made note.

2ml3 Ann Arber, Nev. 2, 1843:

### ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick,

5 Tons " ... 50 bbls Nic, Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood, " 120 " Ground Camwood,

120 Ground Camwood,
10 Quercitron Bark,
500 ths. Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 ths. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 ths. Sumac Stelly,
3 Casks Blue Verial Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Turtar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol,

" - Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, Block Tin, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Cattle
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks. Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shattles,

longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturar, and First Hands in the New York a high summer by the subscribers from Manufacturar. summer by the subscribers from Manufacturerand First Handsin the New York, I hiladelphis, and Boston Markets, and every thing having resceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely the trade, CALL, examine the goods and to be counterfeed in almost all the cities and secondary prices before you say you can buy towns in the Union. Spurious money is unisay to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

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

PIERRE TELLED he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine ar-ticle. Attention to this is of the first importance. CAUTTON.—Ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is Sign of the Golden Mortar,

DRY GOODS. DRY GROCERIUS, Feathers, Paper Hangings, BASKETS, &c.

[17-tf.]

139, Jefferson Avenue

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 145 Jefferson Avenue, Derroit.

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

French Lawns, ngham Muslins. Mushin do Laines, Brigarine Muslins. Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat-

Gambroons, Swedes Cassimores, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Pland Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-

Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as

Blue Drills, Tickings,

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

Hankerchiefs, 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 i

not expected. W. A. RAYMOND. May 20, 1844. A. RAI MOND.

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

4 6m

Young Ladies' Seminary MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE, Associate Teachers.
MISS. G. WEST, Teacher in Music,

MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Point MR. F. MARSH, Tenel er in Mathematics and

Latin.
TERMS - Tuition in the English branches from \$2,50 to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Prano, 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 papil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for absence will be made, except in cases of sickness.

That this seminary may present overly advanged to the seminary may present overly advanged.

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. Mass P. has applied for aid to Miss Lyon, of the distinguished Seminary in South Hadly, Mass., and the is home. To approur to the public, the 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 attempt to rear an institution in this Peninsula, on a footing with the best at the east. Miss Moore brings with her the systems of forther ways to the principal with her the systems of forther ways as the principal with her the systems of forther ways and the principal with her the systems of the principal with the principal with the properties of the public of the public ways. brings with her the experience of four years teaching in a Southern Sembary, which she has elevated nearly in a New England school. It is expeeted that a Library and Philosophical apparatus 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.

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. Sin-clair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence. Esq., of Ann Arbor: F. P. Hast-ings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Detroit: Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, Rev. L. S. Hobert, Wilson Gr. H. F. nev. L. S. Hohart, Union City; Hon. E. P. Champlin, Junesville: Rev. Wm. Page, Montoe: C. T. Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch,

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber, the forepart therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting 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!

CLOTH! CLOTH!

TilE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOYE, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, the price will be 371 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of January to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 3) cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the to manufactured. The wool will be manufac nred in turn as it may come into the lactory, as near as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will formish one or more parcels of wool from \$0 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scia. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same man

ner as if the owner were to come with it-it should be carefully marked. We have munuactured cloth during the past year for a very we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low e at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we

hope for a large share of patron-ge.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, Washienaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-tf IF Among the many striking proofs of the excitement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least is urnished in the fact that such a multitude of

over the cork of the bottle, none other is genuin For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. THRESHING

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most datable 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-ly unlike any that have ever been offered to the jublic in this State or elsewhere; and is believd to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less strength of power) than other powers; is more ompact and convenient to move ; occupying only three teet by seven, and can be loaded into drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines; hence they can and will be sold VERY LOW, lower than any Machines have ever been sold in this State. We are auxious to sell them for CASH, and those who can pay CASH are especially invited to call n us. The cylinders to the threshers are all iron. This is the best power in existence for Farmers 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 noved from one place to another renders it very convenient for several joint owners. Wheneve power is wanted for two horses, a thresher of suitable size will be constructed at very short no Two or three Farmers, having large crops o thresh can purchase one of these Machine ob threshing for one year. The establishm 24 miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail

Read, on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, June 7, 1844. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, ing. FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ROBERT P. SINCLAIR,

0

0

D

(II)

Married

鬥

OD

On

pre

the

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THE Subscribers take this method of inform-ing all such as are engaged in the Milling siness in the State of Michigan, that they are w manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw unty, Michigan, L. B. Walker's

Patent Smut Machine. hich they would recommend to take the Smu off of wheat as well or better than any other machine. This machine is a horizental machine it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uniting simplicity with durability, it combines the eating, scouring, and blowing principles, dis harging the dust and smut as fast as separated rem the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any cure from fire, and runs much lighter than any other machine in use. For farther information, see large bills. Stop in Lower Town. Prices to agree with the times. All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to.

Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN.

Ann Arbor, Washienaw Co., Mich. July 8,1844.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-

CHANT'S. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodhridge streets, Detroit, arge and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, van's Fustic Logwood, Colesia do Alum, of the instance 6 hhds Copperas,

4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 200 do Verdigris. 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol

do Agun Fortis. 4 do Spirits Sen Salts, M mi vallob 1 4 do Nitrie Acid, 2 cases Luc Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, and year and a 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, MACHINE CARDS

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

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

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

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

DEFENCE of the Whigs. Whig Almannes.
Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by
Sargeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store. May 23 1844. 51 01 16 A 51E

FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will stend to all business in their profession with andelity and despatch.
Paricular attention will be given to collect-

Desnoyers' Block, 127 J fferson Avenue. March 20. 1844,

American prints, 10 American prints, 10 ses summer stuffs, netts, 50 pieces sup Tuscan, Leghora an 5000 boxes window

n drilling, 10 cases i Figured prints, 50 pp Ith haggings, 8000 y 11s, 20 pieces Fronch o doz. band boxes, 75 5, rich figured dress s

ched (
rich
fulle
Engl
ces lig
rich

consistin

ad

H

following:

kid and de lain b do, bo e 4 4 flan always o

LORS AT LAW, H 50.5 

be found 2 large from and New effers v York and 0 Spring S W A Aven LAN Stock markets, 4 Dry R Goods, ner. 0 n part of the mark of the mark of the mark of the mark, searly, rich Cashmand umbrellas, support that is wanted in search of the N Bate M the follows, Victorias to the share shawled gloves, silk to disposes, silk to the same who wanted in our little and be afforded a 60 3

daily 1 0

# 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, &c. &c., all of which will be so'd as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we teel assured that we can convince purchasers of ed with great care, and we see assured that we can convince purchase. We rangement or costruction of the organs and the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We rangement or costruction of the organs and the truth of what we say. will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow. themselves.

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

# WOOL! WOOL!!

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

### DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

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

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 14, 1844.

# SOMETHING NEW!!

AMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his 0 friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile busicess, and is now opening a general and splendid assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES CROCKERY SHELF HARDWARE NAILS, &C. &C. a dotte ve veil visible

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 Block, Lower Vlllage. of the Wing or Democratic par- arations. Mr.

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

STORE,

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Felch has removed his establishment from the Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress Women and Child who will give him 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 Mrch-

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

# WESTERN PENNSPORTED INAW

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

Block. Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

BOOK BINDERY. THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the bu

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order .-Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843.

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

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the vholesale department of their business, will the

rst day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM,

where they will keep at all times a full assort-Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpet- WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. ing Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate,

Hardware and Groceries,

&c. &c. &c. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843.

Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843.

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. DENISON.

Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843.

Some of the control of the cont

Clothing Clothing Clothing HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just re ceived a very large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Consisting in part of Conts. Pantaloons and Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season. Also, a large and well seelected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's wenting apparel. which they are prepared to anulacture in the best and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Having termined to sell at the lowest cash prices. confidently urge all in want of Reidy Mad Clothing, or garments manufactured to order to call and examine their stock, at the Fashion able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues. Detroit. INEN SHEETING, two yords and a quar

ter, and three yards wide, at
RAYMOND S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. May 20.

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. Also an as-Feathers constantly on hand. Also an assort of Paper Hangings. Borders. Fire board Papers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. May 20.

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 electric complete com cloth is complete, quality good, prices low. & F. DENISON.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

DETERS! Vegetable Pills 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 receded them or have followed in their track .-The happy combination of vegetable ingredients br. Sherman's to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disense, the nature and modus operandi of the va-rious 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 experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the carative vinues of Peter's Vege table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on he increase. No other pill "goes down" there,

Poters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universa t medicine, for there is scarcely any deels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances. their exhibition is never followed by that prosration of the budity powers which characterize the operation of most other cothartics, and they producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quantity and charlatans of the day.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor. February 5, 1844.

however sugared over with hired puffs and home

they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit. tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarhœa, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, enirgement of the spleen, sick headache, all co laints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di-estion, 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 vegetable Pills will be seen to v speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

iton.
It is asked upon what principle these extreordinary effects are produced 1. We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other flinds of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when ed into the veins an becomes the principle of from which it expels all acrid particles, and al, humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them to the immeliste purposes of vitality. This is beginning at he beginning. To embue the streams of life ith health, it is necessary to purify them at

For sale by F. J. B. Grane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. II. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Munchester; D. Keys, Clinton; DS Haywood, Saline: Stone, Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian. Tecumseh. Brooklyn.
Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-19

A Farm for Sale, SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situa-ted in the midst of a thriving settlement. The land is what is usually called timbered whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement: a good part of this
is English Meadow. Also, a good
LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN,

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

TERMS OF SALE.

One quarter of purchase money down; the al interest . For particulars enquire of the subal interest restriction of scriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY.

482-ff. March 20, 1844.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

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

W S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, Dec. '5, 1843. 36

500 000 Fret PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale. Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible marner, 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 22, 1844. 4)-6m.

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack to 18 5, which will be made a general start

tical and historical record on slavery and emanci-pation. A great variety of original articles in prose, and a choice selection of entirely new mu-sic for I iberty Meetings, will be inserted, making t a valuable book.

It will also contain some excellent articles on

he subject of Temperance.

It will be richly embellished with plates, among which will be the likeness of James G. Birner, ar Liberty candidate for President, also a brief story 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. J. N. T. TUCKER.

11-3m. 11-3

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"

A LTHOUGH many preparation in the form, of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most invertente diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"COUGH LOZENGES"

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

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

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

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to he the best strengthening Plaster in the world; and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, coints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE, WHICH cores like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Caustick and Ca. of New York enuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, from Constock & Co. who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall

be refunded in any case if it does not please. To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four combined with the billiary secretion, is convey times as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size near ten times as much. No tamily that has any title to humanity, will

fail to have CONNEL'S Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five numbes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe these who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO.,

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

W. G. A. J. W. MAYNARD, Agent for Ann Arbot, IF Be sure, therefore, and ask for CONSIL's,

JEWELRY. THE subscriber having just received a new adin to his former stock of Goods is prepared to sell them cheap for Cash. A-mong which may be found

he following: Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearls and Crosses, Silver and Com-mon Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bows, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes,

Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins. Hooks, and Eyes. ALL ATA Speciacles. Fine TARGERANT Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs Pocket Combs, Water Paints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Twensers. Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any oth-er 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 Cour House. Cash peid for old Gold and Silver.

Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844. C. BLISS. THE following indispensable tomily remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Druggiet Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be cold 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:

IF No family should be a week without these remedies, BALDNESS.

Balm of Co'numbia, for the Heir, which wil stop it if felling out, or restore it on bald places; and or children make it grow rapidly, or on hose who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always. PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a chorm. Use RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posiively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbs are estored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegtable Elirir and Nerre and Bone Liniment-but

has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LIN-IMENT, from Comstock & Co All SORES,

never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradiente all WORMS in children or adults with a TOOTH DROPS. KLINES-cures effectually.
Ann Abber Feb. 5, 1844.

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M. FAREN, BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books: Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-

ing Paper, at all sizes; and
Book, News and Canister Ink, of varions kinds. BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling
MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

in quantities, a large discount made.

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 e about seven years old. The owner is request-

ed to prove property, pay charges, and take her

away. SYLVANUS SIAS. Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844.