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MISCELLANY.

THE FARMS OF ENGLAND

BY PROFESSOR WRIGHT.

roads and footpaths, have seen and talked with all sorts of people & been into all sorts of houses, tapart of Suffolk county, chiefly on the Orwell. You are aware that it is in this county that the "incen created a great sensation. I passed the ashes of

chalk. The calcareous element gives it great fertility, and with the exception of the narrowbottoms along the steams, it is entirely devoted twenty acres, and the farms from 200 to 700 acres. There used to be, the people say, small farms of 30 or 40 acres, but these have all been swallowed up by the big ones. The class of people called farmers, who hire and carry on the large farms, and whose labor is merely supervisory. are growing fewer. Yet they are so much more numerous than the farms, that whenever a farm is to be rented, there are perhaps fifty applicants The men laborers bid against each other in the same way, offering to pay high rents for cottages and take low wages for labor. I think I did not see any thing in the shape of a cottage which was unoccupied. Farms rent at from two to five and I found two or three such cases, of a few acres, they rent for even more than \$24 per

The farm house, in which the gentleman farmer resides, is usually a rather imposing building; perhaps covered with thatch, but of considerable extent, and it has not unfrequently been the residence of some nobleman in ancient times. It always has a beautiful garden; and not far from it is a whole congregation of barns, little and great, and of stacks under thatch. When a fire once gets to blazing in one of these stacks, it is almost impossible to save one of them. Baros and live stock often all go for it. The cottages of the laboring people are thickly sprinkled along all the byroads, and are of all sorts of shapes and materials. Brick, with thatched roofs, are as common as any. Many are frames, filled in with brick or clay, roughcast without. Some have walls of flint pebbles laid in mortar. Some have tile, and some slate roofs. Sometimes the thatch, which is more than a foot thick, is covered entirely with moss, except where it is penetrated by the holes of the sparrows. The floors of all that I have seen, are of brick, laid immediately on the ground, and often worn thin with scouring. I have been into more than twenty, and looked into others, and have not see one which had not flowers about it, carefully cultivated .-The garden spot, which is usually very small, is by no means wholly occupied with flowers, but is devoted chiefly to potatoes, cubbages, carrante and gooseberries. The cottage has usually two small rooms, ten or twelve feet square below, and two low chambers, with dormal windows peeping out of the thatch above. Such a cottage rents for fant or five pounds per annum, and besides that, the occupants, who may be but just out of the poor house themselves, have to pay a poor rate of about five shillings a quarter. Some of them complain bitterly of this. There is no hope of their laying up enough to make old age comfor so long they have a little the parish will no relieve them. That it is not easy for them to lay up is quite obvious, when you see that a week's wages of a stout man will only buy one bushel of wheat. In all the cottages I saw, children were quite plenty, and they must ent. How they manage to feed them, the parents could not tell, and I am sure I cannot. Their food is bread and pea

soup-meat seldom. Tea and coffee are luxuries

and he seemed to be remarkably pious, told me that when he was young, there were plenty o of beer, but now he might go a great way with beer in addition to wages-which stinginess I day in the field, if there is any thing for her to do, for twelve, cents. A child big enough to earn six cents in the same time. In harvest time five dollars a week, and the woman half as much. This will pay the rent and leave something for clothing. After all, they are far, much arther than I had supposed, above the condition

SELECTIONS.

MR. BIRNEY'S LETTER TO COL.

them with your accusation.

to grain. The fields contain usually from ten to ber, about thirty. Two or three years

slaves, I informed them of my situation, ance. and consulted their wishes in the selec- At this time, the autumn of 1833, I held tion of a purchaser. They had less as slaves, the woman and child above ality of planters. My religious profes- from which the Constitutional Ægis of sions and connexion with the church took the free State of Ohio, has not yet avail-

place in the spring of 1826. whilst attending a neighboring court, be- turned me the price I had paid for her .came solicitous that I should buy them .- She objected utterly to going to Liberia. fortable, and therefore they lay up nothing at all, on the fiddle. The old man being a -in the meantime, giving to the child for him, although I think it probable, had I great grievance. This, in addition to she did not wish to leave the acquaintother reasons, induced me to purchase bim ances she had made since her residence which some of them do not enjoy from one year and his wife, at the price set on them by in Alabama.

o another, and what grieves them still more, the innkeeper. They were not long in influence on the cause of human liberty, other purchases of slaves, a lady in lieve, thought that I was already somein which, with many others much more Huntsville who had secured to her several what fanatical in my desire to oblige the for publication the following statement, the proposition, took into my use the two removal from that part of the country.ure in laying before the public, through Kentucky, in the autumn of 1833. The already mentioned, to Kentucky in 1833. the same medium you used to acquainting money was then returned and the slaves I had already lost much of my first confiredelivered to the lady. In the beginning dence in the efficacy of colonization princi-At the time [1818] I determined to re- of 1833, I hired from an administrator for move from Kentucky to Alabama-I was that year, five slaves, a man, his wife the holder of a few slaves, principally and their three children. They remaindomestics, or house servants, given to me ed on my farm, till I was about leaving somewhat stronger than those of colonization, by my grandfather, my father, and the Alabama; at the proper time they were and would be more effectual. I entered on father of Mrs. B. Intending to engage delivered up to the gentleman from whom this scheme with ardor, and became its active rest of the barns and haystacks that I passed, and in planting, I sold nearly all my property they were hired. These circumstances, advocate. A short trial of it soon convinced chase, and those already mentioned, I had the North, by some of my southern acon my settlement in Alabama, as a quaintance, as to the extent of my conplanter, as nearly as I can now remem- nexion with slavery, at the time I pro- month of May, 1834, I become so fully conposed to remove from Alabama. They vinced of the right of my slaves to their freeafterwards. I received from my father five have represented me as holding slaves to dom, and of my duty as a christian to give it some considerable extent, and as selling to them, that I prepared, as well as now I My habits at this period of my life all or nearly all of them in order to avoid tended more to the dissipation than to the loss in any conversion to abolitionism .accumulation of wealth. In a few years These misstatements have doubtless been my circumstances became embarrassed, often made inconsiderately and ignorantly though not insolvent-and I found it ne- by those who would do more to injure the cessary to resume the practice of the law cause of emancipation, than they would which from the time of my removal to to injure me. Yet in a few instances, if Alabama I had relinquished. It became my information be correct, they have necessary also, in order to meet my re- been made by persons whose knowledge sponsibility and preserve my credit that of my circumstances at that time, takes pounds sterling per acre; that is, from \$9 to I should sell my land and slaves. Before away every excuse which charity can \$24 per acre. Where there are small parcels, making any contract for the sale of my plead for them on the ground of ignor-

> version to being sold than they would mentioned and five house servants. formerly have had-because I had was then and had been more than a year found it necessary to the prosecution of before, the advocate of the American my professional pursuits, to remove from Colonization society. I do not now re- held as slaves some other members of the my plantation to Huntsville, sixteen miles member, that my views as to the right of family. He prevailed, on this second applidistant, thus leaving them for the last the slave to his liberty, and the duty of cation-and I paid the price of him to the Ex year, entirely in the charge of an over- the master to emancipate, were much in seer. In the sale I made a short time af- advance of those usually entertained by terwards to a planter whose land adjoined colonizationists. Certain it is, I looked mine, and whose character as a humane forward to no time, I anticipated no cirmaster was well known to my slaves, I cumstances, which would ever bring me reserved my domestic servants-five in to consider them as I now do. I had then number-a man, his wife and three chil- no expectation that I should at any period dren. This sale was made in 1824, at a of my life deserve the name of an abolitime when my opinions on the subject of tionist, or draw on me persecutions of slaveholding did not materially differ from sufficient rigor to banish me from Kenthose which prevailed among the gener- tucky, where I was born-persecutions.

ed to defend me. For several years I had no other slaves Before breaking up my establishment than the five I have mentioned as domes- in Alabama, I proposed to the woman to tics. In the autumn of 1829-30, an el- send her and her child to Liberia, after derly man and his wife, held by an in- she had by the service she had already keeper at whose house I usually boarded performed, and by her future hire, re-The innkeeper was addicted to fits of in- I then proposed to bring her with me to temperance, and while they were on him Kentucky, where, after being remunerahe would compel the old negro to amuse ted by her services for the sum I had paid him by exercising his skill acquired in his for her, I would manumit her and her younger days-in playing vulgar tunes child, without any condition of removal member of the Methodist church, and an such education as I could under existing offered for the highest price, without regard occasional exhorter, considered his parti- circumstances. To this she, so far as cination in such things as inconsistent herself was concerned, to my great surwith his religious station, and felt the prise, objected-urging that she was an necessity under which he was placed as a entire stranger in Kentucky, and that

my possession till the husband found in injudicious, I said to her, that whilst I felt owner, by purchase, of the farm belonging to as for a more full explanation of my opinion on Huntsville an old acquaintance, in a gen- no desire to compel her to either of the the estate of Judge Boyle; so that the young the matter now before us, I must refer you to the tleman who was about removing from courses I had proposed, I could not per- man was returned to the very place from columns of the Philanthropist of that day. My Huntsville to the neighborhood of Louis- mit her to make for her child, the elecrille in Kentucky. They expressed a tion of remaining behind. So far from standing what I had done was nothing more desire to remove with him, on account as being displeased at this, she expressed her than a literal execution of the arrangement to they stated of their being thus brought in- full concurrence, saying she knew her which he had assented, (if such a thing can be to the neighborhood of some of their child would be well taken care of, and predicated of a slave), that I had done wrong friends and relations who resided near every provision made for her that would in selling him. I wrote to the gentleman sucred right of worshipping God according to Louisville. They persuaded the gentle- be expected. She preferred being sold who had bought him, that I wished to repur- the dictates of his own conscience" I should, man to offer for them the same price I to being hired on account of the better chase the slave, that I might give him his most surely, be in favor of giving such a guaranhad given-though it was not all to be treatment she would receive from a mas- freedom. His reply informed that he was out ty, and under the strongest sanctions too, were paid in cash, as I had paid it. A part of ter, than a hirer. I permitted her to seit was to be paid in furniture for which I lect her own master—and, in order that Mississippi with a Southern planter. This our government, valide all others in this respect had no pressing necessity. However, she might have no difficulty in inducing than any of the others, whilst most persons whilst it ought to be conducted in strict accordcomplishment of their wishes-though chase her, I put her price at eighty-five they would doubtless have brought much dollars less than I had given for her and acted as I did, yet I do not seek to justify more had they been set up for sale her child. The advance on the price of it. The influences which warped and ob- same right to the protection of the government, to the highest bidder. Up to 1831 my negroes at this time would have enabled scured my moral vision, I ought to have re that the Protestant has in his. And the Protestant professional business had been profitable me to have sold her alone at public sale sisted. and my pecuniary means had again be- for from seventy-five to one hundred dol-To Col. Stone: Sir-A few days gan to accumulate; I determined to ex- lars more than the sum I asked. The nection with slavery for nearly twenty ince I was told by a friend, that he had pend them together with a gift of money gentleman whom she selected—and of years. There has been no concealment with his own, or on those rules of public moraliread in the New York Spectator of which I had received about this time, in the es. whose character for humanity to his or suppression on my part of any of the ty, decency and good order universally received you are the editor, this assertion: "Mr. tablishment of a stock farm, because it slaves, I had received, on enquiry, satis- facts since I have become an abolitionist. at binding by all civilized communities. Birney is not the only brawler who has could be conducted with comparatively factory assurances—purchased her with. I have often repeated them to friends sold his slaves and turned abolitionist." few slaves. To this end I bought partly out hesitation. 1 was not informed of who have inquired concerning them .-He had not the paper with him, but he from an individual and partly from the the reasons of her conduct—so singular The enemies of abolition have often perassured me, that I might rely on the sub- government, several hundred acres of as it appeared to me-till she had reject- verted or misunderstood them, and trumpstantial accuracy of the words, as above cheap land. In November of that year, ed both my propositions leading to her eted them to the world in a manner not the enjoyment of the and liberty—in the exercise quoted. The accusation it involves is a I bought from a Tennesseean, a negro ultimate manumission. I was afterwards unlike that which it has pleased you to of our inalienable rights (among which none can serious one to myself individually, and woman with her child, a little girl about told by my overseer, who was warmly adopt. I should have published them in God according to the dictates of our own conmay, if unanswered, have an injurious four years old. Before I had made any attached to my interests, and who, I be. the journals of the country, had I not sciences) is the only legitimate object of all just distinguished than myself, I am employ- slaves, proposed to me, through her hus- woman; who wanted me to sell her, be- fecting the magnificent and awful cause will not do this, is a fraudulent government; a ing the humble powers with which it has band, to pledge to me two of them, for a lieving that if I took her to Kentucky, 1 which has brought in opposition the pleased God to endow me. It is only in sum of money of which he stood in need. would finally emancipate her—that her friends of liberty and the upholders of universe. the latter view-for as to myself, I be- The sum to be advanced was supposed to conduct proceeded from an attachment slavery. At present I think differently, I wish the condition of our public affairs authorlieve, I could bear patiently the wrong be their value, taking into the estimate she had formed for a negro man, who, he an importance having been given to my ized me to give you the consoling assurance, that you have incautiously inflicted—that I the risk of their lives during the time the supposed, had persuaded her to object to conduct which renders an exposition of have thought it proper to transmit to you money should be retained. I acceded to every proposition which contemplated her it necessary; whilst God has granted me which I ought not to doubt, from your slaves, and kept them on this contract, The little girl, her child, I brought with christian profession you will take pleas- till within a short time of my removal to me, together with the domestic servants ples for the extermination of slavery among us. I assisted, in December 1838, in the organization, at Lexington, of a gradual emancipation society, thinking its principles were they were more than I could number, were not in Kentucky, with the view of investing in relation to the pledged and hired slaves me of its inefficacy to move the hearts of part of my private history worthy of the proceeds in slaves and land in the are mentioned to correct misrepresenta
men. During this winter and the ensuing publication, through the journal under word to all the nations of the earth. That the The face of the country is greatly undulated, South. Including those obtained by pur- tions that have been frequently made in spring, my mind was deeply interested in the your control, I will, at your request, and efforts of the true friends of liberty may soon every work I could lay my hands on; I talked

much of it in public and in private. In the remember, on the first day of June, a deed of emancipation for the six I had brought with me from Alabama, and had it duly entered on record in the office of the County Court of he county in which I lived. They all renained with me, receiving such wages-with the exception of the little girl-as were cus-

comary in the country. In the previous month of January or Feb uary, a young negro man, held by the late Judge Boyle, of Kentucky, earnestly solicited me to buy him, lest at the sale of the estate he might be sold to some person of whose character and temper he knew nothing. At first I objected, on the ground that I intended never again to purchase a slave, to be held in the absolute sense.

He left me, but returned again bringing as an aid to his own importunity the recommendation of the brother-in-law of Judge B., who ecutors. Before I consented to do so, we had this understanding: that so soon as by the allowance of fair wages he should return me that, in the mean time, I would have him taught to read, and if he proved apt to learn, writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic that I would ask of him no unreasonable ervices-but, that if he should fail to perform with fidelity what I required of him, I should return him to the state of absolute slavery, rom which I considered I was taking him .-It was but a short time before I became satisfied that his character had been grossly, though I will not suffer myself to think intenionally misrepresented to me. He proved rifling, lazy, and troublesome among the rest of the servants. Especially provoking to me was his reiterated harsh treatment of the little girl above mentioned, for whom, as she had no relative near her, I felt almost a parental tenderness. After bearing with him for several months, and after persuading and admonishing him, I found it was out of the mestion to keep him about me any longer. In the month of July I think it was, I gave him a writing authorizing him to obtain for ais master any one who would give me withn one hundred dollars of the price I had paid o the character of the purchaser, I might have received for him one hundred dollars more than I gave. It turned out, that the rentjeman who had unwarily recommended im to me, offered to become the purchaser; if I would grant a longer credit for a part of

Believing her conduct to be altogether man had, a short time previous, become the of human freedom, received at my hands, as well tem, render themselves unworthy of the under the same pressure of influence which ance with the principles of Christianity, it very was then bearing on me, would probably have properly supports no particular form of Christian

The above statement shows my conthought it would have been impertinent government. A government that cannot do this to consider such small matters at all af- is an imbecile government; a government that mility which can bear their exposure.

Had you been as careful as it seems to me you had ought to have been, before facts on which it was to proceed were true, or you would have given the author-

any test your friends or mine may choose to apply to them.

With due respect, JAMES G. BIRNEY. Cincinnati, May 2, 1836.

LETTER TO NATURALIZED CITI-ZENS.

Lower Saginaw, Mich., June 10, 1844. Gentlemen,-I received only by the last mail the No. of the Cincinnati Herald which contains your note addressed to myself, together with Mr. Morrie and Mr. King. My reply I transmit, a you request it should be, through the same me

You wish to know if I am "in favor of natur lized citizens enjoying the rights and privileges lowing reasons: secured to them by the present naturalization lano?" Why, gentlemen, should I not be-why should not every one be, who holds in any resect the laws of his country? Is there any loubt as to the intent of the naturalization laws that it was to make of the alien. in the mos comprehensive sense, an American citizen? there any doubt as to the constitutionality hese laws? The most ingenious caviller can raise o question on that point. Why, then, shall not these, as well as any other laws, be executed and respected? Apart from recent outrage o which you allude, your inquiry, gentlemen could almost imply a doubt as to my possessin he commonest share of honesty! for shall w confer rights on others to-day, and to-morro the money I had advanced, he should go free; say, they shall not use them? This would be deceitful -base. No. gentlemen-for native Americans to obstruct naturalized Americans the exercise of civil rights common to both is a ndefeasible a wrong, as it would be for natural zed Americans to obstruct native Americans the exercises of the same rights. There is n

This opinion I had occasion to maintain whilst siding in Cincinnati, during the reign of terror. 1836, in opposition to certain resultes of t neeting gotten up by persons of great influence n that city, with a view to suppress the freedor the press and of speech in obedience to the lictation of southern slaveholders. Among other things, that meeting "Resolved, That the institution of slavery, as it exists in this country under the sanction of our constitution and happy form of government, is known to all who ha ought an asylum in our country, and to who e benefit of citizenship are extended: we, ther ore, consider it indecorous for such persons ngage in projects which are calculated to subvert the constitution of our country." The didomatic circuity and plausible falsehoods of th esolve, make it almost unintelligible to person inacquainted with the case to which it was inten led to apply. Its aim was to inhibit to the natu ralized citizens, all part in the discussion and as itation of the slavery question, to which in a most brave and admirable manner many of them in Cincinnati, and thereabout, had given themselves at imminent peril of their lives and prop erty. To such a depth of servility had, then, the ost influential persons in Cincinnati, both Whigs and Democrats-there was no difference-su before their slaveholding masters. For the treat the sum than I had proposed in my written ment which that resolve, as well as others passes

the resolves were presented by him in a speech as

anteeing to every man, including Catholics, the the government is-or, to speak more accurately, ant, as the Catholie: -no more. So, of the Jew. poor Pagan, so long as his religious forms en-

Sincerely, gentlemen, do I sympathise you in the tears you express, in view of the recent disorders in one of our large cities, for the others in like circumstances. To protect us in

the country is suffered to remain in the hands as I trust, repentance for its errors, he has of those who subsist by the daily plunder of innot altogether withheld from me the hu- alienable rights; or of their minions in the free States, the depths of whose servility no fathor line has yet fully sounded. The long endurance by our countrymen of slavery, that monstrou trespass against the highest of human rights, hi venturing so deadly an assult, on the rep- hardened-is still more and more hardening-the utation of a Christian brother, you would public mind to all minor trespasses. If there be either previously have asked of me, if the not virtue-true manhood-enough yet remaining among us to say to the slavery of the South and to its vile panders at the North, depurt-it is as certain as any thing of the kind can be, that ity on which you have made your inju-violence and anarchy, lawlessness and rapine will not be confined to any particular section of Hereafter, sir, should you deem any the country, but that it will overspread its whole nish you with statements which will stand wrong done to the humblest individual shall be felt as done to the whole community, is the daily and earnest prayer of,

Gentlemen, your most ob't. serv't., JAMES G. BIRNEY.

To Patrick Kelley, James Welsh, and others Dayton, Ohio.

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty. MESSRS. EDITORS:-Permit me to announce, through the medium of your paper, that I have dissolved my connection with the Methodist Protestant Church, and that I briefly assign, for so doing, the fol-

First. The existence of Slavery in the Church, with no hope of its speedy re

Secondly. That this church holds in its fellowship both ministers and members who advocate the righteousness of sla-

Thirdly. That the pro-slavery spirit is not confined to the South, but is greatly diffused throughout the church at the North, which even a division by geographical lines would not be likely to efface-as will more fully appear by the annexed exposition of the course pursued by professed abolitionists in their opposivery, in either Church or State. The folat a recent Quarterly Conference of the M. P. Church on Jackson circuit for adoption; to wit:

Resolved. That it is the firm conviction of this Conference that the system of Slavery as it exists in these United States, is a dangerous violation of the pure principles of the Gospel,-that it deeply affects, not only the civil, but also the religious condition of Northern citizens-that it is the source of indolence, and destructive of industry, and, that it is the sink of physical, intellectual, and moral abasement.

Resolved, therefore, That the time has fully arrived when the Church should cease from extending the hand of fellowship-communion, or connection, to those oppressors whose hands are deeply stained, and whose hearts are corrupted, by a practice so vile; but that it should fully express its detestation to the vile system; and "clear its skirts" from the sin of those who traffic in human blood.

note. To this I assented, the same gentle- at the same time, equally obnoxious to the cause justify, or apologize for, such a foul sys- facts stated publicly in N. Y. by persons who

patronage and support of an enlightened community, and should be discoun-

Resolved, That we instruct our Delegate to the ensuing Annual Conference, to solicit that body to take measures to call a Special General Conference for the purpose of affecting a speedy extirpaion of Slavery from the Church,

The first resolution was discussed .-Elder J. T. Pratt in the Chair, who declined to put the vote until himself and others had occupied about two hours, or more, in discussing it, during which a preacher of the M. P. Church represented Slavery as a Bible Institution! The vote being finally taken-there being a ie-it was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the President.

The other resolutions were, without iscussion, summarily disposed of in the negative, with the aid of the illegal votes bers of the Conference. No farther action was taken upon the subject, as several of the members left the house-refusing to remain any longer.

Finally. As there exists so great a similarity in the religious sentiments and disciplinary regulations of the Wesleyan Methodists and the anti-slavery portion of the Methodist Protestants, I deem it injudicious, and detrimental to the great interests of religion, any longer to contin-

ue a separation. ELISHA HALL, Superintendent of Jackson Circuit Michigan Conference. Will the True Wesleyan please

For the Signal of Liberty. LIVINGSTON COUNTY CONVENTIOM.

Howell, Aug. 29, 1844. Livingston County, though not as numerous as a some of the Counties in our State, are not sleeping. A spirited meeting was held at this place yesterday when an entire Liberty ticket was nominated as follows:

For Representatives: Isane Smith of Green Oak, and Leonard Noble of Putnam. For Judge of Probate, Edward F. Gay, of Ma-

For Associate Judges; Gardner Mason of Howell, and Jonathan Burnett, of Hamburgh.

For Sheriff; Lorenzo B. Curtiss, of Green For Register of Deeds; Asahel Hubbard of

Green Oak. For County Clerk, Samuel Hubbard of Ma-

For County Treasurer; George F. Sage of

For Coroners; Hannibal Lee of Green Oak, and Munson Wheeler, of Hamburgh. A County Corresponding Committee was ap-

ointed to wit: Samuel Hubbard, John M. Neely, and E. F. Gay, and funds placed in their hands for the printing of tickets. A resolution was passed recommending Town

organizations, especially the appointment of Town mmittees, and that their names be forwarded mmediately to the County Committee. It was also resolved, after some discussion, to

old a Liberty Mass meeting at Howell on Thursday the third day of October next, and that effort be made to procure speakers from abroad for the

The meeting adjourned, after prayer by the Rev. N. G. Chase, to Thurday Oct. 3d, at Howell at 10 o'clock A. M.

Respectfully yours, E. F. GAY.

For the Signal of Liberty, DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. DETROIT, August 22, 1844.

MESSES. EDITORS:-On last evening the Liberty Association of this City held an adjourned eeting. Brother TREADWELL, of Jackson, adessed them, in a discourse full of sense, and startling fact, and was listened to with much attention for an hour and a half by a large auditory. His address embraced a review of the Slave Power, with the evidences of its action on our best interests, and also of the Texas question. Mr. Clay's pro-slavery sentiments and course were exposed, from his own speeches and acts: his vote for the recognition of Texas was alluded to, and tion to the agitation of the subject of slabuild up slavery, slave interests, and the dominlowing Resolutions were presented by me ion of the south were detailed. No attentive and truth seeking auditor could have remained anconvinced by the discourse that Amexation is a favorite measure of Mr. Clay's, and will be pushed with the consummate policy, and the cunning ability so eminently his, should he be seated in ed Presidential chair. Mr. STEWART followed in a few encouraging

emarks of the prespect of the cause in N. Y. as well as in the western part of this State where he had lately been. He mentioned that Messra. Gurney and Bement had been to a County convention in Cass County. Last year their hearers vere some 50. This year they were 500. So great was their anxiety to hear, that Mr. G. had address them for 31 hours in the afternoon and Dr. Bement 43 in the evening, and yet did they crave for more. Cass will treble it last vote-St. Joseph and Branch will double. Mr. S. addressed meetings in this these counties.

During his visit to the east and west, he had nade it a point to enquire particularly, if any of our friends were likely to secode from the party at the cusuing election, but he had not heard of a single person. The Great Mr. Burchard was not in exception, for he never was in fact a member f the Liberty party. Last spring he manifested u bias that way: he had previously been a devoted Whig. He was tendered a nomination on the Liberty ticket for assessorship! - and accepted it. under an avowal that he was not fully decided. Resolved, That all ministers of the That town ticket with his name on it was the on-Gospel who practise such iniquity, or who ly Liberty ticket he ever voted. These were the

ten by Gov. Seward, or Mr. Weed. Mr. B could not have written it. In New York it had injured the whigs, for the trick was known and tain Naturalized Citizens of Ohio. It

despised. Mr. Treadwell then announced that a Mass meeting was called for Jackson, the first week in September, and hoped the Detroit friends would attend it. This they agreed to do, and immediately appointed 15 delegates to attend the Wayne for it with interest. Mr. Birney's an-

Mr. Stewart proposed that the Association should procure a handsome banner, for the Jacktion and a committee appointed for the purson convention. This was agreed to by acclama-

The meeting was one of great enthusiasm. -Every Liberry man here feels in glowing spirit dence in the great Liberty p inciples, by the acerman here can be seduced from our ranks! It is this fact, and the further fact that so far from docreasing, we are increasing, which procures for us there may be an honest difference of the esteemed layor of abuse and misrepresenta

We of Detroit have heard much of our Jack son men: we expect a great turn out from them and enjoy in anticipation the hearty grasp of brotherhood in freedom's and country's noble

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1844

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

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET. ARTHUR E. PORTER.

CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY. For Representative to Congress,

FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART. SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWIN A. ATLEE. THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

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

FOR SENATORS-SECOND DISTRICT.

MUNNIS KENNY, FRANCIS M. LANSING. 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.

PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCY CHURCH.

JACKSON COUNTY.

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

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

ELIAS COMSTOCK.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. ROBERT POWELL, GEORGE MILLERD, IRA SPAULDING ALVAH PRATT, JOHN DIMOND.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. LEVITREADWELL, WILLIAM SAVAGE.

GENESEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN PRATT.

"Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opin ion, the evils of slavery are, THEY ARE NOTH-ING, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, in com parison with the FAR GREATER EVILS WHICH WOULD INEVITABLY FLOW FROM A SUD-DEN, GENERAL, AND INDISCRIMINATE EMANCI-16, 1842

DALLAS ON ABOLITION. "It should be recollected that the northern and central Democrats have maintained THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION for years." "For my own part," I am ready for UNKEMITTING AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR against a principle, [Abolition] whose mere en inciation in this countr sounds in my ears LIKE A TOCSIN TO RE-BELLION, AND TREASON TO THE CON-STITUTION."-Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29

ELECTORAL TICKETS .- Our friends are inform ed that an abundance of tickets for Presidentia Electors will be forwarded to the subscribers of the Signal in all parts of the State, at an early NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

BIRNEY's answer to the inquiries of cersince, but we did not receive it till last week. Some of our readers, of this class of citizens, as we learn have been looking swer, though brief, seems to cover the they well could be. That some interval should occur between the landing of emsuffrage. How long this interval should false assumption. distinguished political gentleman at a recent mass meeting in this place, that under Washington's administration only two years residence was required for nat- topic. uralization; but when John Adams and his friends came into power, the time was Tracts accompanies them: altered to twelve years; and on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, it was reduced to five years, where it has

There is one consideration which w think might tend to allay the apprehen sions of those who honestly fear lest our institutions should be destroyed by a "del- W. P. MANGUM, Pesident. uge of foreigners." It is this: that how-ever great may be the emigration, every ever great may be the emigration, every N. P. Tallmadge, C. M. Conrad, W. S. Archer, J. T. Simmons, uge of foreigners." It is this: that how- J. J. CRITTENDEN, SAMUEL S. PHELPS, country, is an American born citizen, and all his posterity. So that the greater the emigration of foreigners, and the consequent danger to our institutions, as is alledged, the greater will be the augmentation of the number of American citizens ROOMR L. GAMBLE, B. S. COWAN, to withstand the apprehended foreign in- John Moore,

It will be seen that the interrogators of Mr. Birney were also fearful of losing Aug. Young, their right of citizenship through jealousy of a considerable portion of them as Cath. J. T. STUART, olics. They doubtless had reason for an-A. RANDALL, C. H. WILLIAMS, ticipating some unfavorable movement against their political rights, from the character of many articles with which the Thos. HENRY, religious presses of several denominations teem. In these, if we have understood them aright, the ground is substantially taken, that the Catholic faith is entirely incompatible with civil Liberty and re publican institutions; and that a Catholic in consequence, is therefore disqualified for the proper discharge of the duties of an American citizen. The next step lows: would be to wish that he might not enjoy the rights of a citizen; and the next, to embrace the first favorable opportunity for depriving him of citizenship, or of preventing its attainment.

The answer of Mr. Birney is in conformity with the principles of the Liberty. party, which regards the rights of man merely because he is a man without reference to country, condition, creed, or 2. Not to violate our rule of non-inter-

MR. BIRNEY AND HIS SLAVES. On the first page will be found a letter fr Mr. Birney to Col. Stone, written in 1836, de tailing his connection with Slavery. As we hav very many readers who are not identified with the Liberty party, we respectfully ask them to rea Birney's nomination for the Presidency had bee suggested. It cannot fail to carry the conviction to all that the writer is a candid, generous and ionest man. One Mitchell, a Kentucky editor, has recently

et affoat an article ly in which Mr. BIRNEY held up as a consummate hypocrite because h sold a man for \$50) a month or two after he had executed deeds of manumission declaring slaveholding to be a sin. This letter explains all the circumstances. Mr. Birney was afterwards satisfi ed that he did wrong in selling Charles, and enleavored to re-purchase him that he might give im his freedom, but it was beyond his power. No Whig paper in this State has published Mitch I's letter: but the Detroit Advertiser has copie a scurrilous article alluding to it from the Salen Register. But Mr. Birney's own statement is PATION."-Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall, Oct. sufficient to all candid men. The Cincinnati Atlas thinks "Mr. Bi rney's conduct worthy of praise, after reading his letter." The Ohio State Journal, in which Mitchell's letter was first published, says of this letter of Birney:

"The conduct of Mr. Birney in the emancipa tion of his slaves, appears it a much more favora-ble light when explained by himself, than it does ns drawn out for the public eye by our Kentucky friend. We find much to praise and commend n the course of Mr. B. towards his slaves, and ittle to condemn, if he has faithfully represented he facts, in the letter alluded to.

Our friends will do well to preserve this letter of Mr. Birney till after election.

IT An article respecting the Jackson Mass neeting on Wednesday, was received last week day. Consequently, they need not print any clee. too late for insertion. Notices should be sent tora' tickets. But let the others be attended to in in as early as Thursday, as our papers are printed mended by forty five Congressmen,) are somewhat in advance of the date.

ANNEXATION AGAIN.

We knew not but some of our reader. On the first page will be found Mr. may become weary with the numerous articles which we have been compelled to publish on this subject. But both the other parties have made it a prominent topic of discussion: and it is really an important question. Our readers will therefore bear with us while we again revert to the double faced position of the Whigs on this subject, and endeavor to show, by indeniable documents, that when Whigs urge Liberty men or Abolitionists to support the Whig party because it is comnitted against future Annexation, they affirm that which is UTTERLY UNTRUE .ble, and in conformity with the regula- draw away as many Liberty voters as and their conceiveless misrepresentation of the in admitting natives to the exercise of sheer self-defence, fully to refute the

Whigs have a great central Tract Office, lie to their assertions? opinion. We are not familiar with the in New York, from which every part of history of these laws, but were told by a the Union is supplied. They have em-Tracts for them, from month to month, each tract treating on one

The following recommendation of the

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, ? March 4, 1844.

"We, the undersigned, impressed with since remained: and that Mr. Jefferson a deep conviction of the importance and was personally disposed to have the period effectiveness of Tracts, as a means of instill more diminished. We have heard forming the people in matters appertainno alteration suggested, except that advo- ing to our national interests, and of the cated by the "Native American" party, SUITABLE QUALIFICATIONS OF which is stated to be a residence of twen- JUNIUS, author of "the Crisis of the ty one years as a prerequisite to voting, Country" and of other papers emanating and an exclusion from office for life! It from his pen in 1840, the wide circulahas been thought by some that a national tion and GREAT USEFULNESS of which, at party might be erected on this basis: but that time, are well known to the public, a close examination will satisfy any hereby express the hope, that he may be thinking man that ageneral organization able to renew his labors of the same kind for this purpose, if it could be for the coming contest of 1844: and we completed, would utterly fail of suc- EARNESTLY RECOMMEND to our Whig friends, and to Whig Associations throughout the Union, TO SECOND

HIS EFFORTS, if undertaken.

J. LEEDS KERR. REPRESENTATIVES. JOHN WHITE, Speaker. THOS. BUTLER KING, MILLERD FILLMORE JOHN MAYNARD, W H WASHINGTON

R. W. THOMPSON,

GEO. B. RODNEY,

JNO. EDWARDS,

Jos. TRUMBULL,

J. H. CRAVENS.

A. H. H. STUART,

G. W. SUMMERS,

ALFRED BABCOCK.

R. L. CARUTHERS,

T. W. TOMLINSON,

W. ANDREWS. GARRET DAVIS. H. S. LANE. A. L. FOSTER, MILTON BROWN.

J. M. RUSSELL, J. A. PEARCE, EDWARD STANLEY. Surely, the writings of a man who omes recommended to us by such high authority must possess some weight .-His testimony as to the position of Mr. Clay on this subject, in June, 1844, is sta-

"Mr. Clay's position on the Annexation Question, LEAVES IT PRECISELY WHERE IT WAS. HE OPENS AND SHUTS NO DOOR ON THIS QUESTION, nor does he put his little finger to one. He frankly ventures on some suggestions, which, perchance, may prove prophetic. But Mr. Clay, so far as we can see, is not committed or pledged to ANY course of policy on this question, other than-To maintain the faith of Treaties .vention, where our position is neutral .-3. To do what we can, fairly and honrably to secure the independence of Texas. 4. To see that our own republic receives no damage by European interference in the affairs of Texas. 5. To oppose, if ecessary, by force of arms, all such mabinations. 6. To LEAVE THE QUES-PION OF ANNEXATION OPEN AND UNconcerned, after they shall have had a will disoppear. air and sufficient opportunity to consider t. And 7, to help the country thro he critical posture, into which ambitious men, reckless of consequences have

rought it." Having thus officially, as a Tract wrier, committed Mr. Clay to leave the uestion open and unembarrassed, "for TUTURE decision," in the same Tract he sifts into the mind of the reader a pretty strong intimation of what that future decision will be, but artfully throws it out as only his individual opinion. He says of the Union:

"We do not say that it cannot, or ough not to be, AT A PROPER TIME, enlarged by the Annexation 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, commermercial, or political interests of the

Thus on the very last page of the Tract, the impression is conveyed to the readers mind, that "WE, ' (the Whig party,) do not say that Texas should not be annexed in future, and that "WE per sonally," (meaning the writer recomin favor of it!

We know not how many of each of and the Whig party generally at the South, these Junius Tracts are printed and circu- are in favor of annexation. lated: but perhaps from fifty to one hun-

dred thousand-perhaps double that number. Yet scarcely a copy of this Tract on Annexation can be had in some of the Free States. One Liberty man enquired through Detroit for 200 copies which he wished to purchase for circulation among Liberty men, and could not find a copy. Where are they? Our eastern exchanges say they have been SENT TO THE South!! Now we ask Whigs, as honest men, how they can have the impudence to stand up in public meetings, and mingle in private circles, and affirm that igrants on our shores, and their exercise The unceasing repetition of this untruth Henry Clay is fully pledged against Anof the political franchise, seems reasona- on the part of the Whigs, with a view to nexation, and accuse Liberty men of helping to secure Annexation because bity of his opponents-by their ceaseless war - tion which now prevail in different States possible, renders it necessary for us, in they will not vote for Clay, while their gigantic presses in New York are teeming with tens of thousands of Whig Most of our readers are aware that the Tracts which most emphatically give the

> The second letter of Mr. Clay on this subject fully confirms the opinion of ployed one Rev. Calvin Colton to write "Junius," that at a proper time Texas may be admitted by the Whigs. Mr. Clay says:

> > "PERSONALLY I COULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE ANNEXATION OF Texas: but I certainly would be unwiling to see the existing Union dissolved, or seriously jeoparded for the sake of acuiring Texas.

That is, when there shall be no serious anger of a dissolution of the Union, I will consent to it. This, certainly is plain

We know not what more need be said o make the position of the Whig party s plain as the noon day sun. They ommenced their hurra on this subject st three months too soon. Their loud retensions have caused them to be thorughly sifted, and now, some ten weeks pefore election, a reaction is taking place, by which they will lose more than they have gained. We think that our readers now understand the whole subject pretty thoroughly; and we shall not at present. offer any further considerations on the matter, except to ask their attention to the following evidences, additional to the great number before published, to the fact that a large portion of the Whig party are looking for Annexation through the success of Mr. Clay.

A Madison, Geo., correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the first inst., gives a most enthusiastic description of a Whig Mass meeting in that place on iv. the 30th ult, which was addressed by Mr. Preston and Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina. This Georgian saith:

"The Democrats are tetociously exlunctified in this region, having no capital to work upon but Texas, Texas, Texas, the immediate annexation of Texas! WE WHIGS HERE SAY TEXAS TOO, but want to do the thing which is right about it; and it will not be four ears before the Democrats in our State will thank us for just holding them back J. R. UNDERWOOD, on this favorite hobby, and permitting them to walk into that land of promise in a right way, instead of running out of Georgia between two lights, as many of them have done.

"We are all heart and soul for Henry Clay-the Harrison spirit of 1840 is up ity per cent. The Macon Convention of that period is said to be nothing to the ted in his "Junius Tract No. 9." as folone I have just narrated to you.'

The New York Republic, a 'Native American) paper, and a zealous advocate of Texas annexation, has hoisted the Clay flag. Can any one tell us why many of the zealous friends of annexation are equally zealous for the elevation of the slaveholder of Ashland? At the Mass Whig Convention at Springfield, Mass. on the 9th, a banner was borne in procession with this motto: "Not wholly opposed to annexation, if it can be accomplished

with credit and honor." A Whig writes in the Charleston Courles that he sees no reason for holding meetings in Charleston in favor of immediate annexation. "for Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are only opposed to the measure under present circumstances, and they not only admit the propriety of bringing Texas into the confederacy when EMBARRASSED FOR THE FU- the objections are removed, but the great prob-TURE DECISION OF THE PARTIES ability is, that in a short time those objections

Leslie Combs, an influential Whig leader of Kentucky, & on the Clay electoral ticket, was strongly in favor of immediate annexation, but after the letter of his leader, was entirely satisfied with leaving the stion toque be settled

The New York Courier and Enguirer, the leading Clay paper of New York, says: If the people of Texas choose to be a British Colony now rather than WAIT TWO YEARS FOR ADMISSION to the United States, they are not worthy to form a portion of a free common-wealth.' The Courier advocates annexation when it can be accomplished in the proper manner &c.

A letter from New Orleans published in late number of the National Intelligencer says: 'The feeling is gaining ground that enough has been said and done upon the Texas annexation subject till Clay is elected.' They expect then that the subject will 'be brought before the American people upon its merits and will soon be disposed of as it should be The New York Commercial, April 1st,

ays Mr. Clay's letter on the subject of anexation, appears to give universal satisfaction. Many of the friends of annexation say that Mr. Clay goes far enough for

The Mobile Advertiser, the leading paper in Alabama, engages to prove that Mr. Clay

The Great Whig Convention at Murfreesboro' Tenneesee, resolved unanimously that they were in favor of the annexation of Texas. and that they had confidence in Mr. Clay's management of their question, agreeably to their views and interest; The Clay Club at the seat of Government

Ala. passed resolutions unanimously in favor

S. S. Prentis,s the great Whig orator of Mississippi, in a recent letter written to repel the charge that he had abandoned the Whigs, repels with great indignation the idea 'that those who support Mr. Clay are unfavorable to southern institutions. and opposed to southern interests" pronouncing it as insulting as it is FALSEP The Nashville Whig says of the annexa

tion question in Tennessee:

'The sober second thought' of the peopl has caused thousands to contemplate it in a different aspect from that which it was first presented. Immediate annexation is not onsidered so important a matter that it should absorb every thing else. A majority of the people are in fovor of it at a proper time, but think, gentlemen, you ought to be satisfithey are willing to abide that time."

POLK'S SLAVEHOLDING.

We find the following in the Detroit Adverti ser, by which it appears that Polk is a large cotand worse treatment than though he resided or the plantation. Shout for him, ye Democrats! Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Tenessee, to his friend in Philadelphia:

"In reply to your inquiries, as to whether Mi welve years ago he established, in company wit is brother-in-law, Celdwell, a negro quarter i Yallabusha county, Mississippi, near Grenada; afterwards, he bought his brother-in-law out, and has near one hundred souls on his cotton plantation there, whom, in consequence of his being so immersed in politics, he has seen but once in four years, and leaves them to the tender mercies of

> From the Detroit Advertiser. Lower Saginaw, Aug. 16, 1844.

To the Editors of the Detroit Advertiser: GENTLEMEN-I authorized a mistake as to the olitical history of Ohio, which I made in my ate debate with Mr. Platt, of Detroit, to be ac knowledged in the Signal of Liberty. You have re-published the article containing the acknowl edgement, and have followed it with this com-

"Mr. Birney was politely informed of the abov error, and several other similar ones, made by im in his lectures here, by a gentleman from Ohio. We are credibly informed that the Ohi gentleman was very rudely and uncivilly replied to by Mr. Birney at the time. Whice should enderstand that Mr. Birney was originally Locofeco. When a member of the Alabama Leg | King only three years since. The histoislature, he voted for Mr. Senator King of that State. His sympathies are all with that par-

Permit me to correct the many errors into which you have been led by some misinformed or nischievous person.

1. I was not informed of the error alluded to or of "other similar ones," by a gentleman from

Whilst I was speaking in reply to Mr. Platt ome one rose up in a distant part of the room and interrupted me. Deeming any interruption except by Mr Platt, as unauthorized and unfair -seeing I had only a given time to reply to the ints made by Mr. Platt. I at once an pealed to the chair, who stopped the person referred to, before he had said what he intended to say. Next day I was told that this person was a stranger from Ohio, who if he had been per mitted, would have contradicted my statement as to the political character of at least one branch of the Ohio Legislature at the session spoken of. But as I did not see him afterward of course

2. I did not reply to him "very rudely and un civilly."

3. I never voted with the Democratic party nor have I to my knowledge ever been set dow as a member of that party excep, by the Adverti ser and a few other Whig papers.

4. When in 1819, I voted for Senator King the party lines were very indistinct, compared with what they are now, at least it was so in Ala bama. It my memory serves me Mr. King had no competitor on the occasion referred to. The general understanding at that time as to the elecion of the Alabama Senators-and indeed for ong time afterwards-was that one of the should be taken from the Northern part of the State, and one from the Southern; on whateve candidate the Southern members generally united, the Northern members voted for him usuall n mass; and vice versa. Mr. Walker, (since dead.) was the choice of the Northern members to his friend, Mr. Archer. The scene for their part of the State, and was also elected I think, without opposition. the same session Mr. King was.

eaders of both stand alike ready, as I fully be lieve, to make the interests and honor of the country sacrifices to their own advancement. My spmpathies are wholly with the Liberty party whose early success alone can save our country from being undone.

Yours, &c. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

(F Horatio Needham, Esq. formerly a prominent gentleman of the Democratic party of Vermont, has become a thorough Liberty man, and was their nominee for Senator for Addison county. At a subsequent convention of the Democrats, he was nominated for the same office by them, upon which he sent to their committee a manly and independent anrights to all, and should he be elected, he should act and regard himself as a member of the Liberty party.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We receive, from time to time, communiat from various places and persons, on different sul jects, in prose and verse. We cannot publish them all; nor is every one of sufficient merit of would willingly please all the writers; but cannot do it with the certainty of displeasing all our readers. We will take all communications into con-

writers, for our cause, and for the public.

MR. CLAY ON DUELLING. Some political friends of Mr. Clay in Pennsylvania have recently written him a very pious, friendly letter on duelling, a tough question for "a man of honor" to a practice which affects but a very few individuals, and then proceeds as fol-

demnation, my opinion against duelling to the whole neighborhood. It gives you a grand in a letter which I addressed to my constituents, in March, 1824, which is to be found in the published collection of my speeches. Again, within a few years past, I gave evidence of my strong disapprobation of it, by voting, in the Senate of the U. States, for the bill for suppressing duelling in the District of Colum-

With these proofs of my sentiments, I ed. But you ask me whether, if I were challenged to fight a duel, I would reject the invitation? Considering my age, which is now past 67, I feel that I should expose myself to ridicule if I were to proon planter, and employs a hundred slaves in the claim whether I would or would not fight usiness, under an overseer, while he himself is a duel. It is certainly one of the most bsent, thus ensuring to the slaves harder work | unlikely events that can possibly be imagined, and I cannot conceive a case in which I should be provoked or tempted to go to the field of combat. But, as I cannot foresee all the contingencies which may possibly arise, in the short remnant of my life, and for the reason which I have already stated, of avoiding any exposure of myself to ridicule, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of propriety to either party. Both parties claim a victory in Inmake a declaration one way or the diana The Whig majorities for Clay in Novem-

Here it will be seen he declines answering in the negative for two reasonsbecause he might be ridiculed for it-[what a reason for "a man of honor" te | cal Abolitionist" is reminded of the rule adopgive!] and because "contingencies might ted by all publishers to shield themselves from arise" in which he "might be provoked or tempted to go to the field of combat!!!" To see a venerable, reverend man of

arm to attempt the life of a fellow citizen would indeed be a revolting sight. Yet Mr. Clay intimates that he may yet present that spectacle to the nation! Nor would such an event be very wonderful, was so very far in the rear last year, that there when we consider that nothing but the intervention of the civil authorities prevented a duel between Messrs. Clay and ry of this affair, says the Christian Freeman, was published at the time in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser-then and still a Clay Whig paper. From this source we derive the following facts, which will show whether "Henry Clay is no more a duelist than the best of our Washingtonians is a drunkard." Senator King had made a speech which displeased Mr. Clay, the whole people of the District. who, in reply, "gave him (King) a tremendous castigation, ending with the declaration that what he had said respecting himself (Clay) was "unjust, false and cowardly!" Mr. Clay, (continues the account) spoke not hastily. Every word of his speech was measured, and uttered with an evident intention to abide the consequences"-which simply means a determination to meet in mortal combat the man whom he had charged with falsehood and cowardice. King immediately left the Senate chamber, beckoning Senator Linn from Missouri to follow him. Linn soon returned, and called Mr. Clay out. This looked as if a duel was in prospect. The account in the Commercial thus pro-

"Having retired, the Doctor commenced something like a speech. 'I want to hear nothing of that,' said Mr. Clay; 'I presume you have a challenge; I AC-CEPT IT." Dr. Linn replied that he had no challenge: that it was true one had been written, but it had been torn up .-Further conversation was attempted, but Mr. Clay had no patience to listen, and was evidently determined neither to explain or retract, and referred Dr. Linn was one of deep interest and great concern in the Senate. The lobbies and galleries were crowded, and when the Senate adjourned, all knew that a duel was on peratic party than with the Whig party. The foot. But before sundown, the parties were both arrested by the civil authorities. and held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars each to keep the peace."

PROPHECY.

The New York Journal of Commerce has ever been full of sneers upon the Liberty party, and upon the whole antislavery enterprise, in all its branches. The Editors, however, kindly condescend occasionally to chronicle its Lilliputian operations from time to time, for the information of its gigantic antagonists. Its last notice is as follows:

"At the last presidential election, more than 2,400,000 votes were polled, and a still greater number will be polled next November. But we have no idea that swer, to the effect that hence forth he 100,000 of them will be given to Birney: should go for universal liberty, and equal probably 25,000 will be nearer the truth; and these being taken in about equal proportions from the two leading parties are of little or no consequence, one way or the other."

How singular that such great men as Seward, Fillmore, and Giddings have not had sagacity enough to discover this!-Yet they have all taken the stump against this party "of little or no consequence;" general interest to be useful or pleasing. We and even the great Daniel Webster has publicly come out against the "third party." These veteran politicians had betsideration, and will do the best we can for the ter go to school to the editors of the Jour- try to set two great nations by the ears-albeit,

THE RIGHT THING, NO 1. A gentleman of Ann Arbor has just ordered

Ten copies of the Signal, by way of starting the Club system, for which he pays Ten Dollara. No. 2 is Oakville, Augusta, Five copies for \$6. and among other things took the liberty 25, which we have received. Who next? Let to ask, if challenged, whether he would us hear from you. But perhaps you do not comever fight a duel again? This was rather prehend the full extent of our proposition. To illustrate: These five persons have paid \$6,25 for one year at the end of which time their paper will answer; and he wrote a reply, dated at be stopped, unless payment be renewed. But Ashland, Aug. 1, in which he assures his as others may hereafter wish to join the club, we friends that there are issues before the say to every new subscriber, (or old one, if arcountry far more important than duelling, rearages be paid who will take his paper at that office, "Send us \$1,25, and we will put you down one of the club, and send you the Signal one year from the time that you subscribed."-Do you undertand it? The establishment of a "I expressed, in strong terms of con- Club of Ten will bring the Signal at half price principles. Now let us hear from you. But don't think of the slightest deviation from our published terms.

> The Whigs of Detroit have manufactured a great "Whig Ball," which it seems, is to be an embiem of their victorious party. It is thus desribed in a Detroit paper:

> "The Ball is ten & a half feet in diameter, is cor ered with white cloth on which are inscribed some well chosen mottoes. It was illuminated by lamps from within and was preceded by a band of Music. Its appearance in our streets was greeted at every corner on its way to and from the Cabin, with loud and enthusiastic cheers. We half it as an emblem of that great political ball which has been put in motion in our State and which will not cease to roll till has crushed and buried locofocoism

THE ELECTIONS.

We believe our election returns of last week, hough partial, were substantially accurate. The three Whig States remained Whig, and the Democratic states retained their party complexion .-We do not see that the elections in these States have added much to the Presidential prospects of ber in North Carolina and Kentucky will probably be much less than in 1840, but that will make no difference in the result.

The writer of the article signed "a Politiimposition—correspondents must always forward their real names. It is not necessary that the names be printed: but an editor must know whose lucubrations he is publishing. His inquithe age of 67 go out to raise his withered ries in part are answered in our paper of two weeks since.

E. Lawrence Esq. a lawyer of this village. has been nominated by the Whige for Congress for the First District. It seems that Mr. Howard were no hopes of his attaining the goal, and he was therefore left off the course. This was wise. Mr. Lawrence is a new candidate, and therefore less obnoxious to old prejudices.

IF A valued friend writes us from Geneses County, Aug. 24: "Our prospects in this Couny are altogether more flattering than they ever have been before."

James B. Hunt has been renominated for Congress on the Democratic Ticket. Gen. Canfield is a better man, and would better represent the wishes of

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 23, 1844. The price of Wheat remains at 56 cents .new crop comes in slowly, and most of the Wheat s more or less shrunk.

FOREIGN NEWS

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ACA-DIA.

at Boston on Sunday afternoon, bringing London and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived

The news is intesesting and important in sev-The Cotton market although not very anima-

nated had been fully sustained. Money was plentiful and likely to continue so. as no fears are entertained of an export of bullion taking place to meet orders for foreign grain and flour. First class bills are It and others 2 to 4 per cent.

The harvest this year (says the European Times) will be early and productive. Attempts have been made to assassinate the kings of Prussia and Greece. The French appear determined to continue, at all hazards, the war against the Emperor of Morrocco-while the accounts from the Society Islands, of the expulsion of the British Consul at Tathiti, have caused great excitement in England, and an apology has been demanded of the French Government. O'Connell continues in prison, and no decision has yet been made on

the writ of error. The overland mail, with news from India and China, arrived in London on the 1st inst. The eccount, represent the Punjaub as being still in a feverish state, and in the present distracted condition of that country, a collision between the Sikhs and the British troops is probably not disant. Canton had been the scene of some rioting, which had, however, been speedily suppressed,

without any disastrous results. The State Prisoners have been allowed to have a gymnasium erected in their prison; and on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Mr. O'Connell and his companions amuse and exercise themselves therein.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE PRENCH TO ENG-LAND .- It is well known, says the Morning Herald, that King Louis Phillippe had promised to pay Her Majesty a visit this autumn. It is now nderstood that His majesty will embark at Treport in the month of September, for this country. His Majesty will be accompanied by two ships of 74 guns, and four or five steamers, and will land at Portsmouth, whence he will proceed by railway to the station nearest to Windsor. His Majesty will remain eight days at Windsor, and

will not visit London. The European Times thus groups the for eign intelligence:

A glance at the news under the head of Tahiti, hows that the misunderstanding there between the French and the English has increased since the public attention was directed to it. It will afford Peel and Guizot a nut to crack during the parliamentary recess of their respective countries. A good deal of vexation and ill-blood exist in England on the subject; but the affairs is too palgreat results have sprung from causes equally in-

fling. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen have both alluded to it, in their respective places in Parliament, each in strong terms of condemnation. Peremptory apologies have been demanded from the French government, and as the officers of that power at Tahiti have clearly gone beyond their duty, they will in all probability be cashiered. and the matter will blow over. But the war party in France will turn it to good account against Mr. Guizot. The French rupture with Morocco shows no symptoms of healing: on the contrary. the breach appears to widen. Spain continues in a depressed state, without any immediate signs of its awaking from its long, dull lethargy. In Portugal, the government is bankrupt, and the minister, in his embarrassments, amuses himself by prosecuting the press. The murder of a wealthy Brazilian merchant, by some boatman on the Du. oro, adds a touch of the horrible to the other miseries of the country. In Prussia, the King narrowly escaped assassination a few days back, by the hands of a maniac; and it seems that but for the vigilance of the guard, the life of King Otho, in Greece, would have been sacrificed by an insane hand. The "divinity" which is said to hedge a King, does not prevent the treason from "peeping," but from some cause or other it is rarely

General Intelligence.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE. "Who,' says Cobbet, in his third letter of Advice to Young Men,' is to tell whether a girl will make an industrious woman? How is the purblind lover, especially, able to determine whether she whose smiles and dimples, and whose bewitching lips, have almost bereft him of his senses-how is he able to judge from any thing that he can see whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazv?__ Why is it very difficult? 'There are,' says Maccin, 'certain outward signs, if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. First, if you find the tongue lazy, you may be quite sure the hands and the feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue, I do not mean absence of talk, for that in most cases is very good, but I mean a slow and soft utterance, a sort of singing out of the words, in stead of speaking them-a sort of letting the cound fall out, as if they were sick at the stomach. The pronunciation of an industrious person, is quick and distinct, and the voice if not strong, firm at least. Not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak nor a bawl, but a quick, distinct, sound voice. Look a little at the labors of the teeth, for these correspond with the other members of the body, and see her work on a mutton chon and a bit of bread and cheese, and if she deal quickly with these, you have good security for that industry without which a wife is a burden instead of a help. Another mark of industry is a quick step, and a somewhat haugh ty tread, showing that the foot comes down with a heavy good will. I do not like, and never did like, your sauntering, soft-stepping girle, who move as if they were indifferent to the result.'

A BARBAROUS ASSAULT.

The Baltimore Patriot states that on Thursin little Sharp, near Favette street and simultaneous with it the frightful scream of a female. Some of the neighbors, on repairing to the spot, found a colored woman, named Catharine Richardson, had been shot. Farhr examinations having been made, it was found that a heavy charge of shot had entered ple of one of those small losses which a the groin and other parts of her body, pro- family is exposed to through negligence. ducing a painful and very dangerous wound. From a want of a latch of small value, Uson the information of the poor woman's the wicket of a barn yard (looking to lives next door, was arrested by Hsys, Zell, & Co., and brought before Justice Miltemberger, charged with the offence. There being no positive werre evidence, he was released on his recognizance, to appear for further examiyesterday, by Isaac G. Roberts, a most indefatigable and efficient officer, but for want of proper testimony was again released. - Pitts.

ONEIDEA

But you Liberty men have, but 'one idea. Pray, tell us, how many ideas control the Whig and Democratie parties?

One idea," indeed! And yet according to the testimony of John Quincy Adams, slavery has associated itself with every great question of the country. According to Ex-Governor Davis, it has controlled all the officers of the Government. According to Mr. Cushing it has governed the decision of every important national question. According to ex-Governor Seward, it is the cause of nearly all our national calamities! Surely if this be true, it is high time that this one idea should possess the nation .- Philanshropist.

USES OF OUR NAVY.

- 1st. To afford berths for gentlemen's sons in the South;
- 2d. To take care of our "domestic institutions." Sd. To give chase to runaways from our
- Southern coast. 4th. To prevent Great Britain from acting
- too efficiently for the suppression of the African Slave Trade. 5th. To subserve the scheme of the Amer-
- ican Colonization Society, and furnish official reports in its favor.
- 6th. To supp ly writers in favor of Slavery. -Cin. Herald.
- Dr. Smith vs. J. C. Calhoun Dr. James M'cune Smith a colored gentleman, in a memorial shows that in given population of 17, 000 colored people, we have Churches 513. and in a given population of \$60,905, whites and blacks in the Slave States, they have shurches 167, showing that the free colored people in the North, have nearly four times as many churches, as the Southern whites, or that the free colored pople have a church for every five-hundred and forty three persons, while the slaveholders have a church only for every two thousand and sixty-one of their inhabitants!
- Is not the whig party opposed to Annexation? - State Journal.
- Personally, I could have no objection to cently! EDMANTER

DECIDEDLY GOOD

We learn that one of the Railroad Companies at Rochester, N. Y., paid no attention to the notification of the Post Master General. that he would fine \$50 for every time it carried Pomeroy's Express. The other company succumbed, and passed, a resolution excluding letter-carriers from their road. But its troubles were not at an end. The morning after, as the train was about starting, injunction, forbiding it to leave the city under on board. It was enough. The Company backed out. Wells was admitted, and the Post Master General is left with his finger in his

He had better come to terms. One against twenty millions!-it will never do, though he may be backed up by Mr. Tyler .- Cincinnatti Herald.

An Immense Stone-The Quincy Granite Railway Company quarried yesterday, one of the largest stones ever moved at Quincy, or probably at any other quarry. Average dimension 50 feet long, 28 feet wide, 25 deep, making about 25,000 cubit feet. Weight of gunpowder. The blast hole was 20 feet deep, ber truth .- N. Y. Sun. and 41 inches in diameter. The hole was to have been 25 feet deep, but a piece of the drill broke, and prevented going to the proposed editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, depth. Four casks of powder were used in the operation. For the first blast one cask was used, which did not crack the stone. The second, one and a half casks, which cracked the rock the whole length, opening a seam an eighth of an inch wide. The third blast one and a half casks were put in, which opened the seam a full half inch sufficient to listen to him: cut the stone into dimensions. This operation best and most valuable stone ever quarried, or sion. Horticultural Society, to be erected the pressent season, in school street .-- (Boston

New York City .- The following schedule shows the progress of population in the

Year, 1697 1721 1726 1771	Population. 4,502 8,628 10,381
1721 1726 1771	8,628
1726 1771	The state of the s
1771	10 401
TOTAL STREET,	10,001
1736	21,863
THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	25,614
1790	33,131
1800	60,489
1810	96,379
1820	123,706
1830	205,007
1835	270,089
1840	\$12,710
We doubt if another instan	ce is to be found

French writer on political economy, has the following story:

"Being in the country, I had an examhusband, a man named James McArdel, who the fields;) was left open: every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it re-opened. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was nation. The accused was again brought up after it; the gardner, the cook, dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ancle and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return found all the linen she had left by the fire burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain as nothing, the linen burned, and the colt spoil ed were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns and much pain and trouble, vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch which would only cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

> An Ugly Customer .- One night last week some fishermen of Milford, while fishing for sturgeon on what is called Sturgeon Bar, on drawing it to shore found a monstrous large fish in their net, and handled it very familiarly, supposing it to be an extraordinary large sturgeon but on further acquaintance it was found to be a monstrous shark. Being in position, however, so as not to do much damage, he was soon dispatched and drawn ppor the shore. On measuring him, he was found to be ten feet ten inches in length, and five feet seven inches in circumference, with a supply of provisions in his! larder sufficient for several days .- N. Y. Herald.

State Election .- The next State Election ere as follows: Vermont, Sept. Sd, Maine Sept. 9th. Seven States vote in October namely: Maryland, Oct. 2; Georgia and Ar kansas, Oct. 7th; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Oct. 3th; and South Carolina, Oct.

There has probably never been more building in any one season in the city of Detroit. than the present. Large blocks of stores and dwelling houses, says the Free Press. have been and are being erected all over the

Fruit promises to be abundant every where this season. The New York Express of a little girl, down the side of her face, and of July, was \$1,914,339. The amount received says "we have never seen the apple trees round her throat. Fortunately the child stood the Annexation of Texas.' - Henry Clay re- so full: the branches are bent down with still, and the bees were hived without her received the largest amount ever received before in the the weight. The yield will be very great.

Pins.—The Boston Transcript, in noticing Brown & Elton's pin manufactory at Waterbury, Connecticut, says:

"They turn out two barrels of pins per day. The machine is wonderfully curious-perfect and simple in its operation. The wire is run into the machine from a reel, cut to the requisite length, pointed the Sticking machine, as it is called, in ern Continent, whose base is a pair of feet fourthe penalty of \$10,000, unless he was taken which by some diablerie they are arranged and stuck upon the papers, and do the work of thirty persons by the old hand process. A barrel contains 4,000,are manufactured in this little machine each day, sufficiently to furnish one pin a day for every female in the United in operation in the country, but they probably do not turn out an equal number the stone 3,181 tons, allowing 11 feet to the per day as the Waterbury machine. This ton. This mass was moved on its bed by we are told is no exaggeration, but the so-

Clay's Card Playing Admitted .- The the State organ of whiggery in Kentucky, driven to the wall by such men as and plays for money too, but it is only to chief. "enliven the interest of the game." Just

"It would be uncandid to conceal that I was conducted under the superintendence of have understood he has sometimes en-Mr. S. R. Johnson, and is unquestionable the gaged in the practice as a social divermoved by gunpowder. A portion of this stone BET MONEY, to enliven the interest of pose. will be used in the columns to the Hall of the the game, but not for the purpose of gain, is readily admitted as probable."

> Such is the admission of Mr. Clay's Kentucky organ. This thing of betting money "to enliven the interest of the game," is what we don't exactly comprehend as differing from gambling. -Ohro Journal.

A Desperate Woman .- A woman named Harriet Hardin was brought be- and an expense of \$218,055; excess of expendifore Ald. Redman, in Philadelphia, on ture, \$128,937. In Virginia the deficiency of Monday, charged with beating her husband. While in the office she became exasperated at some remark of her husband, and pounced upon him with the ferocity of a panther, but only gave him a few blows when the officer interfered .-She turned upon the latter and struck him a blow on the side of the head, in a scienon record of so constant and rapid an in- tific and skilful manner, which laid him crease for so long a period. In 1790, New flat on the floor. The Alderman then inday afternoon, the report of a gun was heard York was not so large as Brooklyn is now .- terfering to preserve the peace, she flew at him with open hands, tore off specta-Economy.-M. Say, the celebrated cles, and used him rather roughly. She was subdued finally with some exertion, and committed in default of bail to pris-

> Shocking .- George W. Thompson, who murdered Catharine Hamlin, some two years ago, was hung at Lower Sandusky, on the 12th inst. After he had been hanging 20 minutes, his pulse could be counted. According to the Milan Tribune, the most disgraceful acts were ommitted at the time. A law passed ast winter abolishes public executions .-To evade this, the Sheriff erected so slight an enclosure, as hardly to screen the callows, and he permitted even this, with out a single effort at resistance on his part, to be torn down by the crowd, eager o witness the agonies and shame of a lellow man, in his passage to eternity. Per sons too were admitted to the top of the Court House, for fifty cents .- Cin. Her-

Another Sect .- A new sect has lately been es tablised in the South West, called the *Live For Evers,' that is a people who are to exercise such faith, and subsist so philosophically that they may set aside the 'three score and ten' limit, and en oy perennial youth. Leonard Jones, the Apostle of the sect, advertises that he received a direc revelation while in Kentucky last year. He dif ers in one particular from Father Miller. The world is coming to an end only so far as it concerns the kingdom of Satan-a consumation de voutly to be wished. This sect has been established once before. But one of the preachers who advocated the doctrine that a man might live as ong as he pleased, just as he had succeeded in proving it to the satisfaction of his followers unfortunately died himself and that disbanded

Polked enough .- Mr. Lyman, one o the delegates from Ohio, to the Demo cratic National Convention, has refused to support James K. Polk, and has given in his adhesion to Birney and Morris .-There are many in the party which he has left, who are almost persuaded to "go and do likewise."-Spirit of Liberty.

THE OLDEST TREE .- The Monarch of Trees the emblem of age in the forest, is the cypress which stands near Santa Maria del Tule, in the rovince of Oaxaca, Republic of Mexico. This ree was measured by Baron Humboldt, and found o be one hundred and eighteen feet in circumerence! This makes forty feet in diameter .-This tree has no signs of decay, and though its foliage is less lively than that of smaller trees, calculated by all the data applied to the age of trees, this patriarch of the forest has lived four thousand years, perhaps from the creation! Who will vindicate their own rights.

In the neighborhood of Hereford, England, re cently, a swarm of bees settled under the bonnet ing a single sting.

Another Giant .- The Medical Journal gives an account of Nathan Lampman, who was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., and is now sixteen years of age, and stands seven feet one half inch in height! Dr. Smith says, "he is a great, tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen years old boy, whose chir has never been smoothed by a razor, and who bids fair, being still actually growing, to reach another foot. In the last year he positively declares that he grew nine inches! At present his and headed, & made a finished pin. From weight is 198 pounds. The body is stilted up by Wells, the letter carrier, appeared with an this machine they fall into the hopper of a pair of the longest legs, perhaps, on the West- cians are starving in idleness." teen inches from heel to toe! Nathan is a sight worth seeing. Should his life be spared, we may fully expect that he will ultimately eclipse come out perfect, only requiring to be all the giants of modern times, for everything packed to be ready for sale. This lat- is in his favor, viz: youth, health, good habits, ter machine, tended only by one girl will and a desire to outgrow all the descendants of

Rev. Joy H. FAIRCHILD, late of Boston, nov 000 pins, consequently 8,000,000 of pins of Exeter, N. H. has been tried by an Ecclesias tical council, and pronouced guilty of Seductio and Adultery. The victim was a Miss Rhode Davidson, a simple, confiding, ill-formed girl, who lived in his family: and it is reported that there States! There are four other machines are others. The evidence of Miss Davidson, her sister, her lather, and a letter written to her by Mr. Fairchild, and admitted by him, was conclusive. The council voted, 19 to 6, to depose him from the Ministry; the 6 simply desired more testimony before condemnation. Mr. Fairchild will be proceeded against criminally at Boston -

New Mormon Monarch. - The Mormon mantle has fallen upon Sam Smith, elder brother to Joe, the late Prophet, who has been, or is to be, inducted into office with all due solemnity, and Gen. McCalla in relation to Mr. Clay's take upon himself the entire government of the gambling, admits that he does play cards, 'Latter Day Saints,' as prophet and patriarch

Paper is now, it seems, to be made of wheat straw; and it is affirmed that both the finest and coarsest qualities can be produced by the new ethod. The experiment, we hear, is about to be tried on a large scale, mills having been late-That he has, on such occasions, ly erected at Chalford, near Stroud, for that pur-

> Post Office Department .- From a report of a ommittee on Post Offices and Post Roads, we derive the following interesting facts.

It appears that but eight States have an excess of revenue over expenses: viz. Massachusetts. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Delaware, and Louisia-

The expenses of the other eighteen States ex ceed their revenue \$762,986. The State of Alabama has a Post Office revenue of \$89,148; revenue to meet expenses is \$50,778: North Car olina, \$103,944; Kentucky, \$52,830; Mississ ippi, \$45.846; Illinois, 65,926,

New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio furnish over one half of the post office revenue of the Union: the three first named States have an excess of revenue over their expenditures ot \$635,479. New York furnishes about one-fourth of the

post office revenue of the Union: excess of revenue, \$372,858. Excess of revenue over expenditures in Pany sylvania. \$148,409, in Massachusetts, \$155,212;

n Louisiana, \$66,285.

A number of young men from 18 to 20 years f age are shipping on board of whalers at Provof their participation in the Philadelphia riots, and to escape the consequences of their conduct which hreaten them.

We see it stated in some of our exchanges tha ine governors in Pa. have within seventy-two years, granted 4,862 pardons to Penitentiary convicts. If this be true, either the laws or the governors need vast reformation.

Steam Ploughs .- A manufacturer in Cincinnati has forwarded to St. Louis a Plough that is to be driven by steam, for turning up the prai-

Ladies Beware .- An advertisement in one of our city papers for a lady to give instructions in French and music, in a private family who resides in Louisiana in winter, and in Massachusetts in summer, adds, "The situation will not be agreeable to one possessing abolition no-

Lead Ore has been found in Illinois near the Ohio river. It is equal to any yet found, and contains a larger quantity of silver than any lead ore yet mined in this country.

There is a corporation law in Montreal which forbids the erection of any wooden house in the city limits. An ingenious gentleman evades the law by purchasing wooden buildings without the corporation limits and then rolling them within, where they stand in defiance of

The Julia Palmer has been released by order of the President and will now commence her trips again. We hope all who are opto break down the opposition and the travelling public should now come to the aid of the Julia .- Free Press.

Gone back to Mormonism .- It is said that Foster, the former editor of the Nauvoo Expositor (the paper that originated the late excitement against the prophet,) since the death of Joe Smith, declares that he believes Joe to have been a prophet, and that the Mormon religion as taught by him, is the only true religion. Foster has property in Nauvoo, which he is prevented from using while out of the fold.

THE ELEVATOR, published at Philadelphia, he come out boldly for the Liberty party. The colored people understand their own interests, and

The Revenue .- The receipts at the custom hour es still continue large. The amount of revenue at the New York Custom house, for the month in one week, ending 31st July. was \$600,000same time. So it is stated.

The new collector of the sustoms a; New Orleans has rescinded the order that he would d business with no person that appeared before him with a hat on.

Lawyers and doctors abound in the W.est eve-A St. Louis paper says, "here is only business enough for some twenty or thirty lawyers and fifteen or twenty physicians. Consequently, about one hundred lawyers and nearly as many physi-

No less than twenty-two camp meetings of the Millerites are noticed to take place in various

MARRIED,

In Greenbush, Clinton Co. July 22d, by H. S. Harrison, Esq. Mr. JESSE BADGERD, to Miss CAROLINE TINKLEPAUGH, both of Owosso, Shiawassee County.

Liberty Meetings.

S. B. TREADWELL, Esq. of Jackson will lecure on the principles, and paramount claims, of the Liberty party to the support of the American people as follows:

- At Palmyra, Sept. 6 at 7 P. M. " Madison, " 7 at " .. 9 at " " Dover, " Pittsford, " 10 at " " Adams, " 11 at " " Wheatland, " 19 at "
- w Wesleyan meeting House. " Fanklin, " 13 at " " Raisin, 11 14 at 11 11 at School House near Darius Comstock's.
- The friends in the above places are requested circulate the notice of these meetings and take neasures for effectual co-operation in promoting

A Mass Meeting of the Liberty Men of

Oakland, Livingston, Shiawassee, and Gensee Counties will be held at Fentonville on Thursday the 26th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. H. Stewart of Detroit, and General Wm. Canfield of Mount Clemens, are expected to address the meeting, arrangements to this effect having been completed,-It is expected that every Liberty man in the above named counties will immediately set apart the 26th of September, to be devoted exclusively to the cause of Freedom. Our friends in Fentonville kindly offer gratuitous entertainment to all

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, D. W. C. LEACH, J. C. GALLUP. Committee of Arangements. Fentonville, Aug. 24th, 1844.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meeting of the General Association of Michigan will be held in the Village of Marshall, Calhoun ry town having more than the market demands. County, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th of September next, at 6 o'clock,

L. SMITH HOBART,

Union City, Aug. 20, 1844. NOTICE.

Jackson Congregational Association stands adirned to meet at Dexter, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Conference in connection with the Asso lation will meet the Wednesday following at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is request-

GEORGE BARNUM, Scribe. Leoni, August 12, 1844.

The Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S. Medicines are getting to be the most popular of the age: and we know a great many families who, following the suggestions in their pamph lets, pay out now for Medicines, shillings, wher before they paid dollars, and physician's lee be sides. They do not go on the humbug principle of "one disease, one cure;" but have different medicines expressly prepared for different complaints, and under the eye of a regular physician. They have all been in use many years, and have always proved beneficial; and the only place to get them genuine in Ann Arbor, is at Maynard's.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1844. It gives me pleasure to state that my friend Mr. E. G. Burger, has been well known by me for a number of years; that he is justly regarded amongst the first in our profession in this city and sustains a character of strict integrity and moral

J. SMITH DODGE, Dentist, 47 Bond Street

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 redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in ackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing, and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan.

Seeds.

WANTED.—The following Sceds, to be de-livered before the 1st October next, for which a fair price will be paid in Fruit Trees,

Shrubbery or Goods: 60 do Red and Blood Beet 25 do Red and White Orion Cabbage 5 bush. Early June Peas. 3 do Early Marrowiat 2 do Large

S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Aug. 19, 1844.

DR. SMITH'S

THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmsey in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, that in offering them this Pill, he presents no quack nostrum that will by its irritating effects upon the stomach and bowels create disease where there was little or none before, but one that is safe, nild, salutary and uniform in its effects upon the whole system.

He would say that he has now spent 20 years in research and investigation, directed to the Pa tholigy of disease, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the removal of the maladies to which flesh is heir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of medicinal vegetable substances, which is as near perfection, as care, idence, and other eastern ports, in consequence study and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians. as well as others, try this pill; it will not deceive you.

It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Inter-

mittant, and Remittant l'evers; Fever and Agne, Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Headach, Passive Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargemet of the Spleen, Internal Piles, Colic, Acidity of the Stomach, Incipient Diarrhosa, Habitual Costiveness, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a cathartic, aperient, or alterative, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing meither nausea, griping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instructed, in case full satisfaction is not given to any person who may purchase them, that they shall have their money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. WM. M. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON.

Monroe, Michigan, June 12, 1844. Da. Sarra—Dear Sir.—I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable UNIVERSITY PILLS. I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this region of country I have made extensive use of them for four years in my practice, and I believe them to be the BEST Anti-bilious Cathertic or Aperient medicine ever combined and offered for gen GEORGE LANDON, M. D. Yours, &c. TESTIMONIAL OF DR. TELLER.

MASILLON, Ohio, May 1st, 1844. Da. Smith-Sir,-I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stemach, deterging the Liver, and In all complaints emana J. V. C. TELLER, M. D. ting from that source. TESTIMONIAL OF. F. L. WELLS.

WATERROO, Mich., March 10, 1814. To Da, Smru-Sir, For upards of six manths I was cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief; at length however your University Pills were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts; and I am happy in being able to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently cured of my ague; since then a number of my family have been as signally benefitted.
Yours, Respectfully,
F. L. WELI F. L. WELLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DANIEL GOODNOW. Monnos, Mich., June 1, 1844.

I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four years last paet; that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success; and I think them preferable to any pill for bilious affection in the world DANIEL GOODNOW, Innkeeper, Macomb-St. House. TESTIMONIAL OF D. S. PARSHALL.

FLINT, Mich., June 5, 1344. Dr. Smith-I am happy to give you my cordial approval of your University Pills. her trips again. We hope all who are op-posed to monopolies will patronize her. The ern Country, by the timely use of your University Pills. Send an Apent this way as soon Yours, &cc. Lake Combination have failed in their attempt as possible, for we are all out.

TESTIMONIAL OF MESSRS. NOBLE AND FYFIELD.

We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Win. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession-and that for four years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Trustees and Faculty, as well as to the Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are 'par exceller CHARLES NOBLE.

B. F. FYFIELD. Monroe, Mich., June 19, 1844. TESTIMONIAL OF RIAL B. CHASE.

This I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Billious Feve while away from home at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's II niversity Pills, I broke it up; and as many others were sick at the time, I administered these Palls to them, and in all cases it broke up their fevers. I have used them many times since, and with great success. They are the best pills I ever used.

RIAL B. CHASE, Millwright.

Shiawassee Town, Mich. June 1st, 1844.
TESTIMONIAL OF MRS. ABIGAII, C. WRIGHT.

This may certify, that three years ago I was attacked with Liver Complaint so severely that I could scarcely turn myself in bed; I used many specifics and remedies, such as Brandreth's, Resurrection, Oriental, and other pills, but with little or no effect. One year ago, my friend Dr. Smith called on me on his way to Boston, when he gave me a box of his University Pills, which perfectly restored me, and my health has not again suffered from like cause.

ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT. Rochester, N. Y., No. 13, Franklin Street, June 25, 1844.

DEAR DOCTOR-Justice requires me to state, that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others-their effect is truly wonderful. JOHN W. MILLER, Druggist,

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN W. MILLER.

Monroe, Mich., June 12, 1844. For Sale by J. H. LUND, Lower Town, and WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Uppe Town, Ann Arbor.

THE MISSES CLARKS' Young Ladies' Seminary,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY II. 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. comprising two quarters each-twelve weeeks in a quarer-a general examination at the close of each

term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, which ends the scho-

lastic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September next.

Thinks of Turrion.—For the English branch.

es, \$2,50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness and no papil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, French. Drawing and Pain Ing.

Fancy Work, 3,00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter. If paid at the close of the quarter.

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

building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, no pains or expense shall be spared to

facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable.

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

Scientific lectures are delivered before the

school at proper intervals.

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

ment.

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

Among the books used in the school are, Abercombia on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's

Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs.

Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs.
Lincoln's Botany—Eaten's Manual of Botany—
Burrit's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and
Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New
York, and are furmished with testimonials from
Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk. D. D., and John
M. Griscon, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L.
Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, et
Troy. N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission. to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev.
S. A. McCoskry. D. D., Robert Rumsey and
L. B. Misner, Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S.
Ketcham, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White
Pigeon, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketch-Pigeon , Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketch-um, Marshall ; Hon. Win. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Adrian: Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardine, Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon, Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., E. Les Supering and Public Instruction. Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, J. Perkins, Thomas Mr. Lado, P. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professors Whiting. Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan, Ana Arbor: James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos Mead. Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev H. Colcherer

Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and Williams. of the University of Michigan, Ir., late Superintendent of Public Instructi have consented to act as a visiting committee of the school to be present when the weekly studies semi-annual examinations. September 4, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber again offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor. and as he is anxious to secure the confidence of all persons requiring the services of an experien-ced DENTIST, will be pleased to present to those calling upon him satisfactory testimonials. of his long and successful practice in the city, of New York.

He would observe that encouraged by his for-

ner success he has removed his family to Michigan, and will make this place his principal loca-His terms will, in no case, be unreasonable;

and all operations warranted
E. G. BURGER, Dentist Office at the residence of Mr. Charles Thayers Huron st.

August 2, 1844. The following are a few of the numerous testimonials Mr. Burger can present in favor of his experience and professional abilities.

From the Rev. J. L. Blake. NEW YORK, March 301 1844. I have been personally acquainted with Dr. E.. Burger for several years, and entertain for him

Broadway, he was employed by my family in several operations upon the teeth, and I have full confidence of his skill in the several branches of Dentistry, according to the most approved modes J. L. BLAKE. New York, May 13, 1844.

Mr. E. G. Burger having been employed by several of my friends in various operations upon their teeth, during a period of twelve years part, I take pleasure in adding my name in favor of his abilities as a Dentist.

WM. S. TOMPKINS M. D. 161 Bowers

New York, May 29, 1844.

Believing Mr. E. G. Burger to be a gentleman well skilled in his profession, and of excellent character, it affords me pleasure to recommend him to all who have need of the services of an experienced bears.

experienced Dentist. GEO. F. HUNTINGTON, M. D. 261 Third Avenue.

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE. CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE.

Rye, Westchester Co. N. Y. May 21, '44;
I have been acquainted with Mr. E. G. Burger, of New York City, Dentist, for some ten or twelve years, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the high moral worth of Mr. B., and to his skill as a practitioner in the Dentist, and to his skill as a practitioner in the Dentist of the skill as a practitioner in the Dentist of the skill as a practitioner in the Dentist of the skill as a practitioner in the Dentist of the skill as a practitioner in the Dentist of the skill as a practition of the skill as a practicion of the skill as a practition of the skill as a practicion tal art. Such of my friends as have through my tal art. Such of my measure as an acquaint-individual recommendation formed an acquaint-an e with Mr. Burger's practice, have spoken of an e-with entire satisfaction. With this estimation of his abilities, and my 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-SAML, U. RERRIAN.

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

ional services.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, Firm of Spears & Vanderhoof, 145, Water st. N. Y. R. & J. L. DAVIDSON,

Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

DRY GOODS,

Ann Arber, May , 1844. of State and State and

back to dee DRY GOODS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. | Builted to guide sin I . aspec glou

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

S FELCH has removed his establishment from the Felch has removed his establishment from the Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress

the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him

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

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

-sed good gaired eller colore NAILS, &C. &C.

Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

Block, Lower Vlliage..

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

ATTENTION

UST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Staffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue. Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and barefully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons " " Chipped, 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped, in Stick,

50 Lima Wood, " 12) ie Ground Camwood, 12) it 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 Aum.

5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tarter. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol, 44 Muriatic Acid,

500 lbs. Virdigris,
50 :: Block Tin,
Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil.
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturar-and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphis,

and First Handsin the New York, Thiladelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having reserved his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country, and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothers and Manufacturers leaving the

our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East, PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, [17-tf.] Detroit.

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

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

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

AMONG WHICH ARE: French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines,
Bulzarines,
Bulzarine Muslins,
Striped Swiss Muslins,
Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pat-

Pantaloon and Cont stuffs, such as Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSO-Blue Drills, Fustians,

lickings,

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

Linen Cambric, Hankerchiefs. Cravnts, &c. &c. &c. Persons trading in the city are invired, at least, to call and look at this stock, and if the

prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is W. A. RAYMOND.

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. May 20, 1844. To Clothiers, Manufectur-ers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS end WOOLEN MAN-UFACTURER'S MACHINERY.

55 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico and

Carthagena. 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St Domingo and Honduras, 6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and

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

Camwood. Querecitron Bark, 44 Allum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop,

Cream Tarter, 3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manula and Gua

2 . Lac-Dye, 2 Grain Tin, 300 pounds Verdigris, 15 Carboys Oil Vifriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and

Nitric Acid,

ALSO, Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Bur-ling Irons, Comb-plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire. Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane 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. Machine Cards, Leicester,

The above goods have been recently purchas ed directly from the importers and manufactur-ers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportation only: and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.
THEO. H. EATON.

Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. The Ana Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sentinel Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Expositor, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier and Republican, Gazette, Michigan City (Ia.) and the Enquirer, London, (Canada,) will each publish the above notice inside, to the amount of three dollars, and send copy of notice with bills to subscriber for payment. 17-tf.

BASKET WARE. RAVELLING BASKETS, &c .- at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE. May 20.-4.] 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. | Feathers & Paper Mangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Gees Feathers constantly on hand. Also an as sort of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire-board Papers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND,
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. pers, &c.

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

HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry.

The continuation of 'Hard Trucs' arges the subscriber to cry out for help, and to inform all those who are desirous to Economize, that he has opened a New and Second flund

Clothing Establishment, On Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwarer and a little Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cush .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 elothing would do well to call on him; as his mode of cleaning is by a process of steam, he warrants to completely renovate the garments, and give them he appearance of NEW, without doing injury the appearance of RELY, which doing must to the cloth in form or durability. Collars and Breasts of coats warranted to be kept in perfect shape. Any kind of clothing altered and repaired in the neatest style, and on terms to correspond

ith the reduced prices in other husiness. He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to he citizens of Detroit, and the public in general or their very liberal patronage that he has hereertion and strict attention to business, to meri and continue to receive a share of public patronage to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT.

N. B.—New and second hand clothing bought.

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-food and acting every way in harmony with the

Don't firget that Lumbert's Tailoring and Clothing establishment is on Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets.

with the "Rheumatic Plaster" they will be found greatly to aid in the removal of diseases for which the Plaster is above recommended, and Come Lancyers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants

Come bring your old garments and have them made note.

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 horpower, 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 believed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, (that is, with less strength of power) than other powers; is more compact and convenient to move; occupying only three teet by seven, and can be loaded into a common wagon box with the thresher and drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of maerial, and durability, are united in the of majerial, 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 on us. The cylinders to the threshers are all i This is the best power in existence for Fari ers to use, for threshing their own grain, and h been got up with a view to their special accommodation. The facility with which it can be moved from one place to another renders it very convenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thresher of suitable size will be constructed at very short no tice. Two or three Farmers, having large crops to thresh can purchase one of these Machine

Road, on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER & CO.

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ointly, at less cost to each than the expense ob threshing for one year. The establishment INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon by a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which become gradually undermined by a minsmal in fluence, without even a day sectual confinemen n such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm-the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lannor, weariness and depression of spirits, with her unpleasant symptoms which render life to orden, all yield to this temedy when faithfully sed according to the directions of the accompaing pamphlet. It is emirely a vegetable prep

Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chilbleins, Liver an Lung affections. Indolent Tumors, Spinal affec-tiosn, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &. It is unsuspassed

POOR MAN'S PILS, An excellent vegetable santily Medicine, in ca-ses of Indigestion, Dyspensia, Liver Com-plaints or Jaundico, Ague and Fever, Coated Tongue, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headbe. Remittant and Intermittent Pevers, Couch

For Inflamatory diseases used in connect

For sale at Mosely's Dookston. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan, 16-ly

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Machine,

it retains all the friction of the wheat, and uni-ing simplicity with durability, it combines the beating, scouring, and blowing principles, discharging the dust and smut as fast as separated from the wheat. This machine is perfectly secure from fire, and runs much lighter than any see large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Prices o agree with the times. All orders for Ma

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

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will tlend to all business in their profession with afidelity and despatch.

is 24 miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail Paricular attention will be given to collect ing. ROBERT P. SINCLAIR. EDWARD R. CHASE.

March 20, 1844.

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brown drill Rich Figure e width bng cloths, 20 s, 100 doz.

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JA POM V Jeffer: 3 0 -H 2000 0 Corner

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York and 00 markets. of Dry consisting Goods, in 60

aration, and may be taken with perfect st fety un der all circumstances of the system. For sale by W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity WRIGHT'S MATIC PLASTER,

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND RHEU Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw N efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Feve Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pari o calenges in the Back, Brenst, Side of Lands in all Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic of Acute, as it operates by counteracting and reducing Inflamation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anomalies. themselves, ne properties giving speedy relief. Also invaluable as an anti-mercarial plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box.—For further particulars, see circulating Pamphlet.) For sale a Museley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan.

WRIGHT'S

olds, Catarril, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable NATURE'S FRIEND. inducing to health and counteracting disc

particularly are they calculated for all derange-ments of the *Digestive* and *Biliary* Organs, the primary origin of a multitude of diseases. Price—25 cents and 50 cents a Box. For sale at Moselv's Bookstore, and by J. T.

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

NEW BOOT SHOE, AND LEATHER high they would recommend to take the Smut If of wheat as well or better than any other achine. This machine is a horizental machine

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich-LORS AT LAW,

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

Shering George W. ANTED Warmen a mardered Catharine College

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844, Notice to Merchants. HE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the

first day of May next, open the store now occu-pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store n the rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assort Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpet-

ing Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, or the Ohio.58e.5.8 lb & squal to an

all of which will be soid on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. . values 48tfr New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES. KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw

Horse power; also Eastman's planatary pewer, different from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines, and generally preferred to any other Machines, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fell to give satisfaction—they are determined not to be outdone by any lar establishment either in price, style or "Competition is the life of trade!" and all they sk of the Farming community is to patron em so far as to give them an opportunit supplying a part of the Muchines that ma 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. old ou KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. cessent against the prope

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844. 6 001 ion as the STREET SI as not Medicated Plaster, spread

for immediate use. PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL. IN slight ailments, or where the patient prete amatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will b found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain of Weakness in the Side. Breast, Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain or where a Plaster is needed. They may be ren ered more serviceable by pasting a piece of loth on the back of them before they are ap-lied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.

For Sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. For Sale at Mosery's Dookson. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan. 16-1y

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH

THE Subscribers would inform the Publi that they will continue to manufacture god FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arber, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, the price will be 37½ cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of January to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 30 cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the tured in turn as it may come into the factory, a qualities. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself.

Wool will be received at Sein. Wool sent mid the surrounding counties that they have established themselves in Lower Town. Ann Arbor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business in Ohio, they teef that they can with the surrounding the past year for a very business. onfidence recommend their work. They are we have given very general satisfaction. With making the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and these facts and the advantages offered by the low these facts and the advantages offered by the lover price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

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

Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfe,

Scio, Washtenaw Co., July 25, 1844. 3-t

Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, at No. 105. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, where he will be happy to see his friends and supply them with as good an article in his line as can be procured, either here or at the east,

and as cheap.

Gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate dentiemen in the interior, wishing a first rate fashionable article of Hais or Caps, can be supplied by sending their size or have any style furnished to order in a few hours, and narranted to suit. Call and see—it may save you a dollar.

JAMES G. CRANE.

Detroit,, July 12 1844. 13-6m

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

May 20. Whigs! Whigs!!

lowest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE.

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

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 ceded them or have followed in their track.— e happy combination of vegetable ingredients which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of carnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, medified 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 Verse of the MONTH LOZENGES. UST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of f Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vege-able Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine par excellence, of

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

the Potomuc, is enormous, and continually on e increase. No other pill "goes down" there. 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 versa a medicine, for there is scarcely any de-rangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will 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 t-alleviate of remove when administered in the market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the ttendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing to arritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that pros-tration of the bodity powers which characterize he operation of most other catherties, and they

he quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of discase, Peters' Vegetade Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, but AMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again enymptom makes its appearance. The conques f the complaint will then be easy and immedite. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit tered the Mercantile business, and is now opening a general and splendid GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE

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 all of which will be offerred to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for which blood is composed. Chyla is sold for 25 cents, the former price being too ex-niky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on sold for 25 cents, the former price being too ex-the coats of the intestines; and which when orbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four the costs of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is convey. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron ed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel from which it expels all acrid particles, and all humans, 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 the control of the purposes of vitality. This is beginning the control of the late purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at

ieir sources. Such is the radical mode in which this medi cine performs its cures. Testimonials which scienafic authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here

And aproad.

For safe by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Go. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. D. Watermen, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paol Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D S Haywood, Saline; Sione, Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Pietre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-1y

MA Farm for Saley don

SITUATED in the town of logham, Ingham ted In the midst of a thriving settlement.— The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the rumber being sugarnaple, whitewood, beach, ash, ook, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this farm about forty res of good improvement; a good part of this English Meadow. Also, a good

All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York. LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN,

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

TERMS OF SALE.

mainder in ten years, if necessary, with annud interest For particulars enquire of the sub-eriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY.

March 20, 1844.

48-tf.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrolula or Kings wil, or any disease arising from impurity of the ood, has become so well known as to need no abl cation of the numerous certificates now in prossession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some sersons affected who have been gulled by using he imitations got up by others, we would re pectfully request them to call on us and satisfinesselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genarticle of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffato," is stamped upon the buttles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. WS. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Liberty Almanack for 1845! THE subscriber is preparing an Almanack for 18 5, which will be made a general statistical and historical record on slavery and emanci pation. A great variety of original articles it prose, and a choice selection of entirely new muc for Liberty Meetings, will be inserted, making t a valuable book. ou and ut

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843; 100000 of 36;

It will also contain some excellent articles on the subject of Temperance. It will be righly embellished with plates, among which will be the likeness of James G. Birney, our Liberty candidate for President, also a brief history of his life. We shall be happy to receive orders from any

stablishment desiring quantities.
It will be published in August.
Publishers who will give this notice inseron for three months, shall receive 100 Alma-

nacks, each. J. N. T. TUCKER. Mode Election .- The next State For il Among the many striking proofs of the ex-

itement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least is urnished in the fact that such a multitude of purious and counterfeit preparations have been out forth, and some of them by men that profess high business standing. Unless this medicine and been of sovereign value, and its great success beyond all question, it would have found to imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counerfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West?-Sterling coin and safety-fund bills are counter-eited constantly. The fact that a thing is extensively counterfeited, is proof of its value.—
The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is uni-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.

tit to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is universally rejected, so should spurious medicines be. No sensible person will take the false when be can get the true. People who do not wish to he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine ar-FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices, at Caution.—Ask for Bristol's Sarsquarilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is over the cork of the bottle, none other is gennine.

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

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE

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

"COUGH LOZENGES"

cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few

man's "WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm debe infallule; in fact, the omy certain Worm de-stroying medicine ever discovered. Children will ent them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from e Southern States. Their consumption south the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired putts and home the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have Peters' Vogetable Pills may be termed a uni-

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

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

mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

THE TRUE PAIN

DETRACTOR SALVE

With the cores like a charm all BURNS by fre 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 suight genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautiened against any spurious articles, which may always gestion, torper of the bowels, tende obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper. Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation.

It is asked apon what principle these extraor-itors. It is asked apon what principle these extraor-itors are considered. We reply this Peters of the proper of the

times as much as the former, and the \$1 size

all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe these who have used it. stodiuses and COMSTOCK & CO., orosis 21. Courtland Street.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for Connel's,
s our place with Dalley's name on it has been

poient and the spurious may appear with that nme on it. Know, therefore, that it comes disectly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, as a ha Agent for Ann Arbor.



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

Strings, Needles, Violini Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes, Spectacles. Fine
Combs, Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs. Water Paints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and consers. Shuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elasues, &c. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH-ES of every description repaired and warranted.
Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice,—
Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court
House,—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. Ann Arbor, July 1, 1844. C. BLISS.

HE following indispensable family remedies I may be found at MAYNARD'S Druggest Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be told 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

remedies. A BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hair, which wil stop 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. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK en it or never try it. Remember this always.

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

PILES, &c.

vely cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are stored, in the old or young, by the *Indian Veg*table Elicir and Nerre and Bone Limiment-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradiite all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing.
TOOTH DROPS. Krines—cures effectually.
Ann Atbor, Feb. 5, 1844.
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1844.har Torol and

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. W. FARREN, and BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books: Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stress; and

Book, Newsand Can- admid fine ister Ink, of va-rious kinds,

Full and half bound, of every variety of fits
MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

ESTRAY. Came into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 27th of June, a brindle Cow, with a star in the forehead and line back, supposed to be about seven years old. The owner is request-

ed to prove property, pay charges, and take her SYLVANUS STAS.

Ann Arbor, July 2, 1844.