## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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

BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVEBY SO-

TERMS.

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

in advance, at one time, ONE DOLLAR and TWEN-TY-FIVE cents each. TEN or more copies, to one Post Office, if paid

in advance, and at one time ONE DOLLAR each. CLERGYMEN, on paying arrearages, can have the Signal for one year for ONE DOLLAR, in ad-

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

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

All subscribers will be expected to pay within

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents.

each subrequent insertion, 25 cents Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter

made known at the office. Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an

extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of com munication in the State. All Remittances and Communications

should be addressed, Post paid, TESIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1844

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY, For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT. EDWIN A. ATLEE.

THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE.

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.

TOR 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, ELIAS COMSTOCK.

TEXAN SLAVERY.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, F. R. S., F. G. S., thus describes the condition of the Slave in Texas-a land where the people are fighting for freedom!

"The poor slave I saw here did not appear to me to stand any higher in the scribed; but we should give to him and scale of annimal existence than the horse; the horse does his daily task, eats his changeless provender, and at night is driven to his stable to be shut in, until he is after year, and on every occasion, proagain drawn forth at the earliest dawn to claiming that they were opposed to every go through the same unpitied routine un- plan of temperance reform, whether fu til he dies. This is the history of the ture or immediate. slave in Texas, differing in nothing from that of the horse, except that instead of Missouri. maize and straw he is supplied with a little salt pork to his maize, day after day, disgusting nursery for young slaves, beer crop they can cultivate,"

#### MR. CLAY ON SLAVERY AND ANNEXATION.

fair and candid exhibition of the real po- Barbour of Virginia, McLane of Delasition of Mr. Clay on these two subjects, ware, Pinckney of Maryland, and Johnby such an appeal to acknowledged FACTS son of Kentucky. as will establish the truth to the full sat-

against Slavery.

1797, Mr. Clay is said to have labored text whatever." with his voice and with his pen, for the

similar to that which had been established in Pennsylvania in 1780. By this plan, tion: he generation in being were to remain in bondage, but their offspring, born after a specified day, were to be free at the age of twenty eight years. The number of slaves in Kentucky was then small, probably not more than 20,000, and had this provision been inserted into the Constitution, it would long since have been a free State. But the advocates of emancipation were unsuccessful, and the num-

half a century. In an address before the Colonization Society, in after life, Mr. Clay said in reference to these efforts of his:

"We were overpowered by numbers, jority with the grace with which a minority, in a republic, should ever yield to original States." such a decision. I have nevertheless, never ceased, and never shall cease, to regret a decision, the effects of which have been, to place us in the rear of our neighbors, who are exempt from slavery, in the state of agriculture, the progress of manufactures, the advance of improvement, and the general prosperity of soci-

That Mr. Clay honestly and heartily

contended for gradual emancipation in Kentucky, we do not doubt: but his dislike to Slavery was not of such a nature as to preclude him from becoming a practical slaveholder under the laws of his own State, and a strenuous defender of the system. While he has regarded the political evils of Slavery with the eve of a statesman, and to some extent, has felt and acknowledged them, he has rarely, if ever, referred to the moral wrong, the outrages upon human rights, which are necessarily involved in the system itself. even under its mildest phases. Hence, while in theory, according to his own declaration, on financial grounds, he "is no friend to Slavery," in practice he has been a slaveholder for a great portion of his life. His course, in this respect, may justly be compared to that of the talented inebriate, who, while carousing over the intoxicating bowl, makes fervid orations to his intemperate companions concerning the evils of drunkenness, and portrays the vast amount of woe, degradation, and crime, which are its concomitants, with the more fervor and eloquence, because seen in others, and experienced in his own feelings. In such a case, we might believe that the inebriate was honest and sincere in lamenting the evils of that intemperance which he so graphically deto his companions but little credit for their desires of genuine reform, while we found them continuing their revels, year

§ 2. Mr. Clay advocated Slavery in

Louisiana, which was purchased of sion of Slavery over that State, gave him without any change, until death relieves France in 1803. The State of Louisiahim from his wearisome existence. The na, which had been taken from the ter- of capacity, skill, and perseverance. occupation of Texas by the Americans, ritory of that name, was admitted to fel- § 3. Mr. Clay opposed the Aboliwhere there are so many millions of acres lowship with the original States without tion of Slavery in the District of Columtors. I wish every slave in the United rights."- Speech in Senate, Jan. 28, of cotton lands, will convert the old slave- any restriction as to Slavery. But when bia. holding part of the United States into a the question of admitting Missouri as a The evidences of this are numerous; Slave State was agitated in 1819, an ex- but we need only present the vote on money to the proprietors thany any othwhole country, which has rarely been Senate in 1837:

witnessed on other occasions. The adherents of Liberty and Slavery marshalled

Untiring efforts are now being made by their forces for the contest; and it was the Whigs in all parts of the country, to debated with zeal and bitterness for three induce Liberty men to support Mr. Clay sessions. On this great question, whethat the next Presidential election, because er Missouri should be admitted as a Slave as they contend, he is really disposed to State, Mr. Clay took a very prominent exert his mighty influence for the Aboli- stand as the leader of the Slavery party. tion of Slavery as soon as he shall be He often spoke in behalf of the various elected to the chief magistracy, and be- motions having for their object the admiscause Mr. Clay, and the party whom he sion of Missouri as a slaveholding state; represents, are fully pledged to prevent and at one time he spoke nearly four he Annexation of Texas. On these two hours against the proposed antislavery reconsiderations, some who have acted with striction. The ablest members from the he Liberty party, have been induced to free States plead the cause of Freedom, agree to support Mr. Clay and the Whig among whom were Rufus King of New party; and it is hoped by the Whigs who York, Otis of Massachusetts, Dana of ise these arguments, that many more may | Connecticut, and Sergeant of Pennsylvathereby be seduced from their fidelity to nia. Against these Mr. Clay appeared the cause of Human Freedom. In the at the head of the slaveholders, the most following, article we propose to make a prominent of whom were Randolph and

Mr. Clay succeeded in effecting the adisfaction of Liberty men, and of a candid mission of Missouri as a Slave State, and thus gave that preponderance to the § 1. Mr. Clay has Spoken and Acted SLAYE POWER in our national councils. it has since enjoyed. The people of Mis-At the time Mr. Clay commenced his souri, in 1820, had formed a Constitution political career, which was at a very making it the duty of the General Asearly age, he was an advocate of gradual sembly, "as soon as might be, to pass emancipation in Kentucky. When the such laws as were necessary to prevent people of that State were about electing free negroes and mulattoes from coming elegates to form a new Constitution, in to and settling in the State, on any pre-

This clause was a prominent topic of election of such delegates as would sup-objection with the members from the free port a scheme of gradual emancipation, States; and to obviate it, Mr. Clay proposed the following fundamental condi-

> "It is provided that the said State shall never pass any law, preventing any description of persons from coming to and settling in the said State, who now are, or who may hereafter become citizens of any of the States of this Union."

> When the legislature should assent to this fundamental condition, Missouri was to be considered as admitted. The legislature did assent to it, and the admission was completed.

ber of slaves has steadily increased for But the resolution of admission had this clause also attached to it:

"And provided further, that nothing admitted into the Union, the exercise of and submitted to the decision of the ma- any right or power which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the

> It will be seen that the members from the free States opposed the admission of Missouri on two grounds; because its Constitution excluded free colored persons from the State, and because it permitted Slavery, and the consequent slave representation in Congress. By giving up the first point in controversy, Mr. Clay succeeded in obtaining votes enough to carry the other and far more important one. and thus adding one more to the Slave States, and setting the precedent for all the new States, who might apply for ad-

Mr. Clay's agency in this transaction, and his gratification in consequence of its success, were well described by himself, Milledgeville Federal Union, a Whig pa-

per. Mr. Clay said, "He moved for the appointment of a mmittee of one from each State, and that they should be elected by ballot; a means of designating a committee then unknown in the House. On that comhad voted against the reception of Missouri into the Union, and had the influence to have them elected; eighteen the first balbly to the reception of the new State into the Union. But this did not satisfy Mr. Clay; he urged on A. B. and C. the question-"Will you vote for it in the House? he delineates evils which he himself has and had the happiness to wring from them the positive promise he desired. This gave the turn scale in the House, and he knew the question was settled. It was Sunday evening, and he had now to take a walk of three miles to dine with the Russian Minister, from whom he had a standing invitation to dine on every Sunday, and never, no, never did he move ings, than on that occasion."

Mr. Clay did not overrate the impor tance of this achievement to his growing reputation. It gained him the confidence of the slaveholding portion of the Union-Missouri was a part of the territory of on that occasion in procuring the extenconsiderable influence as a party leader

"Resolved, That the interference, by should be to incorporate the institution of he citizens of any of the States, with the Congress designed to abolish Slavery in ments. he District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States opinion, the evils of slavery are, they are States, and have a direct and inevitable endency to disturb and endanger the U-

The yeas were as follows:

Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Buchanan, Brown, CALHOUN, Clay of Alabama, CLAY of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, CUTHBERT, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nichoas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, PRESTON, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, WALKER, White, Williams, Wright,

Here we find Mr. Clay fully identified in sentiment with the most notorious and zealous of the slaveholders and nullifiers of the South-with Calhoun, Benton, they would have nothing to do but to inprominent advocates of the Annexation of

In his speech in the Senate in 1839, he Slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia. Among other things, he remarked,

The Senate at its last session, solemnof the cession, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. And would it not

According to the views presented by Mr. Clay on this and on other occasions, Slavery cannot be abolished in the District of Columbia, without a breach of good faith, until it shall have been extinbeen obtained. We commend this consideration to those who, in case of the election of Mr. Clay, are anticipating favorable antislavery action in the Federal District. Mr. Clay's often repeated opinions and arguments against Abolition of the pledge given by Mr. Van Buren, berein contained shall be construed to that he would veto any bill having such take from the State of Missouri, when an object; and were he not to do it, it would indeed be in Mr. Clay "a breach of are concentrated the fondest hopes of the him to Mr. Mendenhall, of Richmond, faith" towards the slaveholders.

§ 4. Mr. Clay is opposed to all Emancipation.

In his speech in the Senate in 1839, he "If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvapossibility could the black race ever ac- mit any new State comprising within its ern or Southwestern States, I should have opposed and would continue to oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

In this extract, Mr. Clay declares his opposition to EVERY SCHEME of emanciin his speech at Milledgeville, Ga. March pation in those States where the blacks 19, 1844, as reported at length in the are equal, or nearly equal to the

But in the same speech he went further, and laid down premises which cover

the whole ground. "Mr. President, It is not true, and rejoice that it is not true that either of the two great parties in this country has mittee he placed the names of several that ANY design or aim at Abolition. I should deeply lament it, if it were true." "The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with lot, and the remaining six were upon his the safety and liberty of the European suggestion, made up of those having the descendants. Their slavery forms an exhighest number of votes. The committee | ception-an exception resulting from a met, and readily agreed to report favora-stern and inexorable necessity-to the general liberty in the United States."

onization speech of his at Frankfort, Dec. 17, 1839.

"If the question were submitted, whether there should be immediate or gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the U. States, without their removal or colonization, painful as it is to express the opin- - po right to discuss."-Clay's Speech, ion, I have no doubt that it would be un- 1837. wise to emancipate them."

Here we have -Mr. Clay's opinions, with a more buoyant step, or elevated feel- plainly and perspicuously expressed. But all other classes, unmixed with the rest in his address to Mr. Mendenhall, Oct. 16, 1842, we have a parallel drawn be tween Slavery as it is, and immediate desire the peace, harmony, and union, of picted at length. The speech is from the resolutions, 1837. a confidence which has since become a N. Y. Tribune, and, if we rightly remem prerequisite to high national promotion member, was written out by Mr. Clay -and the ability and zeal he displayed himself. The following is all we have room for:

in regard to the institution of slavery. I quarter on that great domestic institution look upon it as a great evil, and deeply la ment that we have derived it from the pa- from South Carolina would never be rental government and from our ances-

States was in the country of his ances- 1838. tors. But here they are, and the question is how can they be best dealt with? If a state of nature existed, and we were about would be more strongly opposed than I cerity. Had we space, we could produce guised.

slavery among its elements. But there iew to the Abolition of Slavery in the is an incalculable difference between the District of Columbia, is endangering the original formation of society, and a long igts and security of the people of the existing organized society, with its an-District; and that any act or measure of cient laws, institutions and establish-Now, great as I acknowledge, in my

of Virginia and Maryland; a just cause nothing, absolutely nothing, in compari of alarm to the people of the slaveholding son with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, gen eral and indiscriminate emancipation. In some of the States, the number of slaves approximates towards an equality with that of the whites; in one or two they surpass them. What would be the con dition of the two races in those States, upon the supposition of an immediate eman cipation? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one homoge nious mass? Does any man recommend amalgamation-that revolting admixture,

alike offensive to God and man! What then would certainly happen?-A struggle for political ascendancy; the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government Upon the supposition of a general, immediate emancipation, in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, Walker, and others, who are now the sist upon another part of the same Declaration of Independence, as Dorr and his deluded democratic followers recenty did in Rhode Island, according to which an undefined majority have the made an elaborate argument to show that right, at their pleasure, to subvert an existing government, and institute a new one in its place, and the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably en sue between the two races, civil war, y declared that it would be a violation of carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastagood faith, resulting from the transaction tion, and the ultimate extermination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild, continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country?"

§ 5. Mr. Clay is opposed to the whole Anti-Slavery Enterprise.

A single paragraph from Mr. Clay's the consent of those States shall have his appreciation of the measures and objects of the Abolitionists:

"They [the ultra Abolitionists] are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their in the District, amount to the full force powers of the general government is nation as a candidate for the Presidency nothing; the acknowledged and incontes. in December, 1839. But, if there be any civilized world are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, and regardless of all conse-With this class abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida. nia, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I the prohibition of the removal of slaves should have voted for it, because by no from State to State, and the refusal to adquire the ascendancy in that State. But limits the institution of domestic slavery if I had been then, or were now, a citizen are but so many means conducing to the of any of the planting States-the South- accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and BLOODY road to the distant gradual or immediate, because of the gaol at which they would finally ar-

The following is the conclusion of his address to Mendenhall, and to which, in in his Raleigh speech, he referred all who might wish to interrogate him on Slavery. It is, therefore, the response which he now makes to all the Abolitionists of the land.

"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 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 phan, clothe the naked, and feed and held the poor, black and white, who need suc cor, and you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shewn your

But the fact that Mr. Clay is oppose to every part of the antislavery enterprise. But here is another extract from a Collis susceptible of proofs almost without

> "Discussion implies deliberation; deliberation is preliminary to action. upon the subject of southern slavery, and therefore they have no right to deliberate

"He urged the importance of keeping the abolitionists separate and distinct from of the community, without the general sympathy, and exposed to the overwhelm ing power of the united opinion of all who

"I will now make a single remark on an unfortunate and delicate subject, [that of slavery.] At the commencement of the session that subject was before us, and I now repeat what I then declared, that, if there should be an attack from any of our section of the country, the senator found in front of me in defending our

The slaveholders have ever understood Mr. Clay, in all these speeches, to mean prejudiced reader that it has been, in the

ample evidences of this; but the following extract from the correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 7. 1839, a Whig paper, will suffice to show how his great speech was regarded by that impersonation of the Slave Power John C. Calhonn:

"When Mr. Clay had finished, Mr Calhoun rose and complimented him ighly on the noble stand he had taken: end; that we had passed one of our greatest dangers, and nobly passed it."

§ 6. Ma. Clay's present views on Sla-

It has been said to Abolitionists, and urged by some Whig papers, that these West India Emancipation have become more generally known; that the objects ble. of the Liberty party, their peaceable character, and the unexceptionable means on which they rely for success, cannot be inknown to Mr. Clay, nor can they have failed of making a favorable impression ipon his mind; and it is often intimated ate all his slaves, were it not for his present position before the public as a Presidential candidate; and that there is much discretion will warrant, all the objects sought by the Liberty party.

Now to all intimations of this charac there is not the least evidence of the truth would be an absolute violation of good faith with the slaveholders; and besides, we have his positive DECLARATION that his views remain unchanged, made as late as last April, in a public meeting at guished in Maryland or Virginia, or until speech in 1839 will be sufficient to show Raleigh, and written out by himself, since his return to Ashland. He says:

"On the subject of Abolition, I am persuaded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened assemblage. My The Annexation of Texas is indispensable to the object at all hazards, and without regard opinion was fully expressed in the Senate to any consequences, however calamitous of the United States a few years ago, and they may be. With them the right of the expression of it was one of the assign-property is nothing; the deficiency of the tible powers of the States are nothing; a one who doubts, or desires to obtain furcivil war, a dissolution of the Union, and ther information about my views in rethe overthrow of a government in which spect to that unfortunate question, I refer and obtained rank and consideration among them

Thus the previous views of Mr. Clay, which we have quoted, were here recalland were solemnly re-avowed, and this Raleigh speech written out by Mr. Clay carries their re-assertion to every portion of the Union. When, then, political partizans strive to obtain our votes by representing that Mr. Clay has become antislavery in his views, shall we believe the unsupported assertion of the demagogues, or shall we rather believe the solemn and explicit declaration of Mr. Clay to the contrary, as here promulgated to the whole nation?

§ 7. Mr. Clay's Position Defined by

1. Mr. Clay is not the advocate of Slavery as a good in itself-as a state of society to be desired. In this respect he differs from Mr. Calhoun. His remark his honest convictions:

"If a state of nature existed, and we vere about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should be to incorporate the institution of Slavery among its ele-

2. He opposes gradual emancipation in the Southern and Southwestern States.

3. He opposes ALL immediate emancipation, because of the evils which would inevitably flow from it. 4. He opposes the agitation and dis-

cussion of the antislavery question, in all its branches. 5. These opinions have been avowed people of the North have no right to act through a series of years, by Mr. Clay, who is a man of ability, age, and expe- thus expressed by himself; rience, and are now again reasserted to

> the world. 6. The sincerty of these convictions is further demonstrated by the HOLDING OF SLAVES for some thirty years.

Now, if continued slaveholding through

a long life, a constant defence of Slavery as it now exists, and an open and unreemancipation, in which the contrast is de- our confederacy."-Speech on Calhoun's mitting warfare upon all attempts at Emancipation, do not constitute sufficient tests of being thoroughly and completely a PROSLAVERY MAN, we know not what evidence could be produced which would be satisfactory. A man's practice through life, and the constant reiteration of unvaried opinions and principles of action, constitute the only sure standard by which we judge of human character; and the brief review that we have made of the course of Mr. Clay on this subject, we think, will not fail to convince every un-

## MIR. CLAY ON ANNEXA-

TION.

The experience of the last four years demon rates that the President of the United States of en has the fate of the most important measures give law to unwilling millions. Hence, in our judgement, the closeness with which the opinions of the candidates for the Presidency are scrutinized by the people, is to be approved rather than ne felt persuaded that abolition was at an condemned. The most important measures are ere thus left at the disposal of a single individual, and he not alway the most sound in his judgenent, or the most patriotic in his motives. On opinions were expressed several years Clay's published opinions on the Annexation of since; that the favorable workings of Texas to be commendable and appropriate. We shall endeavor to ascertain and state his position on this subject as fairly and briefly as possi-

#### § 1. The Object of Annexation.

We suppose we need not enter into a labored that Mr. Clay would immediately liber- mediately raise the price of slaves, to a great extent, and thus enrich the owners of that kind of property; and if the territory of Texas should be settled under the control of slaveholders, as it undoubtedly would be, all, or nearly all the States reason for believing that as soon as he carried out of that immense domain would conshall be elected, he will free all his tun slaves, and have a slave representation in slaves, and carry out as fast as sound Congress, and give to the slaveholding influence a lasting predominance in the Senate, and in the national councils. That this was the real object of Annexation, is evident to every unprejudiced ter, we have this reply to make: that pressly avowed by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, in his letter to Mr. Packenham, the Britof these allegations; that such a course ish minister, April 27, 1844. In referenc to the treaty which had been concluded by Mr. Tyler,

"The measure was adopted with the mutual fare of the two countries interested. IT WAS MADENECESSARY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS, plac-THEIR SAFETY AND PROSPERITY.

Here the whole story is told at once by this shameless ayowal of our Secretary of State .preservation, safety and prosperity of Slaveryla

#### & 2. Mr. Clay advocates the Recognition of Texas.

We have already seen, that by his exertions on Missouri struggle, Mr. Clay acquired their anas a leader. It was therefore natural that he should regard with favor the efforts of the Texin rebels to throw off the government of Mexico, which prohibited Slavery, and establish another slaveholding republic in close proximity ition. He was absent when it was adopted: t a motion to re consider was made, but lost, yes 24, nays 25-a tie vote. The nays, who refused to re-consular were there-

Messrs. Hayard, Benton, Black, Calhoun, CLAY, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing of Ill. Fulton, Grundy. Hendricks, Linn, Lyon, Moore, Mouton, Nicholas, Parker, Preston, Rives, Robnson, Sevier, Strange, WALKER, White.

Thus Mr. Clay was again found voting with the most ultra slaveholders and appexationists ignisst the great body of Northern freemen, and a favor of this recognition, which was regarded ov many slaveholders only as a preliminary step to Mr. Mendenhall doubtless expressed to Annexation. His single vote, on this occaion, prevented a re-consideration, and thus settled the onestion.

> § 3. Mr. Clay's Letter on Annexation.

As this letter has been generally read, we need do tile than more advert to the circumstances under which it was written, its prominent positions, and the construction which has been placed upon it by the friends of Mr. Clay.

At the time this letter was written, the treaty of Annexation had just been concluded by Mr. 'yler, and its ratification was the prominent tope of conversation through the Union. In wriing upon Annexation, Mr. Clay very naturally ooked upon the aspects which then presented hemselves, and properly took strong ground against the measure, as injudicious and inexpedint. It seems to us that every sensible man must oincide in the conclusion to which he came, as

"I consider the Annexation of Texas, at this re compromising the national character, involvwith other foreign powers, dangerous to the in-tegrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opin-

We have yet to find the first Liberty man, who loes not consider these objections proper and valid against the treaty proposed, at that time, by John Tyler. But while Mr. Clay thus in part expressed the views of the great body of northorn freemen, he presented another aspect which the subject might exhibit in future. He says:

"If without the loss of national character, ithout the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any dan-ger to the integrity of the Union, and without ng an unreasonable price for Texas, the quesn of Annexation were presented, it would ap-

Nothing in this letter can be found, pledging Mr. Clay in the least against future Annexation inder favorable auspices; and a considerable poron of the Whigs at the South so understand m, as we will show by ample testimony. But

of Tracis from the Tribune office, which are bought by Clay Clubs and politicians in immens quantities, and which are written expressly for eirculation in all the States. The writer and his productions have been recommended to pubbers of Congress of different sections, and hence his Tracts may be regarded as of higher authority than those of any other individual in the pary. The Truct No. 9, for June, treats express ly on Annexation, and sums up the several point of Mr. Clay's letter in the following foir and

"9. Mr. Clay's position on the annexati question, leaves it precisely where it was. He opens and shuts no door on this question, no does he put his little finger to one. He frankly vontures on some suggestions, which, perchance course of policy on this question, other than-I To maintain the faith of treaties 2. Not to vi olate our rule of non-intervention, where our position is neutral. 3. To do what we can, fairly and honorably, to secure the independence of Texas. 4. To see that our own republic receive no damage by European interference in the a fairs of Texas. 5. To oppose, if necessary, l force of arms, all such machinetions. 6. To les the question of Annexation open and unembar rassed, for the future decision of the parties cocerned, after they shall have had a fair and suff cient opportunity to consider it. And 7. To bel country through the critical posture, int which ambitious men, reckless of consequently bave brought it. This is the position of Clay on the annexation question, as we understand it. He would not pick a quarrel, where we could only reap dishonor, and where we would chance to have the world against us. And we have reason to believe, there is no part of the Union and no interest, no feeling or prejudice or this subject, which Mr. Clay does not regard

This corresponds with the view that we have taken of it. In this letter, Mr. Clay opens and SHUTS NO DOOR ON THIS OURSTING, "nor does he put his finger to one." Also he is pledged "Te LEAVE THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION OPEN AND UNEMBARRASSED, for the FUTURE decision of th parties concerned.

with impartial and patriotic concern.

Again, in the same Tract, the writer, speak ing of the Union as it now is, says:

"We do not say that it cannot, or ought not to be, AT A PROPER TIME, enlarged by the Annexa-tion of Texas. Personally, we have been, and still are, disposed to think favorably of such an acquisition, if it can be made harmoniously, and without prejudice to the social, commercial or po-litical interests of the Unionr'

We are pleased to see these correct views of Mr. Clay's position so well portrayed by a writer whose productions are so extensively read, and so highly regarded. They will do very much to counteract the dishonest arts of many Whigs, who in private conversation with Liberty men, are unblushing in the affirmation that Mr. Clay and the whole party are fully pledged agains

## § 5. Second Letter of Mr. Clay on

Another letter on Annexation has just appeared from Mr. Clay, written to S. P. Miller, of Tuscaloosa, in which he comes out still more plainly on the Texan side. After referring to the opposition of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohro, and Massachusetts, he continues:

"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

Here, then, is most satisfactory evidence, that if all obstacles from other sources were removed Mr. Clay, on his part, as an individual, would have "no objection." Personally, he would tended to enlarge too much our national territory; or that it would build up Slavery-on these grounds, being matters of personal opinion, he would have no objection. The letter amounts simply to this: "Texas may come in, if there be not too many object 're against it; as for me. as an individual, I have no objection to its admiss-

§ 6. Testimony of Southern Whigs. We shall now adduce the opinions of Southern Whigs, to show that they are very far from sup posing that Mr. Clay has forever closed the doc on Annexation.

The Richmond Whig is the leading Clay pa per south of the Potomac, and gives tone to me of the others. The strong feeling in Yirgin for Annexation compelled the Whigs to com out and define the position of its party in face of Annexation, as follows.

"The people of Virginia, so far as we hav in the State possess better sources of information ARE IN FAVOR OF ASSENTATION, at the proper time, and under the proper circumstances."

... "The circumstances which would render it acceptable, are these. nces which would ren

"1. Let the boundary embrace no more than old Texas; that is, Texas as it once belonged to

2, Let Mexico acknowledge the Independence of Texas, or let Texas show that she had ence of Texas, or let Texas show that she has the power ro maintain her Independence. 3. Let it be understood that we take no for-

eign war on our shoulders by adopting Texas into the Union.

When all these points are settled, we believe a majority of old Virginia will be found in favor of annexing Old Texas,"

In perfect consonance with this, Mr. James Lyons, one of the Whig candidates for Elector in Virginia, comes out in the same paper, in an article in favor of Annexation, which conclude

"If the majority of the people are in favor of Annexation, they will have it; and in Mr. Clay ability, experience, and patriolism, they will have the surest guarantee that SHE WILL BE AN-NEXED in the most secure and honorable man-

The National Intelligencer says of Annexation

as quoted in the Western Citizen: "We don't so much object to THE THING IT-

SELF, as to the man and the party by which it i The Spirit of Liberty, a Pittsburgh paper, says

that Whig Ward badges are in use in Louisville Ky, with the following among other inscrip-

"ANNEXATION, on honorable terms, and when

Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va. is a man zealous for Mr. Clay. A speech of his in the Senate or the Texas treaty, is thus referred to by the correspondent of the Philadelph'a Ledger:

"The best speech in the Senate on the Texas question, was made by the Hon. W. C. Rives, who is for the Annexation, and at the san time, against the immediate execution of the measure, without the consent of Mexico."

Hon. E. H. Foster is another Whig Senator. He is from Tennessee, and in the same discussion

e accomplished without violation of the faith o reaties, without disparagement of America nonor in any way, without jeopardy to the peace with the deliberate judgment and free assent of majority of the American people." Mr. Summers is a Clay man, and a prominen

Whig member of the House of Representatives, rom Virginia. In a speech in the House just be ore its adjournment, he declared:

"The time might and probably would come, when Texas would and ought to be annexed to the miled States."

"What was the moving consideration pressed pon the people of the Southern States? They ere begged, desired to come forward in favor of nmediate annexation, in order that, by acquir-ing this country, their slave institution in the South wo the more source both from michin-tons at home and about. A consummation so ien Mer welcome in this Hall than from him.

He objected to the treaty because it did not provide sufficient security for the maintenance of Slavery; and recommended as follows:

"Provide that this territory beyond the Sabin f it should come into the Confederacy, should not the right of slavery if its inhabitants do ired it; in other words fix it on the principle of the Missouri question, and remove all the difficulties about this question that impress nemselves on his mind as a Southern man. H vas reared in the South, and his feelings wer outhorn feelings; yet he had a love for this Un on which was unextinguishable except with the extinction of life. Annex Texas by treaty or coint resolution; leave this question open, and ome here five years hence and tell me-

Here Mr. S. hour expired.

At the Whig convention held in Millegville, Georgia, for the purpose of nominating electors of president and vice president, the following reslution was adopted unanimously: "Resolved, That we are in favor of the annex-

tion of Texas to the United States at the earliest eried consistent with the honor and good faith f the nation." In 1842, the Legislature of Tennessee, which

had a Whig majority, passed a preamble and reslution for the admission of Texas. The resotion reads thus:

state of Tennessee, that our representatives in Congress be requested to use every exertion in cer power to procure the admission of Texas in the Union, with equal rights and on equal foot ng with the sovereign States of these United

The Baltimore American, a leading Clay paer has the following editorial remarks:

"If those who really desire the annexation o Texas would consider the subject fairly they would probably find that the chances in facer of a afe and secure annexation are greater with MR. LAY in the Presidential chair then any other

Mr. Clay's letter did not express a final and onclusice opinion against annexation. He was opposed to the ill-timid and most inconsiderate sure which Mr. Tyler thrust before the Sen But it is we'l known that Mr. Clay, when ecretary of State, was anxious to secure that rtien of territory known originally as Texas. he were at the head of the Government, and fair opportunity should offer for regaining just opportunity should offer for regaining that region, the presumption is strong that he on It avail himself of it—and the more especially it is should be in accordance with the wishes of the country. s of the country. If Texas cannot be had honrably and fairly, it should not be had at all; if can be had honorably and fairly, Mr. Clay administration will probably witness the consum nation of the measure of annexation.

We speak on this subject merely from the in-trences growing out of Mr. Clay's known opinns and former course with regard to Texas; and com these inferences we are persuaded that the ances of ultimate annexation will be greater in he seent of his election than in view of any othrevent. A Whig Senate will stand as an im-moveable barrier against any rash movements similar to that of the Tyler treaty. In fact Mr. Clay's position on this subject, instead of clos-ng the door against the admission of Texas nto our Union, points out the only way in chich such admission can exentually take place.

We might multiply these quotations indefinitey; but enough have been presented to show that f Mr. Clay.

gainst Annexation.

But it is also said that the Whigs, as a party, re fully pledged to prevent Annexation. The alsity of this is easily shown.

The principles of a party may be ascertaine rom the expressed opinions of its highest candilates on party questions: from the declarations f its general Conventions; and from the posions of its prominent and leading publications. f we bring the Whig party to this test, we shall ind it far from being committed against Annexa-

As to its candidates, Mr. Frelinghuy sen mainins a profund silence. Why is this? Should e be silent on one of the cardinal principles of his party? Mr. Clay's position we have already "Personally he could have so objection to Annexation." All the requisite he asks he consent of the great majority of the people .-The candidates, of the party, are not against fuare Annexation.

As to the Baltimore National Whig Convenon, they took no action whatever against Anexation, although Tyler's treaty had been cometed, and Mr. Clays letter had already appeared. The National Convention of the Whig party were not against Annexation.

As to the principal publications of the party we have already seen that the Richmond Whig and Baltimore American are for it, the National Intelligencer leans the same way: the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer is, or was a short time since, a strong advocate of the measure; while the Tract he would see that in a minority as we of Junius commits the party rather for it than

Thus the highest candidates of the party, ar not against future Annexation, nor its National Convention, and only a portion of the press.-And in these circumstances, to say the Whig par- Slavery disunionist, that it leaves no man, who ty is committed against it, is to make an asserion unsupported by any adequate proof.

#### § 8. The Democratic Party is for An- to vote against him. nexation and Slavery.

That the party is for immediate Annexation, no. one denies; that this Annaxation is designed by if he is elected, his administration must break he southern leaders of the party to extend, strengthen and perpetuate Slavery, there is ample reason for believing; and that such would be two years, in the face of the heavy current the feet of the admission of slaveholding States ormed the territory of Texas, must be evident to any one who duly considers how much Slavery has already gained by diffusion over seven new Slave States.

## § 9. Recapitulation.

Our object in this article was to show that the iews of Mr. Clay on Slavery and Annexation were of such a nature, that no honest anti-slave ry man could support him for the Presidency with out the grossest inconsistency.

We have demonstrated that his early zeal for gradual emancipation did not preclude him from very soon becoming a slaveholder: that he was a expressed his conviction that Annexation would leader of the slaveholders against the northern therefore can furnish any.

cemen in the successful attempt to introduc Missouri as a slave state; that he is opposed to the immediate Abolition of Slavery in the Federal District; that he is opposed to all emancipaon, and in favor of Slavery as it is: that he is opposed to the anti-slavery discussion, in the free States, to the antislavery enterprise in the general, and to every portion of it; and that these riews have been acted out for many years, have een often and publicly defended, and recently e-avowed before the whole nation.

We have also shown that Mr. Clay was one the earliest advocates of the Recognition of Texis as a nation, which was a preparatory step to Annexation: that his first letter on Annexation contained no pledge or committal of any kind gainst fature. Annexation: and his second expressly declared that personally he could have to objection to it: that the Junius Tract affirms that Mr. Clay left the question just where it was and that a large portion of the Southern Whigs are now confidently expecting Annexation thro' the election of Mr. Clay, and are zealously supporting him in undoubting faith he will triumph ntly consummate the scheme.

low any anti-slavery man, with his eyes open, against all the lessons of the past, and all rational views of the future, and will ultimately fail o obtaining the object they had in view.

On the other hand, the genuine friends of free lom in both the Whig and Democratic parties can consistently vote for BIRNEY. In so doin hey will not contravene any party principles of heir own, while each vote will count one in favor of Haman Freedom, and one against the nearious project of Annexation. Whichever party nay succeed in the present struggle, the restrain ng influence of the Liberty party, augmented in numbers and influence, as it will be, by large annual accessions, will be telt in the administration of the government during the next four years: t will be felt in behalf of every beneficial meas ure, and against every scheme of wickedness and appression. We would say, then, to every patriot, of every name, Vote for Breser, and if he be not elected in 1844, you will thereby place him, and the noble principles of which he is the representative, on the highest vantage ground for EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT!

GEN. HAMILTON AND MR. CLAY. Gen. James Hamilton now of Ala-Southern Convention, for the purpose of for the Repository \$110 75. procuring such an alteration of the U.S. Constitution as will preclude every body from talking about Slavery. The Calhounites and eternal-slavery men, as we anticipated, have determined, of the two national candidates, to go for Polk, as a more convenient and effectual instrumen of effecting Annexation, and their other projects for slaveholding aggrandisement. Accordingly, they are doing all they can to defeat Mr. Clay's election in the southern States. One of the most effectual means of accomplishing this is to hold Hamilton, July 8, 1844. We see noth- kind. ing in it very remarkable. We copy from the Detroit Advertiser, verbatim et

"Having retired from the strife of party olitics, nothing but the vital importance of the annexation question has induced me to take the smallest interest in the present strug-

As, however, the defeat or election of Messrs. Polk and Dallas cannot but have a CONTROLLING influence on the final solution of the question, and I believe, on others of eminont value to the best interests in the country, I have no hesitation to declare that, in ommon with yourselves, I will most cordialy support the Democratic nomination at Baltimore, both by my vote and opinions, however valueless the last may be.

With the highest personal esteem for Mr. Clay, and a warm admiration of his genius and President. The New Jersey Freeman, ability, I must confess, three months ago, I would have been willing for one that the Thus every Free State and Territory has South should have acquiesced in his election, a Liberty organization, and one or more very agitation, in the last paragraph: although our interpretations of the Constitution, are very much at variance, trusting to those generous impulses, under the influence of which, the Missouri and Tariff compromises were consummated, and under the belief that are, we should have fair play in reference to our great domestic question; bat he has come ont so strongly in advance against our interests, and, I believe against the best interests of the whole Union, on the side of the Antientertains the opinions I do of the public polcy of the country, any other alternative bu

I cannot but deeply regret the fatal mistake this gentleman has committed, for even down under a most disastrous excitement throughout the whole country, in less than of public opinion, which will be setting in favor of the measure to which I have referred, vastly augumented by the known fact of his eing principally responsible for its defeat, on grounds at variance with enlightened and humane policy. In one word, he has played a strong hand against his own section of the Union, on behalf of the most dangerously atrocious party that has ever risen up inour country -our frantic Abolitionists, who are in close affiliated alliance with the still more frantic Abolitionists of Great Britain."

We have no back numbers in the office

SUGGESTION TO DEMOCRATS. The Boston Morning Chronicle, after giving an account of the "Confidential Circular," which has excited such a sensation among the Democrats of N. York, makes the following suggestions to Dem-

"Although not invited to the Councils prised at finding their leaders so ready to sell them, and their consciences, and et venture to commend to their consid- former will go against the measure. oint letter. You cannot disconnect Polk the other. Clay or Polk (one or the othnd Texas, so as to vote honestly for one er) must be President. Which shall we without giving your influence to the other. have, Clay, who will defeat annexation. ote for Birney. It is the only way to or Polk, who will secure annexation? I give your vote its true influence. In no for one, shall not hesitate in my choice. other way can you effectually protest against the acts of your own party, which Now, in view of these undeniable facts, we ask | you disapprove, without favoring or even seeming to favor the measures of the opposite party, which you disapprove still more. In voting for Birney and Morris you compromise no principle of your distinctive political creed, because no such paramount political objects, may, perhaps, con- principle is at issue-and you assent to no principle of the opposite party because none of these are involved.

You vote against Texas, without voting nexation grounds, in our judgment, will act in favor of the bank. Indeed, a Democrat voting for Birney will tell more strongly against Clay and bank than if he had voted for Polk, just as a Whig vote for Birney tells more against Polk and Texas than if he had voted for Clay .-Away, then, with the miserable idea that Democrats should abandon the polls, and leave the country to misrule. We tell you there never was such an unobjectionable opportunity to exert the greatest amount of influence."

### COLONIZATION.

This old humbug is nearly antiquated. But it still finds some dupes. The Baltimore Sun says that the receipts of the American Colonization Society, in the falsehood, as every reader of the Signal whole Union from the 20th of April to knows. Have we not been against Anthe 20th of June, just two months, amounted to \$4,006 53. This amount was all contributed in small sums from different sections of the country. From the State nent of Liberty principles-that he was of Maine, \$121 50; from Massachusetts \$175; Rhode Island \$10; N. York \$112; bama, formerly of Texas, and originally District of Columbia \$500; Virginia \$1, of South Carolina, is closely identified 907 87; North Carolina \$29; South Carwith the Calhoun and McDuffie tribe of olina \$108 41; Mississippi \$25; Missoupoliticians. He is an advocate of a ri \$650; Kentucky \$255; Ohio \$10; and

The Free States contributed \$428 50 we say?

FACTS vs. RUMORS. story circulated by a Whig of Wayne coming election. County, who had visited Leslie, Ingham 5. "Its editorial articles are calculated

(F A friend in Jackson County writes, Aug. 10:

"You may perceive from the tone of the Whig Press, that they anticipate a heavy vote for Liberty in November, in this county, and their anticipations wil undoubtedly be realized. I have address ed a number of audiences, who appeared attentive to the subject.

The Signal is doing much for the cause and is read with interest by men of all Parties," ad dooler cours oil of the

NEW JERSEY FOR LIBERTY!

New Jersey has a Liberty party, liberty paper, and has in nomination Birney electors of President and Vice a small monthly, hails from Boonton .-Liberty papers, except Rhode Island and lowa. This is the manner in which we are "dying away!" During the next four years, we must organize in every Slave State and Territory. Virginia has already commenced.

The last Voice of Freedom has a notice of eighteen meetings in Addison and Chittenden counties. The last Liberty press has forty-four appointments for Liberty meetings.

UNSUCCESSFUL. ersuade them to vote for Mr. Clay. Afpersons to sign it, who called themselves Abolitionists." Most of these never preended to be voting Liberty men, one declared himself always opposed to the pary, and one has published an article, complaining that his name was unfairly obtained. The Address itself is spoken of as perfectly harmless. The whole affair was a complete abortion.

IF We have received the first number of the Detroit Weekly Post," by E. G. Roberts .-It is just the size of the Signal of Liberty, and is andsomely printed. It goes to the full extent for the slavery coalition-Polk, Dallas, Oregon, Texas and Slavery.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Mr. Editor:-I am a subscriber to this abolition paper; and admire its oppo sition to human slavery. But during th past few weeks my mind has been calle to the important fact that its editorial arocrats. We think they are worthy of tion of Polk and Dallas. It abuses Clay editorial head, certain paragraphs intendof those honest Democrats, who are sur- er is uttered against Polk, or Polk's favorite project of annextion. Clay and Polk are both slaveholders. principles, to please to slaveholders, we the latter will annex Texas, if elected, the eration our article published July 13, is a good rule of philosophy and morals, toral vote of the State to Mr. Polk, and BIRNEY IS THE MAN," as pointing out a which requires us to choose the least of nore excellent way" than their projected two evils, when we must choose one or

> AN ABOLITIONIST. We cut the above from the Oakland not be a very attentive reader of its columns, or he would not have stated so many gross untruths respecting it in so short an article. Just enumerate them:

1. "It abuses Clay and the Whigs."true? Or have we refused a hearing to those who would correct our errors?

2. "It keeps standingunder its editorial head certain paragraphs intending to injure Mr. Clay." We expect that if they be true, they will have their appropriate offect. Are his friends afraid that truth will injure his prospects? Have there not been some "paragraphs" there respecting Polk and Dallas?

3. "No hint is ever uttered against Polk, or Polk's favorite project of Annexation." Now this is an atrocious nexation from the first number of this paper? Have we not said that Polk was a slaveholder-that he was a zealous oppounworthy of the suffrages of freemenand that his party, if successful, would be a great SLAVERY PARTY, beyond the hope of reformation-and that it was already fully pledged against the sacred cause of Haman Freedom, and for the growth of Slavery? What more could

The Slave States, \$3,578 03 4. He says "Clay will defeat Annexation." This is a matter of opinion. In our view, nothing will be so effectual to Some weeks since we mentioned the defeat it as a large Liberty vote at the

County, that all the Liberty men of that to promote the election of Polk and Dalplace, and most in the vicinity, were go- las." They are not calculated to proing for Clay. We contradicted the story mote the success of either party. We at the time, as entirely false. Last week tell the truth of both parties, without we received from Leslie Post Office a let- fear or favor, and if these truths are cowardice to falsehood"-of rancorous ter inclosing ten dollars, and the names of more unfavorable to the Whigs than to personal abuse, sly unmanly inuendo, and lition party!—Cincinnati Herald. him up as an enemy to Annexation, and thirty eight New subscribers. The Whigs their opponents, it is their misfortune to harsh and brutal calumny"—and of being their opponents, it is their misfortune to harsh and brutal calumny."—and of being the work is Moraise the mad-dog cry of 'Abolition!'. It miss it in circulating such falsehoods so have so bad a cause. We advise our a very large proportion of the slaveholding Whigs is to these charges Mr. Clay alludes in early in the season. Their untruth must readers not to vote for Clay or Polk, but his last letter on Annexation. A Whig necessarily become manifest; and thus to come out from both parties, and be sepfriend has requested us to publish the fol- people will be rendered incredulous and arate. The reason why we discuss the § 7. The Whig Party not pledged lowing extract from a letter of General distrustful of all future reports of the most with the Whigs is because they are always attacking us. This very article, and its publication in a Whig paper, with erty men! its abounding falsehoods, is an instance of the warfare that meets as from them

However, as we mean to be candid, we both Polk and Clay would be "EVILS."\_ We fully believe it; and therefore we give our influence for a man whose election will be a blessing to his country. fuse to vote at all. Yet this writer not only intends to act thus foolishly, bu hopes to induce others to do the same!

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

A correspondent of the Hartford Freeman ecently visited Mr. Clay at his residence, in Lexington, Kentucky. The following is at testimony to the good effects of the anti-sla- gle mail. "I have filled up my letter with other mat

ters until I have hardly any room left for the

most interesting incident of my sojourn here—my visit to Cassius M. Clay. He lives in very fashionable style, in the outskirts of the city, in a tasteful cottage, with very extensive and beautiful grounds around it. I call his house a cottage, because it is but one story nigh-that being a very common style of orlding here, though the snugness which we generally associate with the idea of a cottage, lost in the profusion of length and wings with which they always make up the want of height. His front door looks out upon a delightful lawn and majestic trees, which are not surpassed in Lexington. I spent some time with him at his house-where I was received very cordially-and afterward spent an evening with him at the public house where The Whigs of Pittsburgh, Pa. have got I am stopping. He is about \$2 years of age. p an address to Liberty men, trying to of middling height, compactly built, with dark hair, and black eyes. There is in his eye a look of cool determination and courage, that ter every exertion, they obtained twelve I have rarely seen elsewhere—and his person indicates great physical strength. I cannot give you even a summary sketch of his many interesting remarks on slavery. Suffice it to say that I was delighted to find such a coincience in his views and feelings with those of anti-slavery men of the North. I had feared est, a Southern man, he might have some jealousy of Northern intereference, or at least some want of perfect sympathy with us-bu it is far otherwise. He is a genuine abolitionist-in the popular and odious sense of that carry out anti-slavery principles to all their Morris. consequences. To my inquiry whether the anti-slavely movement of the North had put off the day of emanzipation in Kentucky, (and this is what all the opposers of abolitionism are forever throwing in our faces-he replied, "NO-I WISH IT COULD HAVE COMMENCED FIFTY YEARS SOONER "

The Detroit Advertiser has the followng notice of the prospects of the Whigs

"The sensible Locofocos have no hopes ticles are ealculated to promote the elector of getting a majority in this State. Their sole reliance is, on such an abolition diversion as will give Mr. Polk a bare plurality over Mr. Clay alone. There is a ing to injure Mr. Clay-while no hint ev- clear Tariff and anti Texas majority in Michigan, but unfortunately, this majority is divided by the separate organization of the Birney men. By means of this division solely, the Locofocos, although in actual minority, hope to give the elecsecure the choice of a U. S. Senator, favorable to the annexation of Texas. But this game will not succeed, al-

though some leading Birney men, of J. W. Tait, says the Cleveland Plaindcaler whom we had a right to expect better editor and publisher of the Conneaut Gazotte, and things, seem to favor it, and the Locofo- a strong Harrison and Tyler man in 1840, now co politicians are straining every nerve openly opposes Clay, and is about issuing a Libto accomplish. The minority will not be to accomplish. The uniterry The his old Harrison subscribers have requested him Tariff and anti-Texas majority, laying to do so, and they pledge themselves to sustain will so far co-operate, as to elect repre- Edward Wade, of Cleveland, an eloquent speak. sentatives in Congress, friendly to the er and a ready debater, who as a Whig in 184) present Tariff—to secure the choice of a opposed the Liberty party, is now one of its chief J. S. Senator opposed to annexation— supporters. and to east the electoral vote of Michigan against James K. Polk, the Texas candidate for the Presidency. Patriotism de- Hopkins, L. F. Fainter and M. H. Hickox, citmands such a co-operation, and it must izans of its acquaintance, and very active in 1840 Have we ever made statements respecting and will be effected. To doubt it is to to secure the election of General Harrison, are question the sense and intelligence of a now equally setive against Henry Clay. They

The intelligent reader will place that estimate on the article which it deserves. It seems "the Birney men" are to be wheedled or driven into such "a co-operation" with the "Anti-Texas" men, "as to elect representatives in Congress favorable to the present Tariff-secure the choice of a U. S. Senator opposed to annexation, and to cast the electoral vote of Michigan against James K. Polk."

Now, Gentlemen, there is but one obtained—that is, by voting for "the Birney men's" ticket throughout. No other "co-operation" can be effected, and if uslavery in his feelings, and this last concession you dream of it, you will find your mistake. As to your numerical strength compared with your Polkite opponents, that is your own affair; and if you are in the minority, as you intimate, you will not succeed in getting Birney men to fight your party battles. You may make up your minds on this to begin with .-Liberty men have not been abused and teries of the enemy seem to be all directed against befooled by Whig papers and the Whig party without learning something by experience. In spite of all your efforts, the Liberty party vote of last year will be largely increased, and you will come out from the battle as best you may. In the meantime, in trying your experiments upon the Birney men to secure this "cooperation," so necessary for you, we suggest that you republish the articles in your late papers, accusing Mr. Birney of "base and deliberate calumny"-of "adding "clearly a wolf in sheep's clothing, or rather a Polkat in the skin of a mink. Such choice and honjed phrases of endearment and affection towards their respected candidate, will have a wonderful effect in securing the confidence of Lib-

## PROGRESS.

A few months since, some of our friend lought that the utmost that the Liberty party ould do the present year, amid the whirlwind give the writer credit for uttering two our number and influence unimpaired. We dis truths, in representing that the election of sented from this opinion, and expressed the belief that the excitement would reach the antislavery men as well as others, and call them out in delence of their principles. The result has met our expectations. "The country is rising, Vote for a man who is an acknowledged but it is for the cause of Freedom, as well as for "evil!" Never! We would sooner re- Polk and Clay. We have carefully watched the signs of the times, and we car truly say, that at no time since the organization of the party has the union of Liberty men been more perfect, their furth and hope more fully developed or their exertions and efforts mere abundant. There is far greater interest among liberty men now than there was a year since. In proof of this we cite the following cheering evidences of progress, extract from his letter. Notice his emphatic which we cut from our exchange papers of a sin-

## Signs of the Times.

Two years ago, you could hardly get the polit ical press generally, to recognize the existence of the Liberty party, or the names of its candidates. The Liberty vote was all "Scat." Now, in the votes taken on board steamboats, the name of Birney occurs as regularly as any other; and many of the Whig papers are as intent upon opposing the Liberty men, as they are the Dem-

Agnin, in 1840, the Whigs were as assiduous in disclaiming abolitionism, as the Democrats were in charging it upon them. Now they are eager to convince Liberty men that they are as good abolitionists as they are, while the Demo crats, so far from making this a weapo against them, are anxious rather to show the ably there were not less than THREE MUNDRED iollowness of their pretensions to anti-slavery

What do these facts signify? We commend hem to the notice of our Southern friends. In four years more, if the Liberty men stand fast, ooth parties, if then existing, will be more in fear of the anti-slavery, than slavery sentiment.

## The Liberty Roll.

Make way for the true democracy! CHARLES Morris, Esq , a leading member of the bar of Troy, Miami county, supported Mr. Van Buren warmly in 1844. He afterwards was the choice of many for the President Judgeship of his circuit. He rejects Polk and Dallas, and will vote term—an abolitionist—and he seems ready to as all true Democrats should, for Birney and

JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., of Elyria, Lorain couny, a very fluent and popular speaker, also a memer of the bar, was a supporter of Van Buren i 1840. He, like Mr. DePuy, is unwilling to sac rifice his principles, at the bidding of the slavecause of Equal Rights, and Fair Wages for all men. He is making numerous converts from Polkism to true Democracy in Lorain.

Mr. Huseands, a distinguished leader of the Democratic party in Rochester, has abandoned his party on the ground of its pro-slavery doings, and is denounced by the Rochester paper as a Liberty man.

Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, in 1840, a warm Harrison man, in 1844, goes for Birney. S. P Chase, in 1840 an influential and active supporter of General Harrison in this place, in

841, is a devoted Liberty man. Mr. Hutchins, of Trumbull co., O., in 1840, n eloquent advocate of the claims of Van Buren, in 1844, is devoting his powers to the success of he Liberty cause.

Lewis L. Rice, an able Whig editor in 1849, is now editing a most excellent Liberty paper at Warren, Trumbull co.

erty paper at Painesville. He says hundreds of

The Cleveland Plaindealer says Thomas Richmond, T. C. Severance, R. H. Blackmer, H. P. are all Liberty men.

Middlesex Standard is the title of a new Liberty paper just started in Lowell, Mass. It is a neat sheet, and when we say that its editor is JOHN G. WHITTIER we pronounce its highest praise. Thank Heaven this noble poet is at last well enough to buckle on his armor once more in the cause of Freedom. Whittier was once a eading Democrat, and he can appeal to to his old associates with most convincing power. The Standard records the conversion of anoth-

er prominent Democrat. "We are happy," it says, "also to learn that the Hon. James Fowler of Westfield, in this way by which any of these results can be State, a prominent Democrat, and formerly a candidate of that party for Lieutenant Governor,

of the Northern Democracy, has thoroughly dis-In addition, we may mention, among the recent converts to the Liberty cause, Judge H. H. Van Arminge of Pittsburgh, also a Democrat,

"The Combat Thickens," The combat thickens between the Whigs and Liberty men. The Democrats will soon be hors du combat. On the Western Reserve, the batthe Liberty men. In the Western Reserve

Chronicle, the whole of the first page, and nearly half of the second, bristle with great guns against the Liberty movement. First, we have an elaborate speech from Major Churchill, an Abolitionist, showing reasons why Abolitionists ought to vote for Mr. Clay; secondly, Mitchell versus Birney; thirdly, "Abolition Backsliders;" fourthly, James G. Birney's opinion of Mr. Clay; fifthly, Burchard's letter to Abolition

This is but a specimen of the turn the canvass s taking. In country places, where the antilavery sentiment is strong, the orators mouth it about Liberty, till some even "of the very elect" are half persuaded that the Whig party in an abo-

# Ville C.

We learn by Alvan Stewart, Esq., who attended the convention at Arcade, on the 1st of August, that there was a great and spirited gathering of the warm and fast friends of Liberty at their mass convention, and an efficient plan of action adopted for the ensuing contest, Arrangements were made in one district for 500 lectures! That is the way to do up the work. A harvest cannot fail to follow such activity, nor is there any danger of their turning to Clay who are so well awake for Liberry.

The Liberty Party of Onondaga and adjoining unties held a Mass meeting of 3,500 of the Freemen and women of this district, in Syracuse, on the 1st day of August. It was truly a magficent gathering. Bright and sweetly opened he morning. Great and glorious the event it unmemorated. The emancipation of 800,000 uman beings from the chains and chattelship of lavery-and their restoration to the liberty and nmunities of men and women.

In the evening egreeably with an arrangement reviously made, a discussion was held between Charles B. Sedgwick, Esq. Whig of Syracuse nd John Thomas and A. S. Wing, Esq's., Librty-upon the question, "Is it wrong to vote for man to fill an office under the general governwho is a slaveholder?" The discussion was coninued until Ho'clock, with spirit and great inerest before some 1200 persons.

#### Fulton and Oswego. A boat load of some 80 or 90 good Liberty men

and women came in to our convention, on Wedaesday, from these places-and from Cicero

#### egation of a hundred or more. All were full of aith and wide awake. All Mail Manlius!

ifteen large wagon loads. Cazenovia sent a del-

This town has the honor of sending the largest delegation to the mess meeting. Our Fayetteville friends, who always do up things about right, chartered a boat, and brought out by actuil count one hundred and seventy. It is supposed that as many more came in carriages. Prob-AND FIFTY from that town. Give her the banner .- Syracuse Freeman.

Judge Foote has left the Democratic party since the party came to the conclusion to sacrifice their own country to annex foreign territory for the spread and perpetuity of slavery. The Judge has becomes working Liberty man. He has orlered a bundle of the Liberty Press for the campaign the past week, and by his exertions will do much to increase the Liberty vote in Chautauque

ounty. Since the above was in type, we have received from Judge Foote another order for campaign papers, accompanied with a long letter, giving a view of the state of the cause in Western New York, their wants, and suggestions with respect to the same .- Lib. Press.

## Cheering from Vermont!

By a letter just received from Hon. A. Stewart, it appears plain that the State of the mounholding oligarchy, and is boldly advocating the tains will double her vote this year. He says:

"Vermont is gaining beyond all calculation. Last year she gave 3,000 - this year she will reach 8,000, if not more! Several towns will elect their assembly tickets." Jefferson promises 1,600 with two weeks labor-St. Lawrence with six, 3,000."

Good! Let the ball roll. We hear good cheer on every side. We had a meeting in Canastota. and were told that not one could be found who had ever been true, who is now a deserter, while there are hundreds who have come to our ranks Come on, ye patriots, there is room for you still! Bring along your neighbors.

The Liberty Party's advancing The slaveholders power to destroy. George Bradburn, Esq.

This talented man who has for a long time labored successfully in company with the Garriso nian Abolitionists of the east has come over to the Liberty Party. A correspondent of the Liberator, "R." thinks "he will not stay long."-He "will not wear the straight jacket of priest ly politics." We do not any of us wear "straight jackets, friend Charley "R." You don't know the Liberty Party so well as you will by-and-by. Come in and see if we wear jackets, either o the Pries's make, or made by demagogues .- Syracuse Freeman.

In one town in Indiana, where some Liberty addresses were lately delivered, about seventy persons heretofore connected with other parties signed the Liberty party pledge, and have become active supporters of Birney and Mor-

In one town of Nort's Carolina, the editor of the Philanthropist, a Liberty paper in Cincinnati, has received an addition of sixteen sub scribers, which is progress in the right quar-

Mr. Lyman, one of the delegates from Ohio, to the Democratic National Convention, has refused to support James K. Polk, and has given in his adhesion to Birney and Morris. There be many in the party which he has left, who are almost persuaded to "go and do likewise." - Spirit of Liberty. Judge King, the Liberty candidate for Gov-

ernor of Ohio has given notice that he will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places. At Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Friday, Au-

gust 9th. At Cadiz, Harrison Co., Saturday, August

10th. At St. Clarisville, Belmort County, Monday, August 12th.

At New Washington, Guernsey Co., Wednesday, August 14th.

August 16th. At Marietta, Washington County, Satur-

On the 21st and 22d of August he expects to attend a Liberty Convention at Pittsburgh Penn.

At Athens, Athens County, Ohio, on Tues day August 27th, In Ross County at the same place as i

In Clinton County, at Oakland, Saturday, August 31st. At Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Wednes-

day September 4 h. At Dayton Mongo nery County, Friday, September 6th.

At Bellfountaine, Logan County, Tuesday,

September 10th. At Delaware, Delaware County, Thursday

September 12th. At Granville, Licking County, Saturday,

- 17th. At Norwalk, Huron county, Thursday, Sep-

tember 19th. At Oberlin, Lorain county, Saturday, September 21st.

At Cleveland, Tuesday, September 24th. At Painesville, Wednesday, September

At Jefferson, Ashtabula Co. Friday, Sept. 27th.

In Trumbull county the balance of the time before election.

their political character would not be al full returns next week. It is estimated that the Whig majority in North Carolina will be about 5,000. Harrison's majority in that State in 1840 was 12,000. The following items from the Western

NOT ALL TURNED TO CLAY.

We have received but few returns of the election. Next week we shall probably be able to give nearly all of the returns for the fourth district.

A few returns have come in from the country. They turn out well. If the whole district does as well as those preeincts from which we have heard, we shall have 2,500 or 3,000 votes in this district.

COOK COUNTY.

The Liberty vote in Chicago is about 200. In the county as far as heard from, about 70. The Liberty vote will be doubled in this county since the election last year. We ought to have done more than that, and should if we had had meet- and make all contracts for mails not averageing ings in this city, and attended to the business properly.

Wentworth has a majority of over five hundred in the city. The whole Demo- ble reductions, the revenue does not meet the excratic ticket for the county is elected. LAKE COUNTY.

Middlesex Precinct .- The following is the result of the election in this Pre-

LIBERTY TICKET.

Senator. 54, Representative.

60, Sheriff. Bennet Dearbon 45, County Com'r. Hiram C. Clark 56, Coroner. Theo. S. Mills 52, Justice. John H. Mills 58, ? Constables. Noah D. Anis 49,

Hagerty

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Wentworth 42, Congress.

42, Senator. Indd Butler 37, Representative. 38, Sheriff. M'Kay 63, County Com'r. Ragan Granger 44, Coroner. 50. Justice. Barber 25, Constables. Wright

Murray 15, 5 WHIG TICKET. Morris 7, Congress. 8, Senator. Beaumont Shepard 14, Representative. 9, Sheriff. Newell

2, County Com'r.

Gage 4, Coroner. The proslavery parties voted one ticket for Precinct officers-and were more or less split up in voting for the various candidates of their respective parties.

Both parties were effectually whipped out in this precinct, and the Whigs most

Burlington Precinct .- Take courage Friend Eastman, and put on the steam, the waves will soon roll over, and the storm be past, and a calm will follow; when Liberty shall triumph, and plant her banner in every State of this Union, and this world, for her success is cer-

Last year was cast the first vote for Liberty in this Precinct; we had seven, and we concluded to drop the double sys tem and go farther yesterday. We had 18, and I believe if all the Liberty votes belonging to this Precinct, had been polled here, we should come up to treble, in

KANE COUNTY. St. Charles.-Liberty 48-Whig 95

-Democrat 94. Geneva.-Lib. 23-Dem. 121-Whig

Aurora.-Liberty, last year, 15-this

DU PAGE COUNTY. In Big Woods Precinct, the vote for

Congress stood thus: 21 Liberty Democratic 25 16

Babcock's Grove gave 19 for Liberty -last year 9. Just as the polls were about to close two men came rushing up to the polls, and were received by a shout from the assembled Demooracy, as two the Signal of Liberty for publication. more votes for Polk and Dallas-but alas! they voted the Liberty ticket!

Warrenville,-Lib. 67; Dem. 79; Whig 43.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention of last Thursday was the most sirited and gratifying of any ever held in the County. More than fifty members were present and the utmost ununimity and good feeling prevailed. After the nominations were completed some eight or ten gentlemen addressed the mee ing on the present gratifying prospects of the Liberty party, the measures necessary to its ad vancement, and the certainty of its ultimate success. It was a cheering time to all present, and the members separated with a renewed determination to labor for the redemption of Old Washtenaw. The official proceedings are too late fo this week.

Ann Arbor, Aug 16, 1844. The price of Wheat remains unchanged

POSTAGE REFORM.

It is probable a meeting will be called in Boson in a few days, to take some systematic meas ures for advancing this desirable reform. To that meeting, an outline of a plan will be submitted something like the following:-Boston

OUTLINE.

1. The franking privilege to be entirely abol-

2. The postage on letters to be uniform, irres pective of distance, at TWO CENTS, for each letter weighing not over half an ounce, and the same rate for those of a greater weight. 3. All letters to be pre-paid; otherwise to b charged with double postage. This will put as end to the evil of dead letters, now an enormous burden to the department, but which have almost entirely disappeared under the English sys-

4. Let the different branches of the govern ment, and all public officers, pay their own postage and take vouchers, and charge it in their accounts like other expenses, stationary and the

5. Having a uniform rate of postage would so simplify the keeping of the accounts and al the business of the office, as to allow a great reduction of the compensation of postmasters as well as a great diminution of the number of clerks, and other expenses of the general post-of

6. Abandon the notion of making the pos office department maintain stage conveyances; over --- lbs. to be carried on horseback.

7. Resolve to give the people at least as great facilities of mail communication as they have at present; and if, after all these and other practicapense, pay it out of the general treasury, retrench- On his return in the evening, he found the wong if necessary, in the army, navy, and fortificaions to obtain the money.

8. Make every practicable facility, by stamp stamped envelopes, multiplication of deliveries, to facilitate correspondence on the principle that every such facility increases the number of letters and this enhances the profits in a geometric- in the presence of several witnesses. And while Bank, awaiting the call of the rightful own-

Totals with the transmit

For the Signal of Liberty. HILLSDALE COUNTY, AWAKE!!! The Liberty party met at the village of Hillslale, on the 18th of July, according to previous notice. Jeremiah Stone was called to the chair. and D. C. Fuller appointed Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Coltrin of Cook's Prairie, was inroduced to the Convention, and admitted as a ed other injuries to his vital organs. corresponding member. A committee on resolutions was appointed con

sisting of Ethel Judd, Calvin Sawdey, A. S. Rogers and Cyrus Coltrin. After the report of the committee, the followng persons were duly nonimated for the several

For Representatives: Levi Treadwell, of Wheat and, William Savage, of Litchfield. For Sheriff; James M. Raymond, of Hills-

For County Clerk; Samuel Long, of Litchfield. " Register; Lucius A. Webster of " Treasurer; William D. Moore, of

Adams. For Judge of Probate; William W. Jackson, of Adams. For Associate Judges; Joseph Webster, of Al-

en, Pardon Aldrich, of Cambria For County Surveyor; Urius Treadwell, of

For Coroners: Jacob A. Smith, Joseph Phil-David C. Fuller, of Adams, was appointed chairman of the County Committee, consisting

of one in each town, viz: Mr. Brown. Warner M. Baker. Moscow, Mr. Elwood. Scipio, Litchfield, Henry Smith. Ahjah Mosier. James M. Raymond. Fayette, Adams, Wheatland, William D. Moore. Lymno Pease. Pittsford, Baron B. Willets. Cambria, Chester Stoddard. Joseph Philips. Mr. Fenner.

A. S. Rogers, Ethel Judd, and James M. Raymond were appointed delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention of this District, when called. A contribution was taken for the print ing of tickets, \$3,88 was received and put in the hands of the Chairman of County Commit-

The following resolutions from the committee were ably defended by Rev. Mr. Coltrin and Ethel Judd, and adopted by the Convention: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conrention, slavery is a moral and political evil, and that she two political parties of the day, (Whig and Democrats) are its supporters. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is in contrariety to the principles of of Christianity, patriotism and philanthropy, to vote for any person for office in our nation, who

is a slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery. Resolved, Tkat the great departure of our government from the principles of our Fathers oromulgated in "76" should be alarming to every Freeman, and calls for every lover of his country to exert himself to aid in bringing back out government to its original purity.

On motion of Wm. W. Jackson, esq. Resulved. That the Secretary prepare the proeedings of this Convention and forward them to Adjourned, sine die.

JEREMIAH STONE, Cha'n. D. C. FULLER, Sec'y. Hillsdale, July 18th, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty. SCIO LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the Liberty party men of Scio August 13, 1844, voted, That the Liberty men of Scio form a Liberty Association. The follow-

ing officers were chosen. JACOB DOREMUS, President. HENRY DWIGHT, V. Pres't. IRA CORWIN, J. LITCHFIELD,

GEORGE MILLERD, Sec'y. Voted, That Geoge Millerd be a committee resent a constitution for the Association at its

Voted, That the Association meet at Scio vil lage on Monday evening the 19th instant; at the School House near Mr. Rufus Knights on Friday evening, the 23d instant: at Dexter on Monday evening the 26th instant. The principal speakers at the several meetings will be George Millerd at Scio, Thomas Hoskins and S. W. Foster at the School House near Mr. Knights, Thomas Hoskins at Dexter.

Voted, That these proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty. S. W. FOSTER, Sec'y.

## General Intelligence.

TRAGICAL AND ROMANTIC. Our village has lately been the theatre of ovel, and fatal love affair in low life; the incidents of which may be somewhat interesting to our readers. The following is given to us, as omprising the facts in the case. Some six years ago, there came into this place

rom Germany, a company of those industrious beings who cultivate the soil, content with deriving therefrom the means of comfort and subsistence. Among them were a young man and woman, who during the voyage had formed a mutual attachment, and had resolved upon a matrimonial connexion. Owing, however to their ignorance of American manners and to other equally foolish causes they were not married, according to the laws of this state, but lived together as husband and wife, in a small house erected by the man. In this way they had lived together for six years, until some three weeks since, although the man was frequently urged by the young woman to marry her legally. This he refused to do, because of the expense of the wedding, urging that they were as really husband and wife in God's sight as if "married according to law." The young woman did not hink so, or was not satisfied thus to live, and still persisted in her request-to which he would not

On the morning of the Whig meeting at Auburn the young woman again repeated her request, as he was going to the cars, and assured nim that unless he consented to so reasonable an arrangement, she must leave him. He did not heed her declaration, and went on to Auburn man absent, and immediately went in pursuit o her to a friend's, where she had been in the habit of visiting. To his inexpressible surprise he found, on opening the door, that the young wo man was just taking the vow of matrimony, with a young man who had frequently visited them, was dug up, asd is deposited in Alexandria he yet remained at the door immovable with emo- er.

COMMUNICATIONS. tion, the nuptial kiss was given and returned.— Without saying a word to the parties, as soon as e recovered from the first shock of his feelings ne left the house and ran towards his solitary cotage, crying at the top of his voice with the Medicines are getting to be the most popular of hrenzy of sudden and overwhelming disappointment-"O, my Mary! O my Mary! My lost, lets, pay out now for Medicines, shillings, where ost Mary!" Thus he ran and cried, until withn a few rods of his dwelling, when he fell up-

n the ground, having ruptured a vessel and caus-

The neighbors in his vicinity were attracted by his loud cries to him, and carried him home, and soon obtained surgical and medical aid. But he was totally unwilling to be healed. He said he had 'lost his Mary, and preferred to die." He was however attended by the physicians and eighbors for near two weeks, when he died in nost excessive grief. Frequently, during his sickness he sent for

Mary, and employed every argument in his power to prevail upon her to go and see him. Her legal (?) husband, was unwilling that she should rsit him, and she did not go.

It is said about fifty dollars were found in his nouse after his death. He has no relation in this country as we are informed .- Syracuse Freeman.

TAKE GARE. A respected friend writing from Milan, (Ia.)

"I can mention scores of men who say that they will vote the Liberty ticket after this election. The leading Whigs often propose to me that if we will not nominate persons in the various counties, for Liberty candidates, they will pledge themselves next year to vote with us. I believe that no honest Whig wishes us to disband as a party, being satisfied that both the old organizations are to be blown up after this election, and the Liberty party is the nucleus around which the fragements are to gather. But still they want our

votes, 'this one time.' Aye,-and give them our votes this one give. St. Paul, we believe recounts among ed. his chief perils, the "perils from false breth ren.'-Philanthropist.

Diel of Fright .- A poor widow, with several mall children, named Jane Pennel, died in Beck's alley, Southwark, where she lived, on Monday afternoon, from the effects of fright aused by the fire of the military at the corner of Second and Queen-streets, on Sunday before ast. She had stepped out of doors at the mo ment of the first volley, and was seen to stagge ackwards. Some temales caught her and caried her into the house in a state of insensibility She never unered a word afterwards!

Theatrical at a Low Ebb .- The receipts of four of these establishments on Wednesday



Small potatoes and few in the hill.

Postage .- The Concord Journal acknowl edges the receipts of packets from Enrope by the Great Western, on which the postage from England to New York was but 4 centswhile the postage charged on the same, from New York to Concord, was \$1,50! We say with him-"How long will the public endure the former price. A little exertion in uch oppression!" It is enough to make the each place will raise five or ten subscri-

On the 25th of May, as some 300 passen vers were on board a small steam-boat in the harbor of Rio, to make an excursion, the boiler exploded, killing more than fifty, and woundng nearly a hundred.

They have had, it appears, fearful innun diations in South America, too, A letter dated Porto Cabello, July 3d, says that in the valley of the Tuy, the unfortunate proprietors of plantations have lost their all, and that in 24th of September next, at 6 o'clock, the city of Carora, half of the population have P. M. lost their homes. From Bogoto, Maracaibo, &c., the accounts of suffering, caused by the destruction of life and property, are really

Indians have rights .- We see by the last Milwaukie Courier, that the Whigs have nominated Thomas Cummuck, a Brothertown Indian, as one of their candidates in the House of Representatives from the counties of Brown, Calmut, Portage, &c., Wis-

The New-York Republic has a letter from Havanna, of the 11th just, relating in detail the execution of Placido, the leader of the negro insurrection, and nineteen of his associates. Placido was shot, seated with his back to the soldiery. After the first fire, when five balls had entered his body, he rose, turned and pointed to his heart, said "Here!" and iustantly two balls more put an end to his party as follows:

Queen Victoria refused to go to the last Ascot reces, because she does not approve of horse racing, on account of the gaming and other immoralities always displayed on race courses. So says an exchange, and we hope truly. The effect of an example in high places can hardly be overrated.

Monument to Figher Ames .- The remains of Ames were removed to a new tomb in Dedhai on Thursday last, and a monument is to be erec ted by his descendants. He died 36 years ago .-

A. D. Iturbide-a son of the late Emperor of Mexico-was on Monday of last week fined \$5 and costs, and placed under \$500 bonds, for creating a disturbance at Niblo's Theatre, New

Mr. Booth an English writer on steam, thinks that steamers, if built narrow and sharp, may be made to cross the Atlantic in seven days.

Messmerism .- Through the aid of the 'mesmeric' influence, says the Attica (N. Y.) Democrat, Harvey Hopkins, of Alexandria, disclosed the place where \$1000 were buried, in the woods in the neighbourhood, which

According to a late census, there are six thousand more females in Lowell than males

efore they paid dellars, and physician's fee be nedicines expressly prepared for different con-plaints, and under the eye of a regular physicia They have all been in use many years, and hav always proved beneficial; and the only place t get them genuine in Ann Arbor is at Maynord's

#### Liberty Meetings.

Charles H. Stewart will address his fellow citizens at times and places as follows: At Wayne, Menday Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Nankin, William Co at 7 ct Plymouth, Tuesday Aug. 27 at 2 o'clock "

Northville, " " at 7 " Salem, Wednesday " 28 at 2 o'clock P. M. at Dimond's School House. " Lyon, Wednesday Aug. 28 at 7,0 clock P M. at Corners near Steam Mill.

" Novi Corners, Thursday Aug. 29 at 2 "Farmington, " " at 7 "
"Southfield, Friday Aug. 30 at 2 " " " " at 7 " " Livonia, " " Redford, Saturday " 31 at 2

DEDICATION. The new Church erected by the First Presbyterian Society of the Village of Dexter, will be dedicated to Almighty God, on Tuesday, Aug. 20th, at 2 o'-

clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. George

Duffield, D. D.

NOTICE. An adjourned meeting of the Mechanic's Temperance Society will be held in the lower village of Ann Arbor in the room formerly occupied for that purpose on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock, time, and next time we shall have none to P. M. A general attendance is request-

> From politics and strife a moment pause To aid in advancing the Temperance cause. F. E. JONES, Prest.

JAS. LUDINGTON, Sec'y.

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 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 requested to pay as large a portion of their indebtedness as possible. Those who are indebted for two years or more, will be expected to settle for the whole time, by note or otherwise. But what we want to subscriber for payment. of our subscribers may be stated in a word-payment 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 bers at one dollar and ten shillings each. Think of it, friends. What town will first commence?

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF

MICHIGAN. The next annual meeting of the General Association of Michigan will be held in the Village of Marshall, Calhoun County, commencing on Tuesday, the

L. SMITH HOBART,

Secretary Union City, Aug. 20, 1844.

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

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

Liberty Meetings.

S. B. TREADVELL, Esq. of Jackson will lecture on the principles of the Liber At Ypsilanti, Aug. 26, at 7, P. M.

Pittsfield, " 27 " " Saline, " 28 " Webster, " 29 " " Dexter, " 39 "
" Lima, " 31 "

The friends in the above places are re quested to circulate the notice of these meetings, and take measures for effectual co-operation in promoting the cause. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1844.

## MARRIED,

By Rev. G. Beckley, on the 15th inst. Mr. LUKE BECKLEY, and Miss EMILY TAYLOR, both of Ann Arbor.

DIED.

In Arracan, Burmah, on the 25th of April last, of cholers, Rev. G. S. Comsrock. The de ceased was a Baptist Missionary-had been very useful, and inspired bright hopes of future properity in the glorious cause to which his lalents learning and life were all devoted. Dr. Comstock of this village, the afflicted father of the subje of this obituary, has now lost a son, daughter-inlaw and two grand children in that empire, within the brief space of some nine years. But no new thing has happened, we need not be dis ayod-its Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

JEROME M. TREADWELL. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

And General Land Agent, WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemp-tion of Lands sold for Taxes in ackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Convey ancing, and all business pertaining to Real Es Jackson, Michigan. Office in the Court House.

WANTED.—The following Sceds, to be de livered before the 1st October next. fo which a fair price will be paid in Frun Tree

20 do Mask and Watermelon 60 do Red and Black Beet 25 do Red and White Onion do
20 do C.b.age do
5 bush. Ently June Peas
3 do Early Marrow at do 2 du Large

Ann Arbor, Aug. 19, 1844. To Clothiers, Manufactur-

S. B. NOBLE.

ers and Merchants. THE sul-scriber is now receiving at his store 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detro o following carefully and well selected stoc Drs Woods, Drs Storrs and Wooden Mas ACTURES'S MACHINERY.
55 tons Fusic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico and

Carthagena, 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Doming and Hondaros,
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and

Limn, 3 tons Camwood, very choice, 180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground, Red Woods, 4 Camwood,

Copperas, -Blue Vitriol, Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop. Cream Turter, Nutgalla.

Querecitron Bark,

3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manula and Gu 2 " Lnc-1)ye,

2 " Grain Tin,

300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil Variol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitrie Acid, ALSO, Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tent ooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card leaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burg Irons, Comb-plates, Pickers and Bobbins Vire. Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and lane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Looms and

Fly Shuttles, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, Pasons' Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades,

Allen's double and single Carding Machines.

Allen's double and single Carding Machines.

Machine Cards, Leicosier,

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, exclusively from cash, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportations. ation only; and in consequence of the decline or many of the American manufactured articles will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PRI CEST LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enable Signal. Those who can provide the amount prepared at all times to warrant his goods o

superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON.

Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse
188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. The Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sem Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Expo sitor, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier an Republican, Gazette, Michigan City (Ia.) an the Enquirer, London, (Canada,) will each p sh the above notice inside, to the amount of three dollars, and sand copy of notice with bills

THE Subscriber again offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor crsons requiring the services of an experien ed DENTIST, will be pleased to present achose calling upon him satisfactory testimonials of his long and successful practice in the city of

He would observe that encouraged by his forner success he has removed his family to Mich gan, and will make this place his principal locr His terms will, in no case, be unreasonable

and all operations warranted

E. G. BURGER, Dentiet Office at the residence of Mr. Charles Thayer August 2, 1844. The following are a few of the numerous te

imonials Mr. Burger can present in favor of hi experience and professional abilities: From the Rev. J. L. Blake. New York, March 30, 1844. New York, March 30, 1844.

I have been personally acquainted with Dr. 1

G. Burger for several years, and entertain for hi

a feeling of sincere respect: when living Broadway, he was employed by my far

several operations upon the teeth, and I have fu confidence of his skill in the several branches of Dentistry, according to the most approved mode

J. L. BLAKE. NEW YORK, July 8, 1844. It gives me pleasure to state that my friend Mr. E. G. Burger, has been well known by me mongst the first in our profession in this city an ustains a character of strict integrity and more

worth.

J. SMITH DODGE, Dentist, 47 Bond Street. New York, May 13, 1844.

several 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 his WM. S. TOMPKINS M. D.

161 Bowery. New York, May 20, 1844.

Believing Mr. E. G. Burger to be a gentleman vell skilled in his profession, and of excellent haracter, it affords me pleasure to recommend him to all who have need of the services of m experienced Denust.
GEO. F. HUNTINGTON, M. D.

CHRESTONATHIC INSTITUTE. ?
Rye, Westchester Co. N. Y. May 21, '44 of I have been acquainted with Mr. E. G. Burger, of New York City, Dentist, for some ten of an e with Mr. Burger's practice, have stoken on his services with chire satisfaction. With the estimation of his abilities, and by regard for him as a Gentleman. I do most cordially commend him to the favorable consideration of all who may have occasion to avail themselves of his profess-

NEW YORK, May 22, 1844.

SAML U. BERRIAN.

An intimacy with Mr. E. G. Burger, for the last 18 years enables me to add my testimony a o his integrity and moral worth, and having aonsiderable extent for the last 7 years can, with pleasure and confidence, recommend him to all who may have need of Dental opera-

Firm of Spears & Vanderhoof, 145, Water st. N. Y. BASKET WARE. RAVELLING BASKETS. &c.-at

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,

ses of Indigestion, Dyspensia, Liver Com nts or Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Coated ague, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Head-, Catarrh, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable, NETURES FRIEND.

sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity,

DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billions lever, or lever and ague: or

by a long residence in those climates which pro-luce them. There are many constitutions which

or wentiness and depression of spirits, with

ed according to the directions of the accompa-

ying pamphles. It is entirely a vegetable prep-

tration, and may be taken with perfect selety un-ler all circumstances of the system.

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

WRIGHTS

n excellent vegetable family Medicine, in ca-

POOR MAN'S PILS.

MONG the most valuable qualries of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon

onducing to health and counteracting disease y purifying the blood, cleansing the system of ated humors, removing obstructions, atimud and acting every way in harmony with the with the "Rheumstie Plaster" they will be found greatly to hid in the removal of discusses for which the Plaster is above recommended, and particularly are they calculated for all derange-

ments of the Digestive and Biliary Organs, the Price-25 cems and 50 cents a Box.
For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, on Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan.
16-19

TERRIGHT'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, Childrens, Liver and Lung affectors, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affectors osn, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &. It is unsuspussed in all Inflammatory discuses, either Chronic or Acute, as it operates by counteracting and reducing Inflamation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invaluable as a serior of the parts affected and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief.

able as an anti-mercurial plaster.

Price 25 cems per Box.—For further particuars, 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.

do do in French.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept. THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, compri-

ing two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quar-er—a general examination at the close of each erm—in February and August. The last quarter of the present term com-menced May 26th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, which ends the schostic year, school will be again resumed the first

week in September next.

TELMS OF TUTTION —For the English branchpupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the

ise o' the instrument, French, Drawing and Painting, Fancy Work, 3.00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 er week if paid in advance, or \$2.00 per week paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the chool every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wed-sesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the begining of the

Having purchased a healthy and commedious ounding in a pleasant and convenient part of the allage, no pains or expense shall be spared to he young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of be-

ween three and four hundred volumes, and Phi-sophical Apparatus. Electrical Machine, Globes, c. Scientific lectures are delivered before the hool at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to omote the intellectual culture of their punils nt will attend strictly to their moral deport-

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

Among the books used in the school are, Abrerombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetone—Hedge's logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiolecy—Missinceln's Botany—Entern's Manual of Retany—Entrit's Geography of the Heavens—First, Sectorial Science—First, Sectorial Sciences—First, Sectorial Sciences—First Sciences—Fi Mr. E. G. Burger having been employed be

Lincoln's Boiany—Enton's Manual of Botany—Barritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. William's Republic of America—Pheips' Legal Classica—Playiais's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parkor's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Laties School for several years in the City of Naw York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdank, D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, ost Proy. N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: R. Rev. S. A. McCaskry, D. D., Robert Raumsry and L. B. Misner, Fagrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketcham, Marshall; Hon. Win. R. Deland, Jackson; Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Medicing Lange, Parint B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, m. Marshall; Han. Wan, R. Deland, Jackson; and B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, adrian: Daniel Hisson, Clinton: Gardine, Vheeler, M. D., Howell: Rev. F. H. Cuming, rand Rapids: Rev. H. Colchazer, Rev. A. M. Deh, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., dan, Wm. A. Fietcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mandy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. M. Layert, Esq., Cd. Thomps Magdy, Cant. of sacre Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of e University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: James irdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos

Mead, Esq., Farmington, Mead. Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer\*
Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev.
Mr. Curiss, Professors Whiting and Williams, of the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer, Jr., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the school to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the eini-annual exan September 4, 1843.

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

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

43-3m.

Henderson

62, Congress.

At McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Friday, day, August 17th.

1842, on Thursday, August 29th.

At Troy, Miami County Saturday, Sept

September 14th. At Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Tuesday Sept

THE ELECTIONS. Full returns from the six States where elections were held the first week in Au- at 56 cents. We have not yet seen much gust have not been received. Three new Wheat in Market. of them were Whig in 1840, and three were Democratic. It was supposed that tered at these elections. We shall have

Citizen will show that the Liberty men of Illinois are

THE ELECTION.

# ATTENTION

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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 Lina Wood, 30 Red Wood, in Stick,

12) " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid,

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

Curtts
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Company of the Company Warn 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 Handsin the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having resceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of eur Clothiers and Manufarurers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and scertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else. 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.

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

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

VMOZO MHICH VEBL French Lawns. Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines,

Balzarines, Balzarine Muslins, iped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as

Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c

-ALSO-Blue Drills. Fustians. Tickings, Checks, Linseys, Burlaps, Baggings, Padding, Brown Sheetings and Drillinge,

Bleached Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet, Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Laces and Lace Edgings, of every des cription,

Bonnets. Ribbons, Linen Cambrie, Cambrics, Hankerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

Persons trading in the city are invited, 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. May 20, 1844.

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, Teacler in Mathematics and

TERMS -Tuition in the English branches from \$2,50 to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Plano, with the use of the instru-ment, \$10,00—Faney work, \$3,00—Drawing and Painting \$5,00—Latin, \$3,00—French, \$3,00—Board, 1,50—Washing and ironing 37½ cents per dozen. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-sence will be made, except in cases of sickness. That this seminary may possess every advan-tage for obtaining athorough, 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, tha 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, o 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-

youth, are requested to visit the school and from personal observation, become acquainted with its

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

E. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of 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-tf.

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

Feathers & Paper Hangings L. B. WALKER'S PATENT THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. Also an asort of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire-board Pa-ers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit,

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

pers, &c.

## HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD.

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry.

The continuation of 'Hard Times' urges the abscriber to cry out for help, and to inform all hose who are desirous to Economize, that he has pened a New and Second Hand

Clothing Establishment, On Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater an Woodbridge streets, where he will sell cle a little Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.-He will also continue to carry on the TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING

BUSINESS. All persons desirous of having grease, pain oil, pitch, tar. &c., removed from their clothing would do well to call on him; as his mode of cleaning is by a process of steam, he warrants t ompletely renovate the garments, and give then he appearance of NEW, without doing injury the cloth in form or durability. Collars and reasts of coats warranted to be kept in perfecnape. Any kind of clothing altered and repaired the neatest style, and on terms to correspond

th the reduced prices in other business. He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to e citizens of Detroit, and the public in genera for their very liberal patronage that he has here tofore received, and hopes that by a constant exertion and strict attention to business, to meri age to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT.

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

Don't forget that Lambert's Tailoring and Clothing establishment is on Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets. Come Lawyers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants

Come bring your old garments and have them made nece. 3m19

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most durable manner. The power is a four horse power, but is also a first rate power for two horses when wanted for that purpose. It is entire-ly unlike any that have ever been offered to the public in this State or elsewhere; and is believ-ed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less strength of power) than other powers; is more ompact and convenient to move; occupying three leet by seven, and can be loaded in a common wagon box with the thresher and drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines; hence they can 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 invited to call up us. The cylinders to the threshers are all icon on us. The cylinders to the threshers are all iron This is the best power in existence for Farm ers to use, for threshing their own grain, and ha 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 verconvenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thresher suitable size will be constructed at very short no tice. Two or three Farmers, having large crop

to thresh can purchase one of these Machines jointly, at less cost to each than the expense of job threshing for one year. The establishment is 2½ miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail Road, on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, June 17, 1844.

that

W

0

SMUT MACHINE.

THE Subscribers take this method of inform-ing 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 Smr off of wheat as well or better than any other machine. This machine is a horizental machine -it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uniing simplicity with durability, it combines the
seating, scouring, and blowing principles, disharging the dust and smut as fast as separated
rom the wheat. This machine is perfectly sefrom the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any other machine in use. For farther information, see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices to agree with the times. All orders for Mathines will be promptly attended to.

Address, E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN. Address, E. O. & A. CRITTIAN Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Mich 116m July 8,1844.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avende, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a arge and general stock of

DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic

Logwood, Redwoods, Alum, 6 hhds Copperas,

500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo 300 do Blue Nutgalls. (Alleppo,) one de Verdioris 10 Carboys Oil Vitriel,

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel

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

State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINES," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1842. April 11, 1843.

Whigs! Whigs!!

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

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL. LORS AT LAW,

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will ttend to all business in their profession with afidelity and despatch. Parieular attention will be

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR, March 20, 1844.

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

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

# SOMETHING NEW!

TAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his lin almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, but friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile busitess, and is now opening a general and splendid

# DRY GOODS,

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

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

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Vlllage, Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

# CAN'T BE BE

NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

# STORE, ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN

FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower S FELCH has removed his establishment of the 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, 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, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself in readiness to 'dress village, No. 4, Huron Block, which was a state of the holds himself i the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich-

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

## WANTED.

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

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the age they have hitherto received in the first day of May next, open the store now occuin the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM. where they will keep at all times a full assort ment of

Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries,

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.
G. D. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Horse power; also Eastman's planatary power, different from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines. which they intend to sell at such prices and on uch terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction— hey are determined not to be outdone by any imilar establishment either in price, style or

them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplping a part of the Machines that may be wanted. They are prepared to repair old Their shop is in the basement story of H. &

R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they may be found to answer all calls KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. W. W. KNAPP.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread

for immediate use.

PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just re ceived a very large assortment of Ready Made Clothing,

Also, a large and well seclected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, which they are prepared t manufacture in the best and most fashional manner, and at the shortest notice. Having determined 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.

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH,

CLOTH! CLOTH!

the price will be 371 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of Jan usry to the 15th of May, 1845, the price wil be 30 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out o 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the differen qualities. Any person who will furnish one o more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds o ne quality can have it manufactured by itself

ner as if the owner were to come with it-i should be carefully marked. We have manu actured cloth during the past year for a very arge number of customers, to whom we believ 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 ope for a large share of patronage.

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

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

nished to order in a few hours, and warranted to

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.— The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the re-sult of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the prop-erties of medical substances, the pathology of dis-ease, the nature and modus operandi of the vaease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pulls, are gratefully agel rowingsed. table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, o the Southern States. Their consumption south-of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home

nanufactured certificates.
Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universa i medicine, for there is scarcely any de angement or costruction of the organs and unctions of the human machine which they will pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very tot alleviate or remove when administered in the few minutes. Dr. Sherman's early singes of congestion of the stomach or how-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prosration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they ay be administered without the slightest fear o producing local inflammation, so frequently aused by the purgent compositions vended by he quacks and charlatans of the day.

hey should always be resorted to when the first sympt in makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immedi-ate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermittant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarhora, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfector too rapid di-gestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, abitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when ombined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of ife. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel from which it expels all acrid particles, and al, numors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which firs them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medi-

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

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, 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, G. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Stone, Babcock & Co. Rabcock & Co., Ypsilanti; Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian, Technisch, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844.

27-1y

AFarm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.—
The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugarmaple, 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

LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, ramed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, &c. which will be sold with the place.

TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the mainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the sub

scriber 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 vil, or any disease arising from impurity of the lood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates how in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately ersons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would spectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo,' is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.

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

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack for 1845, which will be made a general statisical and historical record on slavery and emanci pation. A great variety of original articles in piose, and a choice selection of entirely new mu sic for Liberty Meetings, will be inserted, making t a valuable book. It will also contain some excellent articles on

the subject of Temperance.

It will be richly embellished with plates, among which will be the likeness of James G. Birney. our Liberty candidate for President, also a brie

history of his life.

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

It will be published in August.

Publishers who will give this notice insertion for three months, shall receive 100 Almanaks each

nacks, each. J. N. T. TUCKER. 11-3m.

IF 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 put forth, and some of them by men that profess

high business standing. Unless this medicin and 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 counterfeited constantly. The fact that a thing is extensively counterfeited, is proof of its value.-The success of Bristol's Sarsapariila has cause

he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine ar Attention to this is of the first importance CAUTION .- Ask for Bristol's Sorsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is over the cork of the bottle, none other is genuine

"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 inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. Dr. Sherman's

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 Heetic Fever, by their use have bad the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Do to

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

sacknowledged 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, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE

nel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please. To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four

near ten times as much.

No family that has any fitle to humanity, will fail to have Conner.

Particle of the state of the always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduceall agony from any burn in five minutes, pravided they have seen it used, or will believe these

21, Courtland Street...
Be sure, therefore, and ask for Conner, 's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD JEWELRY. THE subscriber having just received a new addition to his former stock of Goods is prepared to sell them cheap for Cash. A-mong which may be found

Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Com-mon Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Penoil Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bows, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes. Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs,

Pocket Combs, Water Paints,
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Tweasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. er establishment this side of New York a share of public patronage, still solicits a contin-uence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH-

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844.

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 his regular successor:

IF No family should be a week without these

romodies. ED BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hair, which wil top it if falling 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.

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

ever without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradiate all WORMS in children or adults with a

rectainty quite astonishing.
TOOTH DROPS. KLINES—cures effectually.
Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.
41

A. NETEREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK,

ister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS,

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, abrindle Cow, with a star in the forehead and line back, supposed to be about seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her

Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844.

May 20.

tus will belong to this institution. All who are interested in the education of organization and its advantages. Compositions will be read on Fridays.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Comstock, the Professors of the University and 国 CO BOOK BINDERY. BOOTH would respectfully inform the pre

e e 2 DS pay the A 0 On

Za ew complete v York and and in part

Cambric a
and scarfs,
cotton hoste
arrasols and u
ery thing th nd Dry
1 part o
1 part o
1 part o
1 scaris, rich
2 hosiery a
2 sand umbred
2 ing that is w
1 rices that ca

50 baies brown American prints, ses summer stuff netts, 50 pieces : Tuscan, Leghorn 5000 boxes windo

5

e

22

Jeffer's

Avenue

Corner

ates

eet,

R

3

0

1

4

H

7

0

1

large from

Spring S I Boston Stock markets, Dry Goods, s, consisting

t of the following:
t of the following:
nd lawns, Victorias and stripes, Frenrich Cashmere shawls, brocha challey a ery and gloves, silk suspenders and wambrellas, super welch flannels, home must be wanted in our line we intend to ke hat can be afforded and no mistake—tr

4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

6 do Aqua Fortis.
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitrie Acid,
2 cases Lac Dye,

Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent

Reeds. Card Cleaners. MACHINE CARDS,

owest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-dition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

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

EDWARD R. CHASE 48-1y. Block.

THE PARTY OF

00

See Mile

Notice to Merchants.

NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have es-tablished themselves in Lower Town, Ann Aror, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they feel that they can with confidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and TERMS.

quality of work.
"Competition is the life of trade" and all they
ask of the Farming community is 70 patronize

T. A. HAVILAND, J. E. MC LAIN. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

IN slight ailments, or where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the "Anti-infamatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Westweet in the state of the state for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weakness in the Side. Breast. Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain, or where a Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more serviceable by pasting a piece of cleth on the back of them before they are an electronic part of the property of the p cloth on the back of them before they are applied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and plied by sending their size or have any style fursuffering by these Cheap Plasters.

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

JAMES G. CRANE. For Sale at Mosely a Dookston, Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan. 16-1y

pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron Consisting in part of Coats, Pantaloons and street, and connecting with their present store Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season.

WOOL! WOOL!

Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845 Wool will be received at Scio. Wool sent Railroad will be attended to in the same man-

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

at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly

Detroit, July 12 1844.

it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities an towns in the Union. Spurious money is uni versally rejected, so should spurious medicines be. No sensible person will take the false when

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

SPOHLS"

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few

praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-"WORM LOZENGES"

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES,"

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

mistake in quantity or charge.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connell's, which is warranted to do all it goes which is warranted to do all it goes which is

who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO.

Agent for Ann Arbor.

he following:

All of which will be sold as cheap as at any oth-N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Druggist

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember, this alicays. PILES, &c.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posiively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-etable Elizir and Nerre and Bone Liniment-but

The slaw 101844. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellangous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stzes; and Book, News and Can-

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

away. SYLVANUS SIAS.