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MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Boston Chronicle. A LONDON BREWERY.

of bein may professor wright.

A have been to see a brewery, it is in size the fourth in London, and only about half as large as where George III dined, and reckoned how far the barrels would reach if placed end to end. It belonged once to the Thrales, and Dr. Sam Johnson, playing the auctioneer, with pen and inkhorn by his side, spoke of its coppers and vats as of the present Mr. Whitbread was a great man in Parliament, but slew himself miserably on the occasion of some family trouble. And I think all the brewers would do as much, if they could see and hear all the family trouble produced by their wile liquids. But to the brewery: It is a city in itself; a congregation of dingy masses, of confinition is yet as tough as it was before. The expense of ed architecture, a place of the utmost convenience utensils holding only a few hundred barrels, in which they stir up the broth of stupidity-coppers to brew in. large enough to cook an elephant soup, in which might swim a dozen elephants whole, once heated by fires underneath, but now by high steam, generated in a series of seven boilers, all of which are kept far more than boiling hot by the trifle of 4000 tons of coal per annum. Here are fermenting vats, and bins, and tubs. We were shown into one of the fermenting rooms, which was arranged to resemble church. It would hold 2000 full grown Christian people, and I believe actually held ten times that number of evil spirits. The lofty gafleries were filled with vars, in which the liquid was reeking and foaming with its filthy yeast, the first stage of its fermentation. The body of the house was full of tubs as big as a couple of hogsheads each arranged along aisles, boarded up half way t catch the spume. So all this mighty congregation of hogsheads, with a broad lip stuck out from the top of each, were spewing over into these stage, the liquid is drawa off into a room below were shown much larger vats, in which the pro-cess was commencing. They held from 500 to 1000 barrels. Our party of some twenty souls, head of one of them, and looked down through a glass skylight into the tormented liquid below We passed into the cooperage where the barrel and butts are made, of solid oak staves nearly two

inches thick. We saw the store-houses of malt tons of hops I have forgotten. But of the latter, on account of constant variations of price, they store-house was crowded with ranges of hou bales fifteen or twenty feet high. The greatest they store away their beer. To say nothing of its ranges of butts, and barrels, and kegs, ready to be carted off to supply customers, and where there said to contain 4000 barrels; above ground, there rels, more or less, and the whole would hold 16,-000 barrels, all under one roof, enough to sell fo \$130,000. We also saw the stables of the mighty and monstrous horses that pull the enormous load of beer through the streets. They are fat, and yet do not drink beer. Each has his name

deliberate and elephant-like in his motions, ta-

have to. The proprietor, who showed us round, the persuasions of the young Victoria to be

norses, What a pity that some of the people who drink their beer could not share the same com-

owest price, 33s. sterling per barrel, or \$1,514. 205 in our money at the present rate of exchange London. How much of this decrease may be ow lock at these breweries. They are more melanolitan grave-yards. They are the grave-yards of

LONDON, June 18, 1844.

profusion of iron in this island is a wonder, - have received a just and well merited re-It enters into almost every thing. Of some are frequently of iron throughout, pillar and roof. And noble buildings they are. Wood is little ty, on arriving at the embassy, sunk into used, and keprout of sight. The highest steevay, and it really seems to have the qualities of than here. The process of preparing the timbe is then exhausted by an air pump. A solution lime, or gypsum, within the wood; and the mupreparing 2000 sleepers, enough for a mile of rail-What an invention this for our Mississippi valley! Railways built of light, porous wood-the

riends in our social and well warmed long cars. was read aloud, requesting him forthwith Their cars have no fire in them, as I discovered to liberate all his slaves. d off on the principle of vevery pig in his own stye," or rather, of eight or ten pigs in a stye, sitting face to face. In the first class cars are luxurious cushions, and glass windows at the about entral to that of our first class in Massacht setts, are no cushions, but a studied bardness o material and position, and no shut up, but the increases the traction, under some circumstances. But their ronds are better guarded against acci-

LAND. and hops. They consume here from 4 to 500,- three Dutch steamers, and on board of one of disagreeable emotion. If it were to be was or can the equality asserted among ing: for if this gratifying progress in the 000 bushels of malt in a year, and how many them was the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. Few were the preparations made for his reception. He had ordered that no guns should be fired. keep an immense supply on hand. The vast that no flags should fly, that no splendid carriage should meet him, and that he should be allowed to wend his way in a carriage and pair to Ashburnham House, theere to take coffee with the Baroness Burnow and her lord, and then retire to rest. As he orderedso was it done, and no one from the English Court was there to welcome him save Lord Bloomfield, with whom he was well acquainted and were in one room eight iron-hooped, top and but to whom, on landing, the Emperor held out tom, puncheons or tubs, standing on end, into his hand that he might kiss it. His lordship each of which you might have let down a Boston did as he was ordered, and the Emperor soon four story house, and headed it in, chimneys left Woolwich for the Russian empassy .standing! The capacity of each was 2000 bar- Having had a good night's rest the Empero proceeded to prayers the next morning and after prayer was called on by Prince Albert whom he kissed with great affection, and even hugged in his arms, and afterwards hissed again on being assured that his 'sister,' printed on japan, like a lawyer's shingle, over the Queen of England, was donging to rehis manger. And the name of all the horses that ceive his Imperial majesty. The Czar now are bought in the same year begin with the same threw off his disguise, consented not to be letter of the alphabet, so that the time they have Count Orloff any longer, and appointed to achad a horse may be known from his name? One company Prince Albert and the Premier to of these animals cost from \$250 to \$300, and Buckingham Palace. Soon after the Prince will ent up in the course of the year, I should and the Premier arrived, and in a few mo- a total stranger passing through your think, a pretty considerable haymow. He is very ments the Emperor was transported to Buck. State on my way to its capital, in conseingham Palace. The Queen looked her very king up and setting down his broad clumsy feet, best; the Emperor was 'enchanted.' His face which, from the enormous shaggy fetlocks, look like so many great street brooms, only once in a was lightened up with joy; and he who had while. But when he does move, other things gone 'incognito' found it impossible to resist

It is by no means impossible that the Czar may become one of the sponsors at the bantism of the royal princess to be born in this very month of June, 1844. After the Czar had visited Queen Victoria and breakfasted with her, he paid his compliments to the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Cambridge his Grace the honor of calling upon him, as though he had been a crowned head, at Apsley House, "Your Majesty has conferred a great honor upon me," said his Grace, as he conducted the Emperor of all the Russian to his splendid banqueting room; and the Emperor admired all he saw and congratulated the Dake that services so importan Dear Leavitt,-To a stray backwoodsman, the at his, rendered to all Christendom, should

rapidity of his subsequent movements and va arouse him. The King of Sexony called to his Majesty and suite to Buckingham Palace to dinner, and at half past eight the Queen Vic Vauxhall, for experiment, endured a travel equal sat down to dinner. Of the banquet we say posed that timber thus prepared will not be sub- it. Early hours and unluxurious habits are the rule of the life of the Emperor Nicholas, will test. If this proves true, the invention is and by midnight of Sunday, the 2d of June, our correspondent from London left) he was entertainments of the most regal and magnificent character would be given him; and where towed upon him by the young Victoria, her royal consort, and by a Court essentially attached to all that is monarchical and imperial.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune.

assembly manifested great sensation.-Some cried out, pull him [Mr. Mendenhall down and a high degree of excite- united in this netition? To said exist ides. In the second class, the fare in which is ment, of anger and of indignation was composure, and first addressed the multirespect. He assured his fellow citizens On Saturday, June 1st, 1844, by a fine there collected, that the presentation of a great fundamental principle. But, presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and tically enforced and carried out. There respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and besought his fellow citizens, for their sake, for his country's sake, for his sake, to offer no word or deed to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assem-

and addressing him said and ton at al I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition such a response as becomes me. not conformed to the independent character of an American citizen, in presenting a petition to me. I am, like yourself, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power or station to a superior; but between us there is entire equality .-And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? I am quence of an invitation with which I have een honored to visit it to exchange salutations, with such of my friends of Indi-

where the Court should hold its festivities .- State which I had never seen, I came here Africa until the year 1808. And I am freedom, if I would give it to them. with reluctance, because I apprehended bold to say that, if the doctrines of mod-have for many years owned a slave that that the motives of my journey might be ern ultra political abolitionists had been I wished would leave me, but he will not. resented myself among you.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1844

Such is the occasion which has been with respect and liberal hospitality.

Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse ospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I other property, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and acording to the rites of hospitality?

I know well that you, and those who hink with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of proper y in slaves. But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and your associates are not the law ma-

and humane persons, who by er- ties, has made unlike and put asunder, we We have received from our attentive ceived and imposed upon. A very large a statesman, will overlook, or disregard, deplore and deprecate the consequences of of the community in which they live, against for Deacon Giles's devils. There are steam en- way, is said not to exceed \$400. Some of the Baltimore correspondent the following portion, I have been credibly informed, the deep seated and unconquerable pre- the agitation of the question. I have greatest engineers have expressed their confi- speech of Mr. Clay, delivered at Rich- are the political opponents of the party to judices of the people) in the slave States, dence in the invention, and the process is em- mond, Indiana, on the 16th inst. which I belong—democrats, as they most that no human law could enforce a union ployed on many of the government works - we hasten to lay before our readers - undeservedly call themselves, who have between the two races. With the circumstances attending its de- eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, more porous the better, probably-may, for less livery, our readers are already acquaint- as they imagined, my feelings, and to A struggle for political ascendancy; the than a thousand dollars per mile, be converted ed. While Mr. Clay was addressing the aid the cause to which they are attached blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites After the reading of the petition, the incompatible with its security. What sist upon another part of the same Dec-

men, minors, insane, culorits, trananother portion of the community,

disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in extent of its import, was made by the del- been thought safe or wise by any body of of them slavery existed, and had long a century. bly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, existed, and was established by law. It Do you believe, that in making that dec-

Allow me to say that I think you have laration, the States that concurred in it been active in getting up this petition, intended that it should be tortured into a call upon me forthwith to liberate the virtual emancipation of all the slaves whole of them. Now let me tell you within their respective limits? Would that some half a dozen of them, from age, Virginia and the other southern States decrepitude or infirmity, are wholly unhave ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of and are a heavy charge upon me. Do slavery among them? Did any one of you think I should conform to the dictate the thirteen States entertain such a de- of humanity, by ridding myself of that sign or expectation! To impute such a charge, and sending them forth into the secret and unavowed purpose would be to world, with the boon of liberty, to end a charge a political fraud upon the noblest wretched existence in starvation? Anothband of patriots that ever assembled in er class is composed of helpless infants, council-a fraud upon the confederacy of with or without improvident mothers .the revolution-a fraud upon the Union of Do you believe; as a Christian, that I ana as think proper to meet me, and ac- these States, whose Constitution not only should perform my duty towards them, by made a point to tell us that they kept these hors- her royal and her crowned guest and broth- cept of their hospitality. Auxious as I recognizes the lawfulness of slavery, but abandoning them to their fate? There is

misconceived and perverted. But when seriously promulgated at the epoch of What shall I do with that class? the fulfilment of an old promise to visit our revolution, our glorious Independ-Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yielded ence would never have been achieved .- you may learn from Charles, who acto the solicitations of friends, and have Never!-[Great applause, and many companies me on this journey, and who voices echoing 'Never!']

I know the predominant sentiment

tition to me. I am advanced in years and happy in their own exemption, from portunities, if he had chosen to embrace neither myself nor the place of my resi- whatever evils may attend it, the great them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. lence is altogether unknown to the mass of our fellow citizens there do not Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves world. You might, at any time within seek to violate the Constitution, or to dis- are as well fed and clad, look as sleek hese last 25 or 30 years, have presented turb the harmony of these States. I de- and hearty, and are quite as civil and reour petition to me at Ashland. If you sire no concealment of my opinions in re-spectful in their demeanor, and as little and gone there for that purpose, you gard to the institution of slavery. I look should have been received and treated upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the paconditions, and suppose that you had been tors. I wish every slave in the United invited to Kentucky, to partake of its States was in the country of his ancestate the benevolent example of the socie tors. But here they are, and the question ty of Friends in the midst of which you is how can they be best dealt with? If a reside. Meek, gentle, imbued with the understand have been used to get up this state of nature existed, and we were about etition, to obtain the signatures of citi- to lay the foundations of society, no man whilst in principle they are firmly oppo zens of that State to a petition, to pre- would be more strongly opposed than I sed to slavery, they do not seek to accom ent to you, to relinquish your farm or should be to incorporate the institution of plish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse slavery among its elements. But there is an incalculable difference between the formation of society, with its ancient laws, institutions ond establishments.

Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the evils of slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, general and indiscriminate emancipation. In and ought to be repealed; but, then, you some of the States, the number of slaves approximates towards an equality with kers for us, and unless you can show that of the whites; in one or two they some authority to nullify our laws, we surpass them. What would be the con must continue to respect them. Until the dition of the two races in those States, upaw is repealed, we must be excused for on the supposition of an immediate eman sserting the rights—ay, the property in cipation? Does any man suppose that they slaves-which it sanctions, authorizes, would become blended into one homogenious mass? Does any man recommend And who are the petitioners whose or- amalgamation-that revolting admixture, gan you assume to be? I have no doubt alike offensive to God and man? For that many of them are worthy, amiable those whom He, by their physical properroneous representations, have been in may, without presumptuousness, suppose luced inconsiderately to affix their signa- were never intended to be joined together ture to this petition, and that they will in one of the holiest rites. And let me deeply regret it. Others, and not a few, tell you, sir, if you do not already know I am told, are free blacks, men, women it, that such is the feeling-prejudices, if and children, who have been artfully de you please, (and what man claiming to be

What then would certainly happen?-

into roads nearly, if not quite as durable as iron. assembled multitude on political topics, a In other quarters of the Union, democrats to maintain possession of the government olition. They believe that there are du-Yankees, I think, will not be long in looking into Mr. Mendenhall ascended the standard claim to be the exclusive champions of Upon the supposition of a general, im-We have much the advantage of our English presented a petition to Mr. Clay, which Southern interests, the only safe defendmediate emancipation, in those States well as the black. They want good govers of slave property, and unjustly accuse where the blacks outnumber the whites, us whigs with abolition designs, wholly they would have nothing to do but to inought these distant democrats to think of laration of Independence, as Dorr and the course of their friends here, who have his deluded democratic followers recently did in Rhode Island, according to And what is the foundation of this ap which an undefined majority have the generally about two-thirds of that in the first, and kindled against him. The slightest man- peal to me in Indiana, to liberate the right, at their pleasure, to subvert an exifestation of displeasure on the part of slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is isting government, and institute a new liberate them. I own about fifty, who Mr. Clay might have exposed Mr. Men- a general declaration, in the act announ- one in its place, and the whites would be are probably worth fifteen thousand dolnost open accommodation for the wind. There is denhall to great personal danger. But cing to the world the Independence of the brought in complete subjection to the no doubt this freedom of the wind considerably Mr. Clay rose with perfect calmness and thirteen American colonies, that all men blacks! A contest would inevitably en- without any means of subsistence or supare created equal. Now, as an abstract sue between the two races, civil war, port, would be an act of cruelty. Are tude in a strain of persuasion and entreat-principle, there is no doubt of the truth of carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastav. He hoped that Mr. M. might be that declaration; and it is desirable, in the tion, and the ultimate extermination or men, women and children, stood on the upper THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN ENG- treated with the greatest forbearance and original construction of society, and in expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more organized societies, to keep it in view as certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild, continually mimoonlight night, there were seen to arrive off the petition had not occasioned him the then, I apprehend that in no society that proving state of slavery which exists in the way of their emancipation. the well known town and port of Woolwich slightest pain, nor excited one solitary ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, this country? I say continually improvthe members of the human race, be prac- amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, are portions of it, large portions, we the responsibility must attach to the sub- whatever may have been your motives, ject of abolition. In consequence of it, sient sojourners, that will always proba- increased rigor in the police and further bly remain subject to the government of restraints have been imposed; and I do believe that gradual emancipation (the That declaration, whatever may be the only method of liberation that has ever

Without any knowledge of the relawas introduced and forced upon the colo- tions in which I stand to my slaves, or nies by the paramount law of England .- their individual condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your associates who have able to gain a livelihood for themselves,

has travelled with me over the greatleliberately selected for tendering this pethe free States is adverse to slavery; but the Canadas, and has had a thousand onone, as you are.

[Great and continued laughter and ap lause.]

genuine spirit of our benign religion, and vulgar abuse, and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead through blood and comprehensive philanthrophy embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiness of the white as well as the lack race; giving to the one their com miseration, to the other, their kindne and sympathy. Their instruments are peace, persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them thoughout life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them, as a society, whatever a few individuals might have been tempted to do, to seize the occasion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me a personal indignity.

This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was followed by a loud burst of applause.]

of devotion to human liberty, although I themselves to the prepossessions and projudices even my friends among them. But they are not monomaniacs, who surrendering of the Union of the States, and all patriotic citithemselves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our devotion should be abernment, good administration, and the general prosperity of their country.

I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration, but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should lars. To turn them loose upon society you willing to raise and secure the payment of \$15,000, for their benefit, if should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacles in

And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take espectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertion to your own neighborhood. Within that egations of the thirteen States. In most the Slave States) has been postponed half circle, you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless or ohan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need sucor, and you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shewn your-

TRapturous applause followed the conlusion of the speech.]

As a slaveholder, and as a champion of the "peunfortunate a position as Henry Clay. He is a tyrant, both in precept and practice, and the fact hat he upholds the vilest system of oppression the sun ever shone upon, proves that his democracy is the merest sham. Will true-hearted emocrats, be whipped or cajoled into the suport of this oppressor of his fellow-men? Nev-

see even when old and unable to work, and did er. Windsor was fixed upon as the spot am to see them, and to view parts of this permitted the importation of slaves from another class, who would not accept their 14th of October, 1839. The sentiments which work

and they did in fact place it-beyond the pale of acstitution of the United States.

Whether the agitation we have recently witof many persons, who manifest by their conduct a reckless disregard of the harmony of the Union, and of the public good, to convert it into a politstitutional means within the power of the State. The most casual observer of passing events cannot fail to have seen that modern Abolitionism, with rare and few exceptions among its advottionists are serive political partizans, fully idenufied with, and constituting no inconsiderable part of, one of the political parties of the country, tionists, who are actuated by a sentiment can no longer admit of doubt. They address slavery in the abstract, and, availing themselves gling to control political events. All the lovers zens, whether of the slaveholding or non-slaveholding States, who are ardently attached to our free institutions, must view with indignant reprobation the use made of such an unholy agitation with such phisers. The attenders made to introduce it for discussion into the Federal Legislatuture have been met in the proper spirit, not only by Southern Representatives, by a large portion of the Northern delegation in Congress. It is fortunate for the country, that, in the midet of this egitation; there is at the head of the Federal Government a Chief Magietrate who, in the atriotic discharge of his high duties, has placed of slavery in any manner, or to any extent, whether existing within the States or within the Distriot of Columbia. That he deserves and will reeive the support of the States, and of the peoe, in every portion of the Union, in maintai termination to preserve inviolate the compromses of the Federal Constitution and the reserved rights of the slaveholding States on this subject, cannot be doubted."

Pennsylvania Hall .- A man named Abram E. Frimer, was yesterdy brought before Judge Jones, charged with being engaged in burning Pennsylvania Hall, in 1858. The testimony consisted of proof of his own acknowledgment. A young lady, named Martha Addis, and her mother; testified that the defendant was sitting in their house, a few Sunexcited anger or dissatisfaction on my part days ago, talking about the Kensington riots, and those persons who were arrested, when ic remarked they were not as cunning as he was just after the burning of the abolition hall. He further stated that he was there, burst into the Hall, broke the gas pipe with a club, and soon set the place in a blaze. That he had arranged with others to set fire to different places throughout the city; in order to attract the firemen from the Hell, and that he left town the next day, and staid away four years; Upon testimony, the Court held him to bail n \$2000 to answer the charge of riot, and \$1000 to answer the charge of arson. R. B. Dodson, Esq. acted for the Commonwealth; Wilham B. Mann for the defence .-Phil. Ledger.

A member of Congress from New York, at the last session, was remarkably successful in his gambling operations. A member from Me., who had suffered a few, took the liberty to pocket a pack of the New-Yorker's cards and, on examination, found they were marked. uliar institution," James K. Polk occupies as As both belonged to the same political party, it was thought advisable to make a family matter of it, and the scoundrel was not kicked out of Congress .- Exeter News Letter.

The Difference .- Professor Wright says that the wages of a stout man in England, will buy just one bushel of wheat .- Here, a ommon laborer can earn a barrel of flour Inaugural address, delivered at Nashville, on the and four bushels of potatoes for a week's

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

MESSES. EDITORS:-I seldom trouble your readers with my thoughts on Slavery through the press, but labor night and day unceasingly with the Living Voice to persuade men to cease to do evil, learn to do well, relieve the oppressed, &c., but if your columns are not too crowded, permit me to say a few things, and thus inform your readers that the West of Michigan are thinking as well as the East. We seem of late to have been holy campaign, but let them know that our efforts for the cause of truth and humanity are as great here as in any spot in the Nation.

We hear much said about the STATES RIGHTS-the rights of the South, the rights of Slave States to hold Slaves-the compact—the Constitutional guaranty to the Slave States-and even our best Antislavery men have been disposed to concede that the South have such Constitutional rights. I have hitherto generally granted something of the kind, but I have given the subject a thorough investigation, and will never concede it again until new light break in upon my mind. I do not pledge the Liberty party. I do not ask other liberty men to accept my sentiments unless they choose. I speak for myself, and feel competent to defend that strange ultra fanatical doctrine that No State in this Union has the legal, Constitutional, or any other civil right to maintain slavery, according to the common acceptation of the terms. This I know is broad ground, basing the whole subject upon civil, not on natural rights, and if it be too broad ground let him who thinks so, meet me and contend for the truth. To the argument:

All authoritative civil rights or laws derive that authority either from natural

right, or from conventional agreement .-This latter authority is all we mean by sovereign right of States, Constitutional guarantees, &c. It will not be pretended by any intelli gent man, that the right of slavery rests in the law of natural rights, we are only to look to conventional law for that right. And where did they obtain that conventional right? In the American Revolution all political connection with Great Britain ceased, and with it all conventional authority ceased, and new conventional rights were instituted. It must be admitted that neither the several States in nation, as a nation, can go back of that great event for any civil right, or conventional authority other than as based upon the principles of common law. If ound in or after that event. When was the convention held, by whom, and where, that conferred the right of slavery upon any State of this Union? We are often told that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the Slave States this right. In what clause? 1 deny any such guaranty ever being givthem, either directly or indirectly. So much of the Constitution of the United States as attempts to define the powers of the United States' and of the several States may be included under four heads. 1. Such and such things the States shall not do: that confers no authority upon any state to hold slaves. 2. Such & such powers are taken from the states & conferred upon the United States, in order to constitute a national government. That does not confer the right of holding Slaves. 3. It guarantees certain things to the States. What things? Republican forms of Government, protection from invasion and insurrection under those Republican forms of government. Does this article guaranty the right to hold Slaves, either directly or indirectly? Common sense responds no. Yet this is the only thing guaranteed to the State, no other part guarantees any thing to the States directly, and nothing indirectly except what it guarantees to the individuals of a State against the State itself, and none of those look towards favoring Slavery. Turn then to the fourth

item of the Constitution to find the con-

stitutional right for slavery. 4. It re-

serves certain rights to the States. Let

only reserves these rights. It does not

disturb these rights. Now what are the

rights thus RESERVED? Not rights cre-

ated by the constitution but rights exist-

ing previous to the constitution. There

is a wide difference between guarantee-

ing rights and reserving rights. The

those rights which are not taken from

them by the Constitution. What, then,

if they exist must exist by some civil au-

thority, some conventional agreement,

COMMUNICATIONS. some decree, charter, compact, or other olitical document, conferring that right, But we have already shown that we cannot go back of the revolution for such civil authority. That authority must have its civil birth between the years 76, and the formation of the Constitution. What then was the instrument that confered those reserved State rights upon the States? It was the Declaration of Independence, declared July

By that civil compact our fathers fought and gained our independence, not as a State but as a whole. . . Then the matter stands thus: All the powers much forgotten by our brethren in this and political rights which the Declaration of Independence conferred upon the in- besides Col. Shepard, who doubtless you know, dividual States, and which were not taken from them by the constitution, are reserved unto the several States-no more, no less. If then, the right of any State in this Union to hold Slaves guaranteed to them by any legal, civil onstitutional authority, that Declaration of Independence must be that authority to that instrument. Let them look back who believe there is any shadow of political authority for such State rights .-The Constitution reserved to the several States such rights as they did, not such as

R. B. BEMENT.

For the Signal of Liberty. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

they did not possess.

Pursuant 10 previous notice the Liberty nom nating Convention met Wednesday the 31st day of July, 1844, at I o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Centerville, and organized by the unanmous election of John Howard as President, and William Woodruff, Secretary.

The Convention then, after a short preliminay discussion as to the mode they should adopt in he nomination of candidates, proceeded unani-

nously to nominate viva voce. For Representatives, Harrison Kelley, of Burr ak, and William Woodruff, of Park.

For Associate Judges, John Howard, of Flo ace, and Joel Redway, of Fabius. For Judge of Probate, Chester Gurney, of Cen

For Sheriff, William Wheeler, of Flower

For Clerk, Isaac Burham, Jr. of Constantine For Register, Theodore T. Gurney, of Con-

For Treasurer, Isana Anthony, of Centre-For Coroners, Hiram Jucobs, of Sherman, and

Nathan Nickerson, of Centerville. For Surveyor, Norman Allen, of Burt Oak. The following persons were then appointed the County Committee: Isaac Anthony, S. J. M. Hammond, Nathan Nickerson, for the ensuing

Resoived, That C. Gurney, and S. J. M Hammond, be a committee to prepare the protheir independent sovereignty, nor the ceedings of this meeting and forward them for publication in the Signal of Liberty.

> The Convention then proceeded to discuss th that purpose, viz.

Whereas it is politically unwise, and morally the States possess any rights as States of wrong in any manner voluntarily, directly or in a conventional kind, those rights must be directly to encourage involuntary bondage or servitude, and whereas the purchase and consump strengthen and encourage such servitude. Therefore.

> Resolv. d. That a committee of three be at ointed, to be called a committee of correspond ence, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of relinquishing the use of all articles practicability of obtaining the necessaries & comforts of life through free labor channels, and re port at our next annual meeting.

The above resolution, after a most interesting discussion by Dr. Bement, (who was present and invited to participate in the discussion). Dr Anthony, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Gurney, was nimously adopted, and C. Gurney, S J. M. Hammond and Isaac Anthony appointed the

Resolved. That we see in the signs of the mes abundant cause for gratitude to the Suoreme Ruler of the Universe, for the steady increase and smiling prospects of our cause, and that the truth & practicability of our enterprise is taking deep hold upon the minds and consciences of th

Resolved, That we feel impelled by every gen erous, moral, and religious principle, and encour aged by cheering prospects, to press forward to the goal of Universal Emancipation, and to lay ourselves out largely to labor for the oppressed of our land, both white and black.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every ant slavery man in the land, by intellectual effort, to strive to be as much of a public speaker as his circumstances will admit, and to become, as far as practicable, acquainted with the political condition of this Government; and to use those atainments to their utmost, in pleading the cause of righteousness, and the salvation of this na tion from the aggressions of ruthless oppress-

These Resolutions, like the first, were discussed by the same speakers, and adopted with great manimity. After which the convention adjour it be observed, it does not guarantee, it ed sine die.

take the liberty to add, that our cause in this county now assumes an encouraging aspect from a number of causes, among which, are the righteousness of the cause itself, the fact that the rethe determination of the slaveholders to "rule or ruin," & the willingness of the parties themselves. former creates and confers a power, the at the north, to remain servants and dough faces latter leaves undisturbed a pre-existing quent and untiring preaching of Dr. Bement. right and power. What, then, were for a short time since, through our county, and those rights which by the constitution are we need not say that where the Doctor goes, he RESERVED to the several States? All makes clean work, leaving no escape for any conscientious man, but to adopt our principles, and carry them out in practice.

And while we pay this just and deserved tri were those preexisting conventional rights bute to the zeal, industry and talent of Dr. Bethat are reserved? Where and when ment, we would not forget to notice the untiring, did the States obtain them? I speak intelligent and active advocacy of Dr. Anthony of civil, conventional, and not natural and many other anti-slavery speakers in our virights. These reserved civil State rights.

C. GURNEY, S. J. M. HAMMOND.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE ARCADE CONVENTION. ARCADE, July 31, 1844.

DEAR BROTHER:-Knowing the great intert you feel in the advancement of this glorious nuse, and the zealous efforts you are making for ne emancipation of enslaved humanity, I though you would be glad to have some direct co nication from our Liberty gathering at ARCADE where in the days of that sage and patriot, Mynon Holley, he held the first political aboli ion meeting ever organized in this Union.

Very fortuitously for us, it rained a little las vening and this morning, which laid the dust, and cooled the atmosphere, so that the breez came balmily over us as we travelled in comfort to freedom's gathering, in that beautiful of all vallies, Arcade.

We have here, Stewart, Chaplin, Jackson, Ward, Andrews, Johnson and others, with us ves here, and a more active and effective labor er, is not found among the friends of the slave, so that you may readily anticipate that we shall have a season giving great carnest for the Liberty party, and glorious to all engaged in it.

But we are disappointed, and regret that the no ble BIRNEY of your state, and the eloquent Mon-RIS. of Ohio, is not here; but no doubt they ar doing good in other places.

AFTEUNOON SESSION, 14 o'clock. The throng is so great that we have to go into he grove, where we shall listen to good and elo quent speeches, with cheering songs. Be as sured we have a great gothering-thous and now Jackson is speaking to gratified hearers. on the inconsistency of voting for slaveholders to be followed by Chaplin, who. you know, is one the most popular advocates of our holy cause, give you good notice, the pro-slavery partie stare and tremble. They see their ruscality and ollow pretensions shown up to gaze, and that they have become the contemptible objects at which the honest and intelligent multitude "poin he slaw unmoving finger of score.'

W. S. Chaplin has just concluded a beautiful ively and merited culogiam upon the independ nt and patriotic life and acts of our national and

Glad multitudes of the Liberty matrons and maids are present to grace and encourage our

I have lived four years in your young and vigrous Peninsula state, and teel great interest in er stand and progression, in this liberty work: we are rejoiced to hear so well of you-that you are marching on with a strong and steady advance, which will be a blessing to oppressed bengs, and a glory to her. Go on, and God bless

Why don't all, (particularly young men) sens ble and conscientious men, come out now and join the abolitionists"-now, while it will be at honor to them? Slavery must certainly go down, and that speedily; and the Liberty party will as surely very soon be in the ascendency; and then hese men. who keep back till they are compelled to come over to us, having no where else to stay Where are our young men-where their future honor-in the LIBETTY CAUSE!

EVENING SESSION, 73 o'clock. After the meeting was opened with prayer and inging-the day and responsibility of the Clergy and christians were proposed and discussed. principally by a number of independent and beevolent ministers, who were present, in a maserly and interesting manner. They are the nessengers of Christ. 10 o'clock. After some business, the convention adjourned to the next following Resolutions which were introduced for morning, just as a severe hall storm came rattling

> THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1844, ? Glorious morning! A severe rain and hail storm last night, but all passed harmlessly off, with bright and cool breezes. w and

In this character of the elements, we may see beautiful simile of the happy event we are now met to commemorate. Emancipation in the West Indies-a cloudy, gloomy, distracting right of slavery hung over that oppressed people mawhich are the products of slave labor, and the king the state of the Islands stormy; but thanks to the God of Mercy and Liberty, the FIRST of AUGUST 1834, dawned upon that now happy people, with all the joy and brightness of light and liberty. The bright sun of Freedom and justice. in a flash, melted off the chains of 800,000 slaves. and their hearts beat with gratitude, and their

> Your fellow-citizen, Chas. H. STEWART is now on the stand, making an eloquent and interestng speech, to loud applause. In great haste, without "correction," now and

ever yours, for liberty and justice, D. S. CURTISS.

Wool .- The history of the growth Wool is very cutious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine Wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain-in the latter country the

flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility or by the crown. In 1794, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony Wool, now of such imnse value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Col. Humphreys succeeded in getting a few merino sheep brought out of Spain, though their exportation was prohibited under the penalty of being sent to the galleys

In 1309, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable Crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head; and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Living. ston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed merino blood from these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain .- Galena Gazette

Specie.-The imports of specie into the United States during the year 1343, from all quarters were \$23,285,552. Of this large mount \$17,000,000 were in gold coin, and \$6,000,000 in silver. The exports of specie from the United States in the same year were \$3,618,399, which made an excess of the imports over the exports,-or in other words made the nett increase of specie for the year,

The last report of the N. E. F. Moral Reform Society, states that there are 600 houses of ill fame in the city of Boston.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 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. 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.

THOMAS McGEE.
ROSWELL B. REXFORD, LONSON WILCOX.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, only but ELIAS COMSTOCK.

NOTICE.

Mr. D. L. LATOURETTE, our agent, will visit the following counties in order, to wit: Monroe, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, and Calhoun, He will start on the 2d day of September, & intends to call, on every subscriber for the Signal. Those who can provide the amount due to us will do well to lay it by until he arrives, or forward it by mail. Those who cannot pay up in full are requeste to pay as large a portion of their indebtedness as possible. Those who are inlebted for two years or more, will be expected to settle for the whole time, by note or otherwise. But what we want of our subscribers may be stated in a wordpayment for the past, and a commencement of another year on the CASH PLAN. as stated in our terms, by which we offer the paper a year for about half the former price. A little exertion in each place limbs leaped with joy, and voices were raised in will raise five or ten subscribers at one dollar or ten shillings each. Think of it, friends. What town will first commence?

JAMES K. POLK.

A portion of our citizens are very confident that this gentleman will be our next President. It may be that they are right in their anticipations, although we should deeply regret to have such a slave holding Texas candidate in the Chair. We commend to his admirers an article on the first page, from the Christian Freeman, containing a portion of his Inaugural Address in 1839. Here his opinions on "the delicate subject" and on "modern Abolition" are plainly unfolded. He and Mr. Clay, on these points, seem to be as near alike as may be; and on Texas, there is no difference, except that Mr. Clay will go for annexation under certain common phrase, "whether or no." If such "evils" must be elevated to power, Abolitionists should have no hand in the iniquity, but should support a candidate whose election would be a blessing, and not an evil to his country.

Persons who write for the Signal, nust write legibly, or we cannot publish We had one or two horrid manuscripts for his paper. A word to the wise will suf

By the last advices from Mexico, it will be een that Santa Anna has succeeded in obtaining a grant of supplies for his army. The imnediate invasion of Texas, even without any rospect of subduing it, might be a good stroke of policy for the Mexicans, as it would compel Mr. Tyler to commence immediate hostilities with Mexico in defence of Texas, or his army on the Sabine must lie inactive, and see the Texan country laid waste and overrun. In either case, natters would soon be brought to a crisis. By the last advices from Europe, it is evident that which will be neither feeble nor ambiguous.

THE DEMOCRACY AND TEXAS. MR. CLAY'S SECOND LETTER ON AN-

Last week, we published a confidential circular, so called, signed W. C. Bryand other leaders of the Democratic party, stating the embarrassed position of the party on account of their having made the admission of Texas one of the issues of this embarrassment, the signers proposed to vote for Polk and Dallas, but would run candidates for Congress, who are opposed to Annexation. We do not see how this would help the party out of its trouble. It would rather increase it. It Clay chiefly because he was opposed to Annexwould bring up the whole question for discussion in the party ranks, and produce dissensions where there should be Union. "A house divided against itself, cannot stand."

The Post and the Plebeian have had a controversy on the subject. The following extract from the Post will interest our readers. It is an omen for good:

"We do not intend to recognize the annexation of Texas as an issue between the two great political parties. It cannot be made so with safety to the democratic party in this State at least. It is only by taking the ground marked out in the letter, adopting the nomination of Polk and Dallas, but rejecting the interpolated question of annexing Texas, and leaving that to be an open question in the party-it is thus only that the democratic party can be saved from defeat throughout the state.

A letter from one of the western counties of this State says:

"Already in this county men of character and influence, who have always actsatisfaction with the course of the Balti-the story. more Convention prevades the minds of many. These are not your brawling pot-houses politicians, but quiet and reflecting men who are accustomed to think be calculated not only to prevent the feel- other reasons, viz: ing of alienation and disgust from extending, but would, perhaps bring back some, if not all those who, under the influence present left our ranks."

In another County of this State-the county of Monroe—the following call for a public meeting has been published:

"Democratic County Meeting .- The Democratic Republicans of Monroe Co. who are opposed to the "two thirds rule' adopted by the National Convention, by which a minority are enabled to dictate to a majority of the party; all those who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, and are opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers, and who agree with Jefferson, that the Constitution do not provide for the annexation of foreign territory to this Union; those who are opposed to the assumption of State debts and of the debts of foreign nations; and who are unwilling that the extension and perpetuation of slavery should be made part and parcel of the creed of democracy, are invited to meet at the Court House in the city of Rochester, on Satur day, August 3d, 1844, at 10 o'clock

This call is signed by ninety four of

the democrats of Monroe County-s -a strong indication of the state of feel ing in that region. We look not without anxiety to the result of the meeting, for unless those who are concerned in getting it up can see some way of giving their support to the democratic nominations, without surrendering their integrity on the Texas question, they will not go to the polls at the approaching election.-The only method is the one pointed out in the circular we have published, re- ceive the contempt they morit. It belongs to scinding the Texas issue and resting the him, for whose benefit they have been rendered support of the democratic nominations solely upon the safe and inexpugnable ground of those great principles of public policy which have heretofore formed the democratic creed. Unless some such who also hopes hereafter to receive freedom rallying ground, some such point of union and something more. But the very enumeration and agreement is presented to the democratic party, we are broken up and decontingencies, and Mr. Polk, to use the feated without remedy. Those who resist this compromise and insist upon stuf- will, without paying them wages, by force.fing the measure of annexation down the What a republicant throats of the party, are the enemies and betrayers of the very cause they pretend to support. The feeling to which we allude is not confined to the two counties "Go home and mind your own business, and we have named, but is diffused deeply and leave other people to take care of theirs! Limbroadly through the whole interior, and cannot be disregarded without incurring destruction to the party."

The Det oit Free Press says:

"We have known the game the Whigs we cret messenger into the interior to confer wit some of the Liberty party, and he has returne with the confident hope that his mission will prove a successful one; but we are inclined to the belief that he counts without his host." We should really like to know who it is "in th

and also the price which is asked for it. All pri- than Clay? yate machinations of this kind avail nothing t the Whigs. They may secure an individual of two, but the Liberty party will remain incorrup any direct interference of ours will bring upon tible. If they have any propositions to make, quill. The friends of Liberty in New York are us remonstrances from France and England, let them be made through the press or in public meetings; and we will consider them.

NEXATION. Some weeks since, we expressed the belief that before the August elections should take place, ant, Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, Mr. Clay would still further define his position in favor of Annexation. The result has verified our anticipations. In another place will be found a letter from Mr. Clay to S. P. Miller, in which the only bar to Annexation that he names is the general consent among the States; and assures the present political contest. To avoid Mr. Miller, and through him the whole South,

"Personally I could have no objection to the

This is a very short sentence, but it mean nuch. We commend the letter to the attention of those who have been inclined to vote for Mr.

It plainly declares, in substance, that when se many of the States shall be in favor of Annexttion, that the others shall succumb and not be isposed to make a very obstinate resistance, he shall not interpose any objection to the measure It will be seen that the consent of all the partners is not deemed necessary by Mr. Clay; but enough dissolution of the firm. This pre-requisite i udicious and wise, and is in consonance with Mr. Clay's former letter.

The force of this last letter may be seen from parallel case. Suppose Mr. Clay was suspected of partiality to the Sub-treasury scheme, and upon being interrogated by the Democrats, he should answer that it was not practicable withou the assent of the States generally, but personally what Whig would be foolish enough to vote for him, after such an answer? Not one. And shall not Abolitionists also manifest some good sense upon these matters? Let them beware of the evices of lying and unscrupulous demagogues.

EDWARD L. FULLER AGAIN. Extract of a letter from a friend in Lenawee County:

"I have been informed that Mr. Fuller, of Washtenaw County, asserted at the Whig Mass Meeting at Adrian, that Mr. ed with us hitherto, have avowed their Beckley, one of the editors of the Signal, determination to abandon Mr. Polk and had declared himself in favor of the Anvote for Mr. Birney, or else refrain from nexation of Texas, and the report seems only comparative evils; but it is otherwise voting at all, while a deep sense of dis- to be industriously circulated. We should with Kentucky. She has the boundaries of like to hear how much truth there is in the Ohio, extending five hundred miles on

Very respectfully yours,"

August 3, 1844.

In reply to the above, I would say I am and act independently. Such a letter as opposed to the annexation of Texas to that recommended in your circular, would this government for the following among of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed, as

1. I believe it would be unconstitutional to admit it.

2. It would enlarge, strengthen, and of a temporary exasperation, have for the perpetuate the institution of Slavery .-This we have no right to do.

3. It would be an acquisition of territory we do not need-and that would only rove injurious to the U. States.

These have been my sentiments for the ast ten years, during which time I have by public lectures-through the pressand remonstrance to Congress, tried to make my opposition to the annexation scheme felt. And that this is and has been my position on this subject, Mr. Fuller knows-for several weeks ago, I Bitney has incurred the displeasure of the Adopenly and frankly stated to him my vertiser, and of the Whig politicians of Detroit, views, as they are stated above. If at Adrian or any other place he has represented me as occupying any other position than deadly opposition to annexa- aware that what he was about to say would bring tion now and forever, he has knowingly upon him the displeasure of the whole Whig parand wilfully preverted my sentiments.

I make this communication for the benefit of those are unacquainted with "Ed. Fuller." Such is his deadly hatred to liberty men and especially to liberty principles, that where he is known it is not expected that he will refer to them with truth or candor-and to contradict what he might say would only subject one's self to ridicule.

G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1844.

MR. CLAY'S MENDENHALL SPEECH. We have published this speech entire, from the N. Y. Tribune, chiefly for the purpose of giving to our readers Mr. Clay's views against all efforts for emancipation. On this point he speaks with sufficient precision. His reasons for not emancipating his slaves -that it would be cruel to turn them out friendless on the world, &c. will rethus helpless, not only to free them, but provide

for their necessities. One class of his slaves, he says, would not leave him if they could. But this class seems to be composed of Charles only. whose domestic relations induce him to stay, and of a class of slaves who would not leave Mr. Clay if they could, pre-supposes that the remainder would leave him if they had the power

We have many Whig readers and subscribers: all of them will of course read this speech. Liberty men ought to read it, because it is the advice which Mr. Clay gives to all Abolitionistsit your benevolent exertion to your own neighorhood."

The Marshall Expounder has come to the belief that "a thorough investigation of the Texas question, in its relations to slavery, would make every abolitionist in the county an advococate of Annexation"! This looks rather impudent, at first sight, coming as it does from a party-pledged to utter hostility to the anti-slavery cause; but perhaps the abilities of the Editor of the Expounder may be sufficient to make Mr. Polk into an Abolitionist-until after election!-Soppose he try his hand at an argument to interior," that keeps the Liberty party for sale, show that Polk is more favorable to Abolition

> B Read the notice of the Arcade Conver animated with that spirit of persoverance which is the harbinger of success.

Window was taked upon an the most

MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION. The editor of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Montor, recently wrote to Mr. Clay asking him to state whether the Monitor had not justly understood him to regard the assent of the States at present comprising our Union, essential to the admission of a new Territory, and the strenuous dissent of a portion of those States an insuperable obstacle to the measure. Mr. Clay responded frankly as folows :- Tribune.

My Dear Sin-I received and thank you for your friendly letter, and the copy of the Monitor. You have justly conceived my meaning, when I referred in my Texas letter, to a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. And you might have strengthened your construction of the paragraph by reference to the fact that, at the date of my letter, the States of Ohio, Vermont and Massachusetts had, almost unanimonsly, declared against Annexation; the Legislature of Georgia had declined to recommend it, and other States were believed to be must assent to control the minority; and prevent opposed to the measure. As to the idea of my courting the Abolitionists, it is perfectly absurd. No man in the United States has been half as much abused by them as I have

I consider the Union a great political partnership; and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the eminent hazard of its dissolution. Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas: but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeoparded for the sake of acquiring Texas. If any one desire to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of the Union will furnish him the key.

From developments now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State, seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty. South Carolina being surrounded by slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer three free States. What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befal this nation.

In Kentucky, the Texas Question will do the Whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive in the proceedings of the Clay Club to Alabama. It was a bubble, blown up by Mr. Tyler in the most exceptionable manner, for sinister purposes, and its bursting has njured nobody but Mr. Van Buren.

Retaining an agreeable recollection of the leasure which I derived from forming your acquaintance last spring, I remain,

Your friend and obedient servent, H. CLAY. STEPHEN P. MILLER, Esq. Tuscaloosa, Ala,

The Detroit Advertiser threatens Mr. Birev, with the loss of "the confidence of antilavery men, some of whom have even been poit ical abolitionists," because the tenor of his emarks in that city was unfavorable to the Whig party and its candidate. The Advertiser thinks that Mr. Birney "looks to the future, and in this respect has committed a fatal error." That Mr. may be true; but that their displeasure will be yet proved. But of this we are sure, from our knowledge of Mr. Birney, that if he had been ty, now and forever, it would not have caused him to swerve one bair's breadth from what he onceived to be the course marked out by truth and duty. He is no whiffling, time-serving poltician, and hence it is not singular that his course is considered erratic and strange by those who cannot conceive of any principle of action nore exalted than the selfish hope of obtaining, by every possible means, temporary popularity

The Michigan State Gazette devotes half column to the Signal and Political Abolition, nd then winds off by asking, very innocently, why we are "elernally gonging the Whigs," in the manner we do. We will answer the question by asking another of the Gazette: Why re you eternally attacking or coaxing the Politcal Abolitionists, in the manuer you do? Why don't you let them alone?

IF The State Gazette seems to be fearful of being misunderstood in its praise of "the Aboliion leaders" and new comes round on the other ack, as follows:

"Could the Signal have better understood our pinions of the Abolition leaders, had we said hat they (the leaders) were the most underhandd, low-minded, subterraneous-working, subtle, nsinuating, misrepresenting, set of party tacti-tians, in the universe? If it can, it is welcome our explanation.

Any way you please, neighbor, only have one nind, and stick to it.

The articles of Prot. Wright on England, which we are re-publishing from the Boston Chronicle, must interest and instruct every intelligent reader. He views things with the eve of a philanthropist, a poet, and a statesman, and resents them to the reader with great clearness and precision.

IF The papers state, with how much truth we know not, that a Dr. Richards, formerly of Berkshire County, Mass. has been selected at Nauvoo as a Mormon prophet, in the place of Smith. It is not probable that the delusion will disappear immediately.

The Whigs have gained a great victory n Louisiana-so have the Democrats. All that s certainly known is, that the Whigs have elected one Congressman, the Democrats three .-- , The Democrats have a majority in the Senate, and the Whigs of S in the House. Popular vote.

The Express Mail .- Mr. POMEROY has given notice that in consequence of the trouble of suits against the Railroad Companies, threatened by the P. O. Department, he has discontinued the letter carrying business. The regular express business of the company with which he is connected will, of course, be continued as usual .- Free Press.

THE PROSPECT.-We can assure the friends of Liberty in this State and out of it, after making extensive enquiry, that the Liberty Party in Maine is acquiring new strength continually, and that the assaults of its opposers rather benefit than injure it. We have had fears on this point, but have them no longer. Ten thousand votes in this State can easily be enrolled for liberty this year, and soldiers, who are taken away from regular emthat is the least number that should be named. Time, labor, and money will do the work for our cause .- Liberty Standard.

Two New LIBERTY PAPERS .- The 'Middlesex Standard,' published at Lowell, Massachusetts and edited by J. G. Whittier, Freedom's Bard, is received with great pleasure. We welcome Friend Whittier to the field at this important moment, and hope the people of Massachusetts, will appreciate the value of his labors.

Also, 'The New Jersey Freeman,' a small sheet with the same propensityvention was held at Newark 21st May, which took measures in favor of the Liberty Party.-Lib. Standard.

JUDGE MIXER FOR LIBERTY .- Judge Mixer, an old and influential Democrat of Chantauque county, has left the Tex-Press.

Central Rail Road .- Receipts upon this Road in the month of July, 1844: For freight, 6,845 46 From passengers, 9,218 76 For transporting U.

579 57-16,643 99 steam. S. Mail, Amount received in the corresponding 10,900 43 time 1843,

Here is a salutation from the "more favor-

gloriously triumphs in Kalamazoo County this full, over all Polkery, or Niggeryl-Mich. St.

"Is not the Whig party opposed to Annexa-Not that we know of.

Ann Arbor. Aug. 9, 1844. The price of Wheat remains without variation at 56 cents. We anticipate a good yield from the reach of drought.

FOREIGN NEWS

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EU-ROPE.

making the passage in 15 days The intelligence by this arrival is of no

special importance-Money continued abundant at a low

of interest. The weather for the growing crops had been favorable and there is a pros pect of an abundant harvest. The House of Lords had not come to any

result on the State Prisoner's Trial. Mr. O'-Connell has no hopes that the appeal will be successful.

The present military force in Ireland a mounts to 56,000 men, independently of enrolled Chelsea out-pensioners and armed pol-

It is calculated that the O'Connel tribute this year will reach £30,000.

A letter, it is said, has been received by the commander of the Forces from the Horse Guards, enquiring if it would be safe to withdraw some of the troops from Ireland. do so until O'Connell's release from pris-

On the 13th., says an Irish paper, Mr. O'Connell commenced his great literary labor, his "Life and Times," or by what other style and title his projected autobiogrophy is to be distinguished, employing Mr. O'Neil Daunt as his amanuensis.

The marriage of Lord Charles Wellesley son of the Duke of Wellington, and the Hon. Miss Pierrepoint, took place on the 9th ult. at St. George's Church, Hanover square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of the nobility and an immense assemblage of company, the church being literally croweded in every part. The newly married couple sfterwards left town for Strathfieldsaye.

The new charter of the Bank of England will be in full eperation in the course of a few weeks from the present time.

LATER FROM MEXICO. The U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, W.

Foster, Esq. commander, arrived here yesterday in 8 days from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches from the United States charge d'affairs at the city of Mexico, to our government.

The Woodhury left Vera Cruz, on the 12th inst, whither she had been dispatched to receive and bring to this port the fourth instalment, bu having waited one month, and receiving officia Information that there was no prospect of its be irg paid for a long time. Captain F. deemed i proper and prudent to return.

Official reports of the shooting of 37 more of the followers of Sentmanat, in the square of Tobasco, have been received at Vera Cruz. News of the rejection of the treaty, by the U S. Senate, was received at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., which the Governor immediately forwarded by express to Mexico; the news gave joy at Vera Cruz, and a revival of American business

was expected from it. The requisition of Gen. Santa Anna for 30. 000 troops and four millions of dollars had been granted, after some tardy and warm discussions in Congress.-New Orleans Tropic, July

Ceneral Intelligence.

RETRIBUTION. Philadelphia loses in ma nifo'd ways by her riots. She loses just so much property as is destroyed; for the county has to pay the pi-

She loses the time of her citizens and her ployment, to keep the peace. She loses the amount which has to be ex-

pended on the heavy military preparations. She loses custom from abroad and busiess is paralyzed at home. She loses her reverence for the laws, and

In fine, without one single soul being the gainer, she is disgraced, corrupted, out of

pocket to the tune of millions, besides having brought down a vast amount of odium on the country at large .- Cin. Herald.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM. La Reforme, (a French paper,) announces

that an operative at Ruel near Paris, has disence a month at Boonton. A State Con- covered a substitute for steam. The experiment is to be made in a few day on the Versailles railroad. 'Figure to yourself,' says the Reforme, an enormous (double or drum,) wheel, five yards in diameter, between the spokes of which you place a horse with his rider. This large wheel being attached to four ordinary wheels placed on the rails of a tor of the Republican has been taking the railroad, it will merely be necessary to turn census of the men women and children ans and come out boldly for Birney. Not the large wheel to make the carriage advance, now sojourning at Saratoga. Here is his rea few conscientious men in Chautauque But what motive force does the inventor em- port: county have made up their minds that ploy? It is the horse placed in the interor of The number of visitants now in town is

OF The circulation of the Cincinnati attained to 4,000, and the proprietor, after many misgivings, has concluded to of-"Don't be alarmed!-The cause of Whiggery fer the paper to every subscriber who will pay in advance, at One Dollar .-This is the right principle for publishers and readers-a large business, low prices, and ready pay.

A Remarkable Fact .- The Missionary Herald for June, contains a brief report of a speech made by Commodore Jones, of the U.S. Navy to a great meeting of the natives of Sandwich the summer crops. The large quantities of rain Islands. He complimented them on the systhat have recently fallen, will place them beyond tem of education established among them and stated the following remarkable fact, highly creditable both to them and the American missionaries under whose auspices so much good has been accomplished:

"At Monterey de California there are seveal English and Americans intermarried with descendents of the old Spiniards; and they The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston have children growing up around them. On about noon on Thursday, from Liverpool my inquiry as to their schools and means of having left that port on the 19th ult., thus education, judge of my surprise when the an-Sandwich Islands to be educated; there they have good schools, here we have none."-Cin.

> Cheers for the Printer Mayor .- Mayor Harper of New York, seems determined to signalize his administration by acts of public usefulness and munificence His latest plan for the public good is the establishment of a splendid city bathing the bare cost of management. Such an establishment would be an invaluable blessing. It takes a printer to devise large measures of permanent usefulness to the people. Success to Mayor Harper.

A vote was taken on the Cars coming from Albion this morning, and resulted as follows; The reply was that it would be unsafe to Polk, 18-Clay 12-Birney 4,-Jackson pa-

> The average wages of a hard-working agricultural laborer in England, are said to be twenty-seven cents per day, he boarding

It is stated in the Vicksburg Whig, that Senator Walker is, or was, the owner of 165,000 eres of land in Texas. If this be so, the key of the zeal of this gentleman, in advocating the nsummation of a treaty, by which this land would be randered as valuable as government lands in the United States are at present. may be readily discovered .- Augusta (Georgia) Chron-

Eggs .- A single house in Cincinnati has, i one summer, shipped to New Orleans, \$25.0 worth of eggs. The coast of Ireland opposite Liverpool, scarcely produced eggs sufficient for its own use; when the steam navigation has given them a market, induced attention to the subject, and they now send annually to Liverpoo \$500,000 worth of eggs. If proper means could be relied upon for sate packing, we could ship million of dollars worth annually to England and other places where eggs are scarce.

Truth and Love .- I am sure truth neve lost any thing by being spoken in love. I am opinion that a principal reason why we are not more of one mind, is that we are not more of one heart. How soon they who feel heart to heart, begin to see eye to eye! The way to think alike is first to feel alike; and if the feeling be love, the thought will be truth. wish, therefore, for the sake of sound docthat the brethren will love one another.

An Odd Case .- Before the Cincinnatt court, on the 16th inst., one man sued another for damages for biting the end of his nose off in a fight-damages laid at \$5000! The defendant intends instituting a suit for five thousand dollars for an improvement in plaintiff's looks, by biting off the organ in question.

The following is an account of the income of all the Bisnops of England and Wales, from

Bi	shoprics.	Other	soure
Canterbury,	87	8,500	
York,		5,000	
London,	5	2,600	T
Durham,	8	6,000	4 通
Winchester,	4	7,250	
Bangor,	1	8,000	350
Bath and Wells,	29	2.500	
Carlisle,	1	3,500	\$8,7
Chester,	1	4,525	3,6
Chichester,	- 1	8,900	
Ely,	2	4,750	
Exeter,	Later 1	2,150	2,5
Gloucester and Bris	tol, 1	5,650	
Hereford,	A PART	8,900	F
Litchfield and Cove	ntry, 2	0,259	
Lincoln,	13	8,900	
Oxford,	Page 1	0,500	W. C.
Peterborough,	1	8,000	177
Ripon,	T con	8,000	
Rochester,	ng son	6,565	Jisti
Salisbury,	Q	2,500	400
St. Asaph's,	2	8,850	123
St. David's,	1	1,250	
Worcester,	29	9,250	
Landaff,	-	4,500	13,5
Sodor and Man,	-	9,000	
	100	P	陽工

The Population of the Springs .- The edi-

they cannot vote for a duellist. One dea- the wheel, and voked, by means of two bars over 3000, which may be classified as follows: con that we have heard of, arrived at of iron, placed perpendicularly under the axle. Married 1000; unmarried, 2000; old bachel this conclusion on reading Mr. Chaplin's The horse by drawing, causes the wheel to ors, 400; in pursuit of wives, 875; in pursuit tract on duelling, and called his neighbors turn, in the same manner as a mouse or a of husbands, 900; Gentlemen, 300; Ladies together to discuss that matter.—Liberty squirrel in a cage. In order to allow the 1200; loafers, 500; blacklegs, 240; pickpockhorse to enter this singular wheel, it has been ets, 25; politicians, 700; pious folks, 1400; infound necessary to dig an excavation near the fidels, 800; freethinkers, 600; nothingarians, station-house, into which the horse is let 200; invalids, 540; in pursuit of pleasure, 1700; down. The inventor states that he can Springwater drinkers, 1400; wine drinkers modify his wheel so as to admit three hors. 1600; fops and dandies, 700; flirts, 200; flats es, and that in such case, the heaviest train 1000; men of sens e, 300; belles, 14; beauties may be propelled along a railroad with a 7; butterflies, 250. To all these may be advelocity even more rapid than caused by ded 8000 citizens including 200 porters, 800 waiters, 360 chambermaids, 50 scullions, 40 scavengers, 80 hostlers, 100 loafers, 400 suckers, 620 negroes, 100 gamblers, besides any Weekly Herald and Philanthropist has quantity of good-for-nothing, know-nothing ragabonds, who only live to be so many pests to the place they inhabit. Such a medley of human character, is an interesting subject of contemplation to the philosophical observer; and we intend as soon as other claims upon our attention are disposed of, to devote a chapter to some of the most prominent claims now congregated at Saratoga.

Wreck of the Erie .- Capt. Weaver of the bark Sandusky-whose departure from this port for the purpose of raising the ill-fated steamer Erie, was mentioned by us last week has called on us to report progress.

By means of a diving bell, cast at Fredonia for the purpose at an expense of \$1,300, and weighing 4 and a half tons, he has succeeded in visiting the wreck, at a depth of 63 feet, and got fairly to work on Saturday morning .-They have raised the best bower cable chain-150 feet in length, and one of the best on the lake-and are now getting up two other cables. As soon as her shafts, now projecof raising her-are got out, the brig Rocky Mountain, now in port, will proceed to the spot, and aid in getting her up.

The wreck was discovered, as Captin W. assures us, by means of a compass, rendered very susceptible to the magnetic attractionthe same by which the wreck of the Lexington was found. The inventor, a Mr. Chapin who is now at work with the diving bell or the Erie, has likewise ascertained the location of the schooner Young Lyon, sunk with railroad iron on board, some two years since .house, to be open to the whole people, at The company now engaged in this enterprise, also intend raising the schooner .- Buffalo

> Education .- The system of education pursued by Wm. Cobbett was a singular one .-He had a large family of boys and girls .-They were never sent to school, and never made to read or study at home. Books and papers were lying about, and they saw their father reading and writing. If they asked any questions they were answered-if they wished to learn they were taught. Their own curiosity and emulation prompted them play. The result was that every one of the grammars of different languages, and each of the daughters has writen popular books upon some branch of domestic economy. There is but one thing that diserves whipping, and that is disobedience to resonable commands A child must obey, but there are punishments better than castigation, if any are needed, and there are stimulants in rewards, emulation, the desire of approbation, the germs of the master passion of the human soul. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, there is no use in striking a blow-in the hundreth it may be fatal to neglect it .- New York Sun.

The U.S. Senators whose terms of office expire on the 4th of March next, are Democrats-Fairfield, Maine; Sturgeon, Pennsyl vania; Tappan, Ohio; Benton, Misouri-4 Whigs-Phelps, Vermont; Choate, Mass.; Sprague, R. Island; Huntington, Connecticut; Tallmage, New York; Dayton, New Jersey; Bayard, Delaware; Merrick, Marvland; Henderson, Mississippi; White, Indiana; Porter, Michigan; Foster, Tennessee; Rives, Virgin-

The Atlantic and Pacific. - By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn Isthmus. - St. Augustine News, July 23. nesses to these confessions.

MATANZAS, July 1, 1844. The leaders of the negro insurrection were and has swept all vagabonds out of the country. Most of the prisoners will be transpored; and all free foreign colored men are banished from the island.

Workmen are now busily engaged in demolishing the old rough-cast building on Hinover street, behind the counter of which, in older ime, Franklin, the printer and philosopher, sold soap, candles, &c. It is said to be one of the ldest buildings in the city .- Post.

The Granite Freeman says it confidently counts on 10.000 Liberty votes next Fall in New Hamp shire! According to this, New York ought to give 50,000 to do as well.

Mormon Memorials .- It is said that Emma the wife of Joe Smith, has had the box in which the dead body of Joe was carried from Carthag to Nauvoo, sawed into suitable strips for walking canes, and that she is distributing them to be friends as mementoes of the prophet.

Watery Potatoes .- Put into the pot a piec of lime as large as a hen's egg, and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water s poured off they will be perfectly dry and mea-

The Emperor of Russia, while in England, lways slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed .- N. Y.

A Liberty Electoral ticket has been formed in Virginia. This is the first slave State where an attempt has been made to organize a Liberty pary. Honor to the men who have dared to go for

Southern Democracy .- At a dinner given to Mr. Pickens, in Abbevile, South Carolina June 22d, the following was among the

"By A. H. Simonds Daniel O'Connell-The cadaverous bird of prey, whose beak has peen whetted on the hearts of the poor, and whose talons are yet dripping with the blood of white slaves-may the first morsel of black flesh be swallows, stick fast in his filthy gullet. -Emancipator. as yell sodiA and

The Post Office War .- Mr. Wickliffe has served a mandamus on the railroad companies, that he shall fine them \$50 for every time they transport any of Pomeroy's agents on the road, while Pomeroy threatens to prosecute the company for damages whenever they refuse to convey his agents.

Singular Restriction.-The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of July 3,

"A very singular bill is now under liscussion in Parlament, having for its object the regulation of the amount of smoke to be emitted from factory chimnies, and limiting their right of smoking to a certain number of minutes per day. The municipal regulations of some of ting from her sides so far as to be in the way our New England cities forbid public smoking by human beings, but the exter sion of this prohibition to chimnies. (smokers by profession,) seems droll

> LIBERALITY. - General Cadwalader has received Fifty Dollars, enclosed in a letter from Boston, from "Law and Order," to be applied to the fund for the relief of the families of those soldiers, who were killed or wounded on the 7th and 8th inst .- Phil. paper.

An experiment is about to be made in Paris on air balloons, which is exciting the curiosity of the scientific world to an extraordinary degree. A balloon com posed of sheet copper, the 200th part of an inch in thickness, is so far completed that it is now exhibited to the public, and is expected to be ready for ascent in the course of the present summer. The constructor is M. Marey Monge, who has undertaken the work for the purpose of in all their ocquirements. Study became their testing the practicability of ærial navigation, and of rendering balloons subservisons has written able and standard works, ent to the study of electrical and magnetic phenomena,

> Steamboat Voting in Mussachusetts .-In a promiscuous assembly yesterday, returning to the city on board the General Lincoln, a vote was taken for the Presi dency, none called but passengers entitled to vote. It resulted as follows:-

For James G. Birney, 81 For James K. Polk, 14 For Henry Clay, Declined voting, 10 Chronicle.

An Innocent Man Hung by a Mob. Under this caption, the Paris (Mo.) Mercury narrates some curious particulars connected with 'mob law.' Some year since, Mr. James Barnes, son of Aquilla LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVEN Barnes, of Missouri, was hung by a mob in Arkansas, because he was suspected of having murdered the "Wright family," in one of the Counties of that State .-Barns to the very last asserted his innocence, but the mob were inexorable, and he was hanged by them. It now appears. that the French Government have been from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligenactively engaged for the last two months cer, that the real murderers have been in laying rails, grading, and otherwise found and are in confinement at Fayette making preparations for a steam convey- ville, in that State. There are three of ance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus them, by the name of Star and Reese, and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific they are said to have frequently boasted Oceans, and doing away for the present of the crime. They will be convicted, it any intent upon cutting a canal at the is said, on the testamony of many wit-

The Mormons .- Gov. Ford, of Illinois has made a requisition on the U. S. Government thot a few days ago. This affair has had the for 500 troops to be stationed in the neighboreffect of obliging the government to become hood of Nouvoo, to prevent any bloodshed by stricter in the execution of the existing laws, the anti-Mormons or the Mormons.

> A Mormon Shot .- The St. Louis Re publican of the 16th ult. states that a man was shot back of Warsaw, Ill. on Friday previous. The guard stationed there sav three men, supposed to be horse theives. fired on them, and one fell. He was a Mormon, and they were retreating at the time. This looks a little like shooting rather too fast. It shows the feeling to ward Mormons in that quarter.

> A Colored Lawrer .- Mr. Macon B. Aller of Portland, (and formerly of Boston Mass.) colored, whose application for admission to the bar in April last, under the new act, was as we stated in our paper at the time, refused on the ground that the applicant was not a citizen of Maine, in the contemplation of said act, subsequently applied under the old law to be admitted by examination. He was thereupon called before examiners, a committee recomending him to the Court as a fit candidate-and accordingly he was yesterday admitted in the District Court, to practice as an attorney and Counsellor at law in the Courts of this State .- Portland Me. Adver-

A man in Mississippi proposes a method for transporting mail matter. It is to have a large air-tight fron tube extending from city to city, in one end a piston is to be placed with the mail matter attached, the air is then to be exhausted from the other end of the tube by means of an air pump driven by steam or water power, and thus by the pressure of the atmosphere the piston and mail bag are to be driven throng's the tube like a streak of

Edward Perkins, a gambler, shot another gam ler named John White, dead, at Memphis, the 9th inst. Perkins was sent to jail.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from July 26, to Aug. 9, 1844. E. Elwell 25, P. M. at Cambridge \$1, P. M. it Jackson \$1,13, E. Aldrich, \$4,00, P. M. at Columbia \$3, N. Stephens 25, W. Bouton 25, E. Palmer \$1, P. M. at Franklin \$1, P. M. at Marshall \$1, N. Terrell \$1, P. M. at Tipton 50, P. M. at Macon \$3,00. G. Bentley \$1.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. The public examination of the classes in th Iniversity will commence on Monday the 12th of Attgust at 9 o'clock A, M.

The public exercises of the Junior class wil be held at the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening, August 14th.

The next term of the University will begin on the 25th of Sept. July 29, 1844.

Liberty Meetings.

Charles H. Stewart will address his fellow ci zens at times and places as follows:

At Wayne, Monday Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M Nankin, " " " # # 7 " "
Plymouth, Tuesday Aug. 27 at 2 o'clock "

"Northville, " " at 7 " "
"Salem, Wednesday " 28 at 2 o'clock F M. at Dimond's School House. Lyon, Wednesday Aug. 28 at 7

M. at Corners near Steam Mill. " Novi Corners, Thursday Aug. 29 at 2 " " at 7 " I " Farmington, " " Southfield, Friday Aug. 30 at 2 " "

"Livonia, " " at 7 " " Redford, Saturday " 31 at 2 "

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

VENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party in Living ston County, will be held at Howell, on Mon day, the nineteenth day of August next, at ter o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for the several

By order of the Cor. Committee. Green Oak, July 29, 1844.

Jackson County Liberty Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Liberty porty, wi be held at the Court House, in the village of 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 Liberty. Several speakers will address the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that every his services with entire satisfaction. With the friend of Liberty and Found Bights in the Court friend of Liberty and Equal Rights in the County, will be present, and heartify co-operate with us. "Union is strength."

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

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR WAYNE The Liberty party of Wayne county will meet in convention at Wayne on Monday the 26th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, t 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 other pertinent business. Each town and ward wil send three delegates.

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

TION-SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Liberty Party of the Sixth Senatoric District will meet in Convention at Flint, or Tuesday, August 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. nominate a candidate for Senator to be supporte 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 Genese Co. will be held at Flint, on Tuesday, the twent ath 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, 1844.

LP Maynards have just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Staffs and Groceries, together with a consignment of Comstack Medicines, Shorman's Lozenges and Orgood Cholagogue. They can now supply Physicinus. Merchants and families with any quantity of all articles in their line as low as at any other Drugsts in Michigan, and perhaps a li t'e cheaper

TThe Messrs COMSTOCK & CO'S the following the suggestions in their paners, nay out now for Medicines, shillings, where they paid dollars, and physician's fee ides. They do not go on the numbug principle if 'one disease, one cure;' but have different com-nedicines expressly prepared for different complaints, and under the eye of a regular physician They have all been in use many years, and have dways proved beneficial; and the only place to get them genuine in Ann Arbor, is at Maynard's

DIED.

In the town of Superior, Washtenaw Co.

Michigan, on the 15 h of July, 1841. Ettza vile of DENIS HAMMOND, in the 70th year of her ge. She was the subject of protracted affliction om various sources, which she hore with christan patience and resignation to the moment of her departure. During her residence in this country, she minimized a christian profession as to induce those acquainted with her to ac quainted with her to acknowledge that she had cen "with Jesus." She was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Father Frains eighborhood, much beloved by her brethren and greatly to aid in the removal of diseases for which the Plaster is above recommended, and isters, and now deeply inmented by them, also by all her acquaintances, as well as by her afflic ted husband. She has left two small children schind her; may they receive the protection of the Almighty, and the sympathy of all those acquainted with their melancholy eircumsunces, Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, almost all the eighbors and friends assembled to pay their last ribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. A sermon was preached by the author from 2 Tim. 4: 6. 7. 8. which was listened to with se riousness and deep feeling. May the impression never wear away, and may we all "die the dear of the righteons, and may our last end be like

W. P. ESLER.

Salem, July 18th, 1844. State Journal please copy.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber again offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and as he is anxious to secure the confidence of and as he is anxious to secure the confidence of all persons requiring the services of an experien ced DENTIS'!, will be pleased to present a those calling upon him satisfactory testimontal of his long and successful practice in the city of New York. He would observe that encouraged by his for

ner success he has removed his lamily to Mich-gan, 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, Turon st.

August 2, 1844. The following are a few of the numerous to monials Mr. Bunger can present in favor of his

experience and professional abilities. From the Rev. J. L. Blake. New York, March 30, 1844. I have been personally acquainted with Dr. E. G. Burger for several years, and entertain for him feeling of sincere respect; when living in East Broadway, he was employed by my family in everal operations upon the teeth, and I have full outdence of his skill in the several branches of

Dentistry, according to the most approved modes J. L. BLAKE.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1844. It gives me pleasure to state that my frien for a number of years; that he is justly regarde astains a character of strict integrity and mora J. SMITH DODGE,

New York, May 13, 1844. Mr. E. G. Burger having been employed beveral of my friends in various operations upon their teeth, during a period of twelve years past I take pleasure in adding my name in favor of hi

WM. S. TOMPKINS M. D. 161 Bowery.

New York, May 20, 1844.

Believing Mr. E. G. Burger to be a gentlems well skilled in his profession, and of exceller character, it affords me pleasure to recommen nim to all who have need of the services of an xperienced Dentist.
GEO. F. HUNTINGTON, M. D.

abilities as a Dentist.

261 Third Avenue.

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE.

Rye. Westchester Co. N. Y. May 21, '44. J have been acquainted with Mr. E. G. Burer, of New York City, Dentist, for some ten of bear testimony to the high moral worth of Mr.
B., and to his skill as a practitioner in the Den-tal art. Such of my friends as have through my individual recommendation formed an acquaint an e with Mr. Burger's practice, have spoken have occasion to avail themselves of his profess

SAML. U. BERRIAN.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1844. An intimacy with Mr. E. G. Burger, for the last 18 years enables me to add my testimony as to his integrity and moral worth, and having availed myself of his professional services to a considerable extent for the last 7 years can, with pleasure and confider him to all who may have need of Dental opera-

> E. A. VANDERHOOF, Firm of Spents & Vanderhoof, 145. Water st. N. Y.

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese sort of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire-board Paserts, &c. W. A. RAYMOND,
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

May 20.

H. H. BINGHAM.

BINGHAM & CHAPWAN. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, &c. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH.

G. CHAPMAN.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, OF superior quality, just printed and for Sal Ann Arber, Nov. 2, 1843.

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

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread

for immediate use. RICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL. N slight ailments, or where the patient prefere n less expensive article than the "Ann-in-impatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be ound highly bencheial: Being stready spread r where a tlaster is needed. They may be ren-lered more serviceable by pasting a pirce of on the back of them before they are aploth on the back of them before they

WRIGHT'S

For Sale at Musely's Bookstore, and by J. T.

For Sale at Mosely's Dooksart, Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan, 16-1y

POOR MAN'S PILLS, An excellent vegetable ramily Medicine, in ca-ses of Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaints or Janudice, Ague and Fever, Conted Fongue, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headnehe, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable,

conducing to health and counteracting disease by purifying the blook, cleaning the system of ood and acting every way in barmony with the system.

For Inflamatory diseases used in connection with the "Rheumatic Plaster" they will be found.

NATURE'S FRIEND.

particularly are they calculated for all derange-ments of the Digestive and Biliary Organs, the primary origin of a multitude of diseases.

Price-25 cents and 50 cents a Box. For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan, 16-1y

WRIGHT'S ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND RHEU-MATIC PLASTER,

A Nefficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chilbians, Liver and Lung affections, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affecting tiosn, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &. It is unsuspassed in all Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic or Acute, os it operates by counteracting and reduc-ing Inflamation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Ano-lyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invalnable as an anti-mercurial plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box.—For further particu-

lars, see circulating Pamphlet.) For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan.

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.

F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics.
RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept. THIS Institution has been in operation since embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in soquar-

ter—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, nt the close of this quarter, which ends the scho-lastic year, school will be again resumed the first Week in September next. TELMS OF TUITION.—For the English branch-

es, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for atsence, except in case of sickness and no popil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the ise of the instrument,

French,

Fancy Work, 3,00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week fpaid at the close of the quarter. Parents and guardians are invited to visit the week are reviewed-also semi-monthly on Wedesday 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 beginning 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 the young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of berween three and four hundred volumes, and Phisophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes,

Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils, but will attend strictly to their meral deport-

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

Among the books used in the school are, Aberrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kme's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences Logic—Faley'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—Bacritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Wiljard's Republic of America-Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy. The Misses Clark have taught a Young Lalies School for several years in the City of York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Wilhard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry. D. D., Rubert Rumsey and L. B. Misner. Esqus., Detreit; Rev. Issae S. Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Delsod, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Adrian, Davids Hiveson, Charles

Adrian: Daniel Bixson, Clinton: Gardine, Wheeler, M. D., Howell: Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids: Rev. H. Colchezer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Esq. late Superintendent of Public Instruction Professors Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos Mead. Esq., Farmington.

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

WASHTENAW COUNTY CLERR'S OFFICE, } An Arbor, July 18, A. D. 1844.

OTICE is hereby given that the Session
Laws of the State of Michigan for the year 1844, have been received at this office, and are now ready for delivery to such officers as are, by law, entitled to receive them. Also blanks or School Inspectors, and D strict Officers.

3w14 E. P. GARDINER, Clork.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

TUST received at the General Depot, for sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, I Duton, the following large, well assorted, an

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

in Stick, 5 Tons " " 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, Lima Wood, 125 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

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

3 Casks Blue Vuriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar,

3 Carbays Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid, 500 Bs. Virdigris, 5) " Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING

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

The above, with a variety of other articles be-longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer-and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and First Handsin the Yow Tork, Interactions, and Boston Markets, and every thing having resceived his personal inspection, he can with the atmost 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 Clothers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods an ascertain prices before you say you can but

chesper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East. PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

DRY GOODS, DRY GROCERIES. Feathers, Paper Hangings,

BASKETS, &c. AY be found at the lowest cash prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 143 Jefferson

Avenue. Detroit.

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

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Balzarine Muslins. Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat-Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as

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

Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-Blue Drille, do Linens. Tickings, Linseys,

Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Blenched Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet, Book & Barred Muslins,

Wide Laces and Lace Edgings, of every des Bonnets,

Ribbons, Linen Cambric, Cambries, Hankerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

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

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. Young Ladies' Seminary

MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE, Associate Teacher's.
MISS. G. WEST, Teacher in Music,
MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Point MR. F. MARSH, Teacher in Mathematics and

Trans -Tuition in the English branches from 22,50 to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Prano, with the use of the instru-ment, \$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 ner dozen. cents per dozen. No pupil will be received too less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-

sence will be made, except in cases of sickness That this seminary may possess every advantage for obtaining a thorough, practical and re-fined education, and that teachers may here be fully prepared for the fulfilment of their duties Miss P. has applied for aid to Miss Lyon, of the distinguished Seminary in South Hadly, Mass., and she is happy to announce to the public, that the neice of its Principal, and sister to its Vice Principal, educated under their influences, will in luture be associated with Miss Page, in an at tempt to rear an institution in this Peninsula, on a footing with the best at the east. Miss Moore brings with her the experience of four years teach ing in a Southern Seminary, which she has ele-vated nearly in a New England school. It is ex-pected that a Library and Philosophical appara-tus will belong to this institution.

All who are interested in the education of youth, are requested to visit the school and from personal observation, become acquainted with its organization and its advantages. Compositions

will be read on Fridays.

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

BOOK BINDERY. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that

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.

52-rf.

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

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hun dred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER,

which has been put up in the best possible ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fi for immediate use, will do well to give us a call. HAZELTON & PATERSON. Flint, January 22, 1844. 41-6m.

HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry.

The commutation of "Hard Times" urges the hose who are desirous to Economize, that he happened a New and Second Hand

Clothing Establishment, On Woodward Avenue, next door to Hydo Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater a Woodbridge streets, where he will sell clothin little Cheoper than the Cheopest for Cus's. Ie will also continue to carry on the

BUSINESS. All persons desirous of having grease, paint, oil, pitch, tar. &c., removed from their clothing would do well to call on him; as his mode of he appearance of NEW, without doing injury to the cloth in form or durability. Collars and o the cloth in form of alreading. Collars and Breasts of coals warranted to be kept in perfectings. Any kind of clothing aftered and repaired in the neatest style, and on terms to correspond with the reduced prices in other bushless.

He respectfully returns his sincero thanks to he citizens of Detroit, and the public in general or their very liberal patronage that he has here-ofore received, and hopes that by a constant exrtion and strict attention to business, to merit ad continue to receive a share of public patronage to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT.

N. B .- New and second hand clothing bought, old, exchanged, or taken in payment for clean-ng 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, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets, Come Lawyers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants

Come being your old garments and have them

THRESHING MACHINES

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most lurable manner. The power is a four horse ses when wanted for that purpose. It is entirely unlike any that have ever been offered to the public in this State or elsewhere; and is believed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less strength of power) than other powers; is mor ompact and convenient to move; occupying common wagon box with the thresher and rawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines 4 bence they can and will be sold VERY LOW, lower than any Machines have ever been sold in this State. We are anxious to sell them for CASH, and those who can pay CASH are especially anvited to call 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-dation. The facility with which it can be moved from one place to another renders it very invenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thresher of able size will be constructed at very short no tice. Two or three Farmers, having large crops to thresh can purchase one of these Machines ointly, at less cost to each than the expense of ob threshing for one year. The established 8 24 miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail-

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Road, on the Huron.

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L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing all such as are engaged in the Milling business in the State of Michigan, that they are now manufacturing in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Machine,

which they would recommend to take the Sn off of wheat as well or better than any other it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uning simplicity with durability, it combines the larging the dust and smut as fast as separated from the wheat. This machine is perfectly se-are from fire, and runs much lighter than any other machine in use. Fat farther information, see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices to agree with the rimes. All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to.

Address, E. G. & A. CRITTENDEN,
Ann Arbor, Woshtenaw Co., Mich. July 8,1844.

TO CLOTHIERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at the L stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, & DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

180 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, Testalis is 20.t. . do. boult Alamy, while while to atria

6 hhds Copperas,
4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 4 pipes Chinical Andrea and Carneous Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alicppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris. 200 do Verdigris, a bas and at the 10 of Carboys Oil Vitrial, attention lists will dis-

6 do Aqua Fortis. and yel do "Nitries Acid, us to snaper vel ad 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin. 250 do Cream Tarrer, 341 moderation 500 do Quereciron Bark, and the

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prossinte of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners.

MACHINE CARDS

Sannett Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within this two weeks, and selected personally by onfithe concern, who has been in the business to ne last eleven years, and they have no hesitatio n saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-lition of transportation only. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1843. pdr to a struct to Whigs! Whigs!! DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs, Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by

For sale at Perry's Book Store. May 23 1844. FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit

LORS AT LAW, (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will ttend to all business in their profession Paricular attention will be given to collect

OBERT P. SINCLAIR, March 20, 1844. and tahird bind 4821y.

0 IVINGSTON C THE PARTY NAMED IN S 0

Jeffer. 0 0 we, Corner 5

markets, 03 and in d Dry of the f following and daily

York and and

large from

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R. & J. L. DAVIDSON

Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can however sugared over with hired puffs and home be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goods were selected with great care, and we feel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

SOMETHING NE

MAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile busiress, and is now opening a general and splendid of the complaint will then be easy and immediately an entered the Mercantile busiress, and is now opening a general and splendid of the complaint will then be easy and immediately an entered the Mercantile busiress, and is now opening a general and splendid of the complaint will then be easy and immediately an entered the mercantile busiress.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE irealists, 540; in parcell of C. C. C. C. C. NAILS, or Carolla South Caroll

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron

Block, Lower Village,. Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844. man 3 golding-word golding with

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the opposition of Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, No. 4 a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

THE CHIMES OF THE WESTERS TO Thinning

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

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

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

wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occu-

whole sales a fall assortment of the season.

Also, a large and well seelected assortment of the season.

Also, a large and well seelected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassineres, Vestings, Tweeds, and overvother article saltable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, which they are prepared to manufacture in the season. Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpet-

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

G. D. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1841. New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES

NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have established themselves in Lower Town, Ann Arbor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines. Having been for many years engaged in this

lifferent from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines. which they intend to sell at such prices and on unit to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will use the terms as cannot had to give satisfaction— hey are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or 100 manufactured. The wood will be manufactured.

wanted. They are prepared to repair old R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. W. W. RNAPP. T. A. HAVILAND, PREW INDOSMA TO PROTE J. E. MC LAIN.

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844. 6m1

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in these climates which proice them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a miasmal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, where the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languary, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable accompanying pamphlet. nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vogetable prep fashionable article of Hets or Caps, can be sup-aration, and may be taken with parfect safety un-der all circumstances of the system. der all circumstances of the system.

sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. Detroit,, July 12 1844.

65-Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron came by which the week of the Lexion- raceived P. 11-8 found. The investors a Mr. Chapital for from

> Clothing | Clothing | Clothing | ALLOCK & RAVMOND have just re-Ready Made Clothing.

pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron Consisting in part of Conts, Pantaloons and treet, and connecting with their present store Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season, manufacture in the best and most fashionabl manner, and at the shortest notice. Having de termined to sell at the lowest cash prices, the confidently urge all in want of Ready Mad Clothing, or garments manufactured to order to call and examine their stock, at the Fashion able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferso and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Publi that they will continue to manufacture goo

FULLED CLOTH, confidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and TERMS.

TERMS.
Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, the price will be 37½ cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the lat of January quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade!" and all they ask of the Farming community is to patronize them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Machines that may Wool will be rece ved at Sejo. Wool sen by Railroad will be attended to in the same man Machines.

Their shop is in the basement story of H. & ner as if the owner were to come with it—

R. Patridan & Co's Machine shop, where they should be carefully marked. We have man factured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-4

> New Hat Store. JAMES G. CRANE would respectfully in-form the Public, that he lias opened a fine

Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves,

For sale by
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

| Main the system. | Main the system. | Main the sale with the s

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track. The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of carnest study and experiment, discuss the most obected by long previous experience in the preertics of medical substances, the pathology of dis-ease, the nature and modus operandi of the va-rious fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegethe Pills are greafable reknowledged. There table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on

manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universa I medicine, for there is scarcely any de rangement or construction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow early stages of congestion of the stormech or bow-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no trritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prog-tration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathatrics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of may be administered without the significations tent of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quarks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegeta.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

ate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, chole durhesa, dropsy, sour or feeted eructations, en largement of the spleen, sick headache, all co

largement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfector too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper. Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation.

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the bload, by purifying the chyle and other finds of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines: and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all acrid particles, and all humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the perfect of too rapid domains for the work of the intestines. To suppose the chemical change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the purposes of vitality. The stream of the principle of the purposes of vitality. The stream of the purpose of vitality and purposes of vitality. The stream of the purpose of vitality and purposes of vitality. The stream of the purpose of vitality and purposes of vitality and purposes of vitality. The purpose of vitality and purpose of vitality and purpose of vitality and purpose of vitality and purpose the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at

used in the practice of the first Physicians here

and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crnne, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dester; M. Jackson, Econi; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D Keys, Chinton; D S Haywood, Saline; Stone, Babcock & Co., Ypsilanti; 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

AFarm for Sale, SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and lifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.

The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar

uaple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. all 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 English Meadow. Also, a good LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are Chains, Ploughs, Drng, Cart, Fanning Mill &c. which will be sold with the place.

TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village. JULIUS RANNEY. March 20, 1844.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly 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 the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy bemselves of its many cures in similar cases .-By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-nineness of the article, which they should be reful to do, as we are told there is a spurious rticle of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Se careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparılla, Buffalo," iastamped upon the bot-tles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own

hand over the Cork. W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack for 1845, which will be made a general statistical and historical record on slavery and emancipation. A great variety of original articles in ic for Liberty Meetings, will be inserted, making It will also contain some excellent articles on

the subject of Temperance.

It will be richly embellished with plates, amon which will be the likeness of James G. Berner ur Liberty candidate for President, also a bric istory of his life. We shall be happy to teceive 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 Alinanacks, each. J. N. T. TUCKER.

11-3m. one and 1-- stal ben star T

U.F.Among the many striking proofs of the ex-citement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least is furnished in the fact that such a multitude of spurious and counterfeit preparations have been it forth, and some of them by men that profes a high business standing. Unless this medicin-had been of sovereign value, and its great suc-cess beyond all question, it would have found no imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counterfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West?—Sterling coin and safety-fund bills are counterleited constantly. The fact that a thing is ex-tensively counterfeited, is proof of its value.— The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is universally rejected, so should spurious medicines be. No sensible person will take the false when he can get the true. People who do not wish to c imposed upon, should obtain the genuine ar-cle. Attention to this is of the first importance, Cautron.—Ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and

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

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE

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

"COUGH LOZENGES"

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

"WORM LOZENGES" ave been proved in more than 400,000 cases to see infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm de. stroying medicine ever discovered. Children stroying medicine ever discovered. Children will cat 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 Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Polpitation 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 is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, lorns, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rhoumatism, lumbago, &c. Be erreful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE

WHICH cares like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE of ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York,

COMSTOCK & CO. 21, Courtland Street. their sources.

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

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Agent for Ann Arbor. JEWELRY. THE subscriber having just received a new addition to his former stock of

dition to his former stock of Goods is prepared to sell them cheap for Cash. A-which may be found mong which may be found the following: Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins,
Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and
Kays, Panal Com-

Keys, Pencil Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bows, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Pins, Hooks, and Even and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints,
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and

Tweasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheep as at any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH-ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice. hop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House. Cash paid for old Gold and Silve

Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844. C. BLISS. 28-1y. THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the original inventor or

I No family should be a week without these emedies. BALDNESS: Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hair. which wil stop it if felling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK en it or never try it. Remember this always. of at viscom PILES, went and shat has

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

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS positively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elizir and Nerre and Bane Liniment—but KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will emdiate all WORMS in children or adults with a ertainty quite astonishing. TOOTH DROPS. Kinnss-cures effectually.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844, 1949 Het ar ed 41 s 1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. JULY WAR HERE BUNY, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellancous, School and Classical
Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and
ruled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, ruled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Can-question

ister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS, Full and half bound, of every variety or Ruling

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

ESTRAY.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 27th of June, a brindle Cow, with a star in the forehead and line back, supposed to be about seven years old. The owner is request-ed to prove property, pay charges, and take her see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is away.

SYLVANUS SIAS.

Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844. 11-8w